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ထူကိုများစွာသင်လျှော်ဖါသည်။

ဝန်းကျင်၊ တင်ဗျာ နှင့် ထုထွက်ရှိ
ပေးရောင်းဆင်ထိုးရွေတေးရော် ၁)
ထင်ရလျှော့ပေးထားရာအပ်)
ခွဲ ရာဝင်ထိုတမ်ဝတည်းပါလျှင်း ၅ပဲ၊
စာရာဝင်ရောင်းစားလုံးဆူများ ဒွေ ၁၀၀
အိုးကိုဝင်ခဲတည်းထိုးလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့
ခွဲပေးဖါသည်၊ ထူးမတ်ကြ၊
ရန်ကုန်ပြီး အကြောင်ကို ဆုထူးကြီး ထောင်
ဆောင်းထန်းလင်နံဖါတ် ၉၂းစာရွက်
ဖူးသည် ကုတ်ကြီး ခေါ် ဝေငြမြိန်နေး။
နှင့်ဝင်ရောက်ဖြစ်သော စာ
ရာဝင်ပုံးပါးတွဲဟုး ဆုံးရွှဲကုတ်စားဒွယ်
အပြစ်ပြီး ရောင်းချွန်းမှန် ခန့်၀ ၁၀၀ရက်ကြီး
ဝင်ရောက်ကြောင်းဆောက်ရောင်းနှင့်
ဂုဏ်ကောင်းဝါသည်၊ အကိုး ဒီ-၄ပဲ၊
ထာရောဖူးစေး ၁ပဲ

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး

ဤဥပဒေစာရင်းကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်
ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့်
ဝေဖက်ဘာလအလိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ
ဒေတို့ကိုသာ ရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းစုရှိ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်
အဖတ်ဝတ်ဆုံးတတ်ဆိုးဆိုးမိုးမောင် ရေးသား
ပေးရောဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပ
ဒေ ရှာဖိုးသည့်ဝေဖက်ကာဆ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ
ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်
နှံ့ ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ ထရုပ်ဆူဖို
ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆဖြေဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ ဈေးကြီး ၃ထုပ်-၀ပဲ၊
လျှော့ရေး ၁၀ချုပ်

ပဲကျားဆာဇင် နှုံးထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ငင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးဟာ၊ မန္တာသဆာဒ္ဒါင်း
ကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သောဆာဇင်တို့
နှင့်ထိုနိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ ထားချွေး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-
ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊
ထားသောဇာတ်ဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာဇင်နှင့် ကဗျာ
ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

မထီခက်နှုံးထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်မှိုင်းနှံ့ဖြင့်ဆင်ရိုက်ဒိုင်အင်
သော၊ အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်ဗျာ၊ ပြန်မာအဘုရင်မင်း
မြတ်ထက်ထက်နှုံးတော်ထွင်းဒွက၊ ပြရသေ
ဇာတ်စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ နှင်ထုရန်နှင့် မှုးကြီးမတ်
ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊ မင်းသွေး၊ ထက်ပွတော်၄စ၍၊
ဆိုင်ဆိုးဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဂျာက်ခန်းတို့ဗျာ၊ ထေး
နက်သော ဘာဝဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီတုံးထား
သဖြင့်နေ့ာက်သားနေ့ာင်ထာတို့ထတ်ရွှန်းနှုံး
ပုခန်းကောင်းဝါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄ပဲ၊
ဖာရေလျှော့ရေး ၁ပဲ

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး

ဤဥပဒေစာရင်းကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်
ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့်
ဝေဖက်ဘာလအလိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ
ဒေတို့ကိုသာ ရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းစုရှိ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်
အဖတ်ဝတ်ဆုံးတတ်ဆိုးဆိုးမိုးမောင် ရေးသား
ပေးရောဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပ
ဒေ ရှာဖိုးသည့်ဝေဖက်ကာဆ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ
ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်
နှံ့ ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ ထရုပ်ဆူဖို
ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆဖြေဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ ဈေးကြီး ၃ထုပ်-၀ပဲ၊
လျှော့ရေး ၁၀ချုပ်

ဝက်နှံ့ဝဏ္ဏ၊

ဝက်နှံ့ ဝဏ္ဏကို စီရင်ပုံရေးသားသော
ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဖွဲ့ဗျာ၊ ရာဘနာဝုံဝဏ္ဏ၊ ရုံထောက်ခေါင်စံ
ရှားဝဏ္ဏ၊ သိန်းထိုက်ဝဏ္ဏ ဧသော-နာဝည်
ကျော် ဝဏ္ဏများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဩဇဉ်ဒေါင်း
ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှံ့ဝဏ္ဏဖွဲ့ဗျာ-ရတနာဝုံဝဏ္ဏ၊
ရူပနှုံဝဏ္ဏတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး
ထျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဏဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဏ
သွားဗျာများစွာဖတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ
တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝဏ္ဏသွားဗျာ၊ ထူးများ၏ဇာတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဏ
ဘာဂ်ရင်းပင်ဆိုနိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်
ဖြင့်၊ အလွန်းအသွေးနှင့်ဆည်း ပြည်နှာက်စွာပါ
ရှိပါသည်၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့မှာ၊ သက်ဘရားပွား
များ၏၊ ဇာတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြမည်ဖြင့်၊ အတြင်းသူ
ပြည်ထွင်ဒေသရှိကိုန်း၊ နှက်ကြက်၊ ထူးကြိုက်၊
သိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ကျင့်သုံးနိုင်စေသော အရာက်အ
ထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဏဘတ်ရင်းပင်သက်
ရင်းထျင်၊ အသာဝဲရင်ခဲ့-အစဉ်သဖြင့် အ
ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိမံ ရေးသားထားသည့် ဖြစ်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ တန်ဆာထျင် ၁၀ပဲ၊
လျှော့ရေး ၄ပဲ့၊

ကာသာဘိရိမင်းဆွေးနုံးထွင်းဇာတ်
တော်ကြီး၊

ခွေးဟာင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ
များကဲ့၊ သိဆွတ် ဖွတ်သွယ်-နှည်းဒိုးသွယ်-
အထိမွာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊
ချယ်ထွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဏကြီးဖြစ်
ပါသည်၊

ထနာ်ထျင်အား ၃ထျင်ဝဲ့ပဲ၊
သိပါမင်းတရားကြီးအဆုံးအမ်၊

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်း နေ့ာက်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုံးချုပ်
မင်းလုပ်သွားသော၊ ဗိသိတ်ရှိအရှင်သခင် ဘု
ရင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာလူ
မျိုးတိုင်း သိမှတ်ထားရန်သင့်ပါ၏၊ အမြန်ဖွာ
ကြပါ။

တနာ်အားထိုး ၈ပဲ၊
လျှော့ရေး ၃ပဲ့၊

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ခမြန်နဲ့ဘဒြံသွန်းနှင့် ပြည်ဆဲရေးကိစ္စစာအမ်း

ပြန်မာနိုင်ငံ နှင့် စပ်သူဦးသန္တာ၊ ဖြေ-ရေ-
နသိန်ဒိသာ အပိုင်းအခြား၊ ပြန်မာမင်းဘိုးဆုပ်
ချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဆရာဆုပ်ချုပ်ပုံများ၊ သူဦးရေအရွယ်
ဘေဒဲဒွေများ၊ ရပုံ၊သိုးပုံဘိုးကုံ၊ ဇာတား ဘွဲ့
နှင့်ဘာဘွေဘေဒဲပုံ ဘွဲ့ကဲ၊ ဗုဘိသားရဲနဲ့ အရေး
ကြီးသည့်အရာဘိုးကို ရုပေါင်း၌၊ သင်ဘော
ရေးဆခတ်ဘောင်း ဝတ်ဆုံးတော်ကြီး ဦးဂု
ရေးသား ထားသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှု
သုံသ်ကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊

ဆထိုး ၁၈ချုပ်၄ပဲ၊

ဝိုးပွားရေးထဲဝင်ရွှေ့

ဂုဏ်ဘျင်းဗုဘာအ ဘူးပြောခန့်မသုံးတိုင်းထဲ
ဆုပ်သည်ဖြစ်၍ ထရုနေ့ာက်ဆုံး အကြောင်းခံ့ပြင်စာ
ထပ်အနှည်းငယ်သာ ကျန်ရှိ၊ ဘုသည်ဘွဲ့ရှိ၍
ရုံထျင်ရွေးဖြေ ၁၀ ဆွဲနှင့်ရောဒီးနှုံးပြုအခြံး
၄ဘုပါ၊

ကဗျာသာရဏ္ဍသင်္ကြိတိသာဏ်း၊

ခွေးကျိုး-ထေးကျိုး-ကြောင်ကျိုး-ကေးထစ်-သ
ဖြန့်-ဒေဘုလယ်-စေးထထပ်ရိုးရိုး- ၀၀ ပေါ်
သားထပ် ရေးစပ်နည်းတို့ကိုးစားရပ်အဓိဖွယ်
ရှင်းလင်းသောဗျာစွာဖွဲ့ဖြင့်ဝေရန်ဒီဇိုင်းထားသော
စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဘဆုပ် ၂၂ချုပ်၊ လျှော့ရေး ၁၂ပဲ့၊

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Art Of Dancing

ကလီထရက်လယ်ထွင်နိုင်စက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ
တိုင်းမှာပင် ကျဲ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်
ကြောင်းသိရှိရပါ၍။မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး
ပြတ်လျှင် ပြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက မှာမှသာ
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မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လို
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ပြန်မစပိုင်—ပြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်မီးတိုက်။

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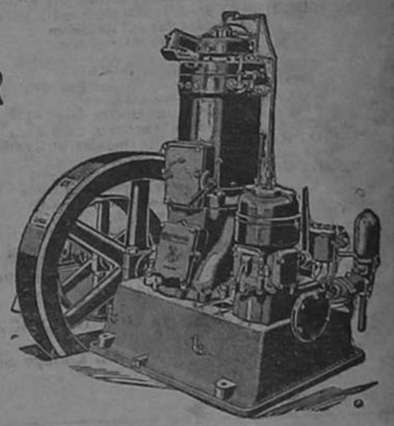

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Rural Burma

or

The Burman Behind the Plough

BY U HLA MAUNG, B.A.

[Continued from last Sunday issue]

In the following artical, which forms the fourth instalment of the series, the another seeks to point out the transformations taking place in the villages and among the villagers. He also refers to the decay of rural industry as a result of changes taking place in the country. The four aspects in the transition of Burma's agriculture are also dealt with in a most interesting manner.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC TRANSITION IN RURAL BURMA

The organisation of the village community and its economic life described already are undergoing a transformation as a result of the new forces called into existence by competition, administrative centralisation, changes in the mode of life due to Western influence, revolution in transport and communications and lastly, the introduction of money economy.

Competition and not custom is the ruling principle of modern economic life. For a very long time the villagers lived a stereotyped life. Every man was in his place and followed the traditions and ideals of the past. Trade and profession were regarded as a 'holy calling' but not as a 'vulgar source of profit' for which man scheme and strive. But competition has lately changed the aspects of things.

The stable unit of organisation in pre-English days was the Myo or Taik and these Myos or Taiks possessed a large degree of local autonomy since the old Burmese dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the whole "Myo or Taik" as responsible for the payment of Government revenues and the maintenance of local order. This local autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation. The British policy of administrative centralisation paralysed the incentives to that autonomy, and the new creations such as the District Councils and Circle Boards have proved very indifferent substitutes for the restricted but more effective self-government of the Myo or Taik.

As the result of the effective administrative centralisation, we now find the establishment of a strong stable government and easy communication and transport, both of which conditions were absent in pre-English days period.

Western influence has changed the indigenous way of life and substituted the use of home made goods. Another factor which has contributed to the disintegration of the old social organisation has been the growth of individualism. In modern times, individual legal rights have grown in all directions and have strengthened the position of the individual at the expense of corporate life.

Opening of railroads and steamer services have made mobility of labour from one place to another. As people are no longer tied to their homes and as movement to distant places has become more or less frequent, traditions and calling of the family, are no longer the guiding factor in the choice of profession. Remuneration therefore, determines the calling of life.

The most important characteristic of older rural life was payment in kind. The village now imports from outside cloth, kerosine oil, aluminium ware, tea, sugar, umbrellas, matches, scissors, mirrors, bangles, sewing machines, etc. This increasing dependance of the village on the outside world has been largely helped by the changes in the standard of living due to Western influences. The village has also begun to grow for the outside market and the village folk have begun to depend in an increasing measure on exchanges with the outside world. This growing frequency of exchanges with the outside world and the rise in agricultural prises (in comparison with that in former days) are bringing money into the village as also the remittances of such of the village folk as go out of the village for employment. This increasing supply of money has led to its adoption as a medium of exchange and payments in grain are now very rare. Indeed, the substitution of money for barter is a familar index of the transition from the old to the new economy and marks a stage in the advance of civilisation. Land Revenue and other taxes, rents, interest on loans and wages are now largely paid in cash. Customary payments in grain for the services rendered by the village artisans have not yet been completely supplanted, but they are much less important than in the old days. Cash payments are also needed for the things imported by the village.

Owing to the opening of the railways and the economic necessity of supplementing rural income by earnings in towns, the village population is no longer stable and immobile. The break-down of the isolation of the village is especially striking in the case of those villages which are within easy of big urban centres.

We may now proceed to subdy bri.. the transition in village occupations begining with agriculture, the premier industry of the village, and secondly, the transition in the village crafts.

So far as the organisation of the agricultural industry is concerned, there has been no fundamental change. Cultivation on a small scale by small farmers working with their own capital and labour is still the normal arrangement. The growing ruralisation of the province and the increased subdivision of land have considerably increased the number of small cultivators. The old innemerial agricultural methods and technique still remain largely unaffected, the success of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments in introducing improved methods and implements being very limited in character.

The transition in Burma's agriculture has four important aspects viz. [a] commercialisation of agriculture, [b] dispossession of the old peasants and the taansfer of land from them to non-agriculturist money-lenders, [c] increasing subdivision and fragmentations of holdings and [d] scarcity of rural labour.

[a] The commercialisation of agriculture :—This has been brought about mainly by the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and communications establishing wider and world-wide markets for agricultural products.

The Japan demand led to a cotton boom which for a time put large profits into the pockets of the cotton grower and the exporter. The opening of large tracts for cultivation due to irrigation works has also given an imeptus to the substitution of commercial for subsistence husbandry. Another factor responsible for the commercialisation of agriculture has been the increasing use of money in the village and cash payments of rent, taxes, interest and wages. In order to make cash payments for urgent demands, the cultivator is generally compelled to sell a part of his produce immediately after the harvest and he has often to buy back his own crop from the money lender or other traders at prices higher than he himself has received.

This new phase of agricultural production has in a certain measure led to the specialisation of different regions in particular crops, for instance, the Delta in rice and Upper Burma in cotton. There has also arisen a special class of middlemen, wholesale dealers and exporters for moving the crops from the places of origin to the riverine ports and the inland distributing centres.

(b) The growth of individual rights in land, freedom of its transfer, rise in land value, facile and easy credit and the complicated civil law and procedure result in the dispossions of the old peasants by the money-lender. This is one of the alarming results of the curse of indebtedness which subject is sufficiently important to deserve a chapter all to itself.

(c) Constant subdivision and reduction the size of the cultivating unit below the economic limit involves economic loss; it makes such a thing as permanent farm impossible; and finally it makes agricultural improvements, such as, introduction of new crops other than those usually cultivated, large scale production with the help of machinery ect, an impossibility under the present conditions. This aspect of rural transition has come into prominence and it is time that this evil must be eradicated.

(d) Agricultural labour in Burma is getting scarce day by day and this scarcity is particularly felt at harvest time when the extra labour of the small cultivator and his family is not available; and it has been attributed to an increase in the area under cultivation, the growth of milling industry and the tendency on the part of substantial farmers, who have especially benefited from a rise in prices, to work their fields by hired labour.

Let us now examine the change in the position the rural artisan. The carpenter, the blacksmith, the washerman, the barber, the potter, etc., still exist as rural artisans as in by-gone days; but they are more ready to migrate in search of better earnings elsewhere. Easy and cheap transport by facilitating imports from abroad has made it all the less necessary for the village to provide for the satisfaction of its needs locally. The continuous presence of all artisans in the village is, therefore no longer required. The artisan is now generally paid by the job and not for the year as was done in the past and yet the transition in this respect is incomplete. The village artisan has been also adversely hit by the competition of the mass production of the foreign factories and some village industries have already collapsed as a result of this unequal competition.

The transition has affected the village artisans in many different ways. Hand spinning as in the case of the Industrial Revolution England has been the worst sufferer and the old spinning wheel in almost every village hut has now been nearly extinct. The village dyer has also suffered on account of the import of aniline dyes and the use of mill-made yarn. The use of iron ploughs, crushers and other scientific implements has greately affected the position of the carpenter and the blacksmith. The potter also follows suit in as much as the enamelled ware copper and brass utensils are now substituted for the earthern ware. As the result of the growth of oil-pressing industry in towns and the increasing imports of kerosine oil in the village, the village oilman has largely been hit. Where the village industry has suffered a great deal, there has been a tendency for the displaced artisan to join the menial class in the village or to migrate towns in search of better employment.

There has been little change in the condition of those artisans who still continue to ply their ancestral vocations. Some of them have adapted their trade in some measure to the changed conditions of productions; for instance, the weaver now mostly uses mill-made yarn and the fly-shuttle in some cases; the smith imports ready-made iron and tin sheets, the carpenter makes use of improved implements, the tailor uses the sewing machine and the dyer makes use of foreign dyes instead of indigenous colouring substances.

Thus, we see that the transition in the village crafts has not equally affected all the artisans. Those that have been able to concentrate in the larger villages or to migarte to towns have improved their position. For example, the carpenter and the blacksmith have secured better position in the towns where there is a growing demand in the engineering, workshop, building and furniture industries. Those who could not leave the village and had no other alternative suffered and have had to take to ordinary agricultural labour.

From the foregoing facts we can clearly see that the rural industry on the whole is decaying large number of artisans have degenerated into mere wage-earners. A favoured few have improved their position by migrating to towns. Some have had to stick to their hereditary position are in straitened circumstances.

[To be continued]

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DOMINION STATUS

INTERPRETATION OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE DEFINITION

In reviewing the book entitled,—the Sovereignty of the British Dominions [By Arthur Berriedale Keith. Macmillan and Co. 18 sh Net] the Bengalee writes:—

Few persons in the whole of the British Dominions are better equipped to write on the "Sovereignty of the British Dominions" than Professor Keith. He is Lecturer on the Constitution of the British Empire at the University of Edinburgh and was formerly Assistant Secretary to the Imperial Conference. He has given us a book which is at once a fascinating study in the extraordinary elastic methods of the British Empire and a valuable work of reference. Needless to add that his book is a very timely production so far as India is concerned.

Sir Arthur Keith presents a broad consideration of the growth of the sovereignty of the Dominions of the British Empire and the present extent and limitations of that sovereignty. He draws attention to some of the outstanding problems still to be solved by the Governments and peoples of the Empire. He gives prominence to the memorable pronouncement by the Imperial Conference of 1926 on the relations of the Dominions with Great Britain. Those of use who know the inner history how that pronouncement came to be made will recall with pleasure that after the delegates from the Dominions had spent well-nigh three days in attempting a formula which while securing a new status of independence for the Dominions will not at the same time loosen the bounds of the British Empire or weaken in any way the efficacy of the British Empire for maintaining the peace of the world, it was the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan [whose absence by the way from India we all deplore] who drafted a formula which after it had been approved by General Hertzog was adopted by the Imperial Conference. True, the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan could not speak for the Dominions of the British Empire, nor for India in a matter like this; but he was a full member of the Imperial Conference and was entitled to take part in its debates as if he was representing one of the self-governing Dominions.

The report of the Imperial Conference of 1926 has only been approved formally by the Parliament of the Union of South Africa and not of the other Dominions. There can be no doubt that the true position of the Dominion of the British Empire is what Mr. Hughes of Australia states namely, that the King can do nothing except on the advice of his Ministers and that if his Ministers in Canada or Australia tender him certain advice, the King must submit that advice to his Ministers in London and must accept or reject it as they advise. In short, the formula adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1926 has become a Charter to which reference is invariably made in every constitutional discussion affecting the British Empire. We doubt not that reference will be made to it when the constitution of the New India that is in making has been fashioned out.

Describing the status of the Dominions, Lord Balfour said: They are autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by common allegiance to the Crown and free associated as Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." The British character has always recognized the danger of any effort to define precisely constitutional relations. Rigidity is dangerous and it may be remembered in this connection that the introduction of responsible Government into the Dominions was carried out by mere instructions from the Crown conveyed by despatch. Mr. Patel, Pandit Motilal and Mr. Gandhi might note this. The Conference declared that nothing would be gained by attempting to lay down a constitution for the British Empire; and while admitting that equality of status is the root principle governing Imperial relations, it also emphatically states that function is another matter altogether. As Professor Keith points out, the emphasis of the report of the Imperial Conference is really on that unity of interest aims which is of infinitely more importance than theoretic definitions. He also opines that the needs of the Dominions can sufficiently be met by delegation of constitutional functions. In view of attempting the creation of a system of legislative recognition of Dominion Sovereignty. There is, as has been remarked by an eminent writer, something delightfully metaphysical in the working out of a principle to find a way out of any difficulty in the British Empire. From first to last, there has been no attempt to write out a whole constitution, except in the case of the Irish Free State Change and development is the law of human nature as Lord Duffer in declared on a memorable pronouncement during the Jubilee celebrations of 1887; constant change is the way of life; everything is and is not at the same time. Differences

bring harmony and diversity brings unity; discussion among the King's Ministers leaves a precipitate which is called formal advice; the King's decision is the resultant of advice upon advice so far as the Dominions are concerned.

We have risen from a persual of this very valuable book with a sense of pleasure. For India, Dominion Status is the promised goal. Mr. Wedgood Bena pointed out recently in Parliament that Dominion Status is already in action. That which has been promised, namely, Dominion Status will not be a dynamic force in India unless and until the forces of disintegration are kept in check, and unless and until our people school themselves in the difficult process of proceeding from precedent to precedent. The true Indian Nationalist cannot fail to recognise that the British Empire has meant and means the rise of its constitutional parts to full autonomy through gradual steps of constitutional growth and that the British Commonwealth will not tolerate subversion of one people for the benefit of another, even though it means the people of Great Britain herself. The political creed of a Nationalist must be the interests of his country first but he must also at the same time realise the value of being part of an Empire. What Professor Keith has tried to indicate in his pages is the gradual march of the construction the Empire from Disralei to Chamberlain and from Chamberlain to Herzog. Disralei's Empire meant the superior controlling authority; Chamberlainis Empire meant Federation, while Hertzog's Empire means the Association of Free States, the legal bound of Empire being the Common kingship.

AUTHENTIC RELIC OF BUDDHA

IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND.

New Delhi, January 28.

A report has been just received from Mr. H. Hargreaves. Officiating Director-General of Archeaology, of the discovery by Mr. A.H. Longhurst of the Archaeological Survey of what appears to be an authentic relic of Buddha and one which cannot fail to excite interest throughout the Buddhist world. Since 1927 excavations have been carried out by the Superintendent of Agchaeological Survey, Southern Circles, at Nagarjunikonda [Nagarjunas hill], an ancientBuddhist site on the right bank of the Krishna River in Palnad Taluk, Guntur District, Madras Presidency, resulting in the discovery of numerous sculptures of the Amaravati school and importan inscriptions in Brahmi characters of the 3rd century A. D. From these records, which are engraved principally on shafts, of stone pillars belonging to large ruined stupa, we learn that not only was this monument founded by a princess named Chantisiri of the Ikkhaku dynasty, which was ruling in the Andhra country in the lower Krishna district during the second and third centuries A.D., but also that these pillars formed part of the stupa called Mahachaitya or the Great Stupa and that this monument had been consecrated by the deposit of a relic (dhau) of Buddha himself.

According to Dr. Hirananda Sastri, the Government Epigraphist the exact wording (translated into English) of the majority of the inscriptions is "sanctified by the sacred dhatu of the perfectly enlightened one."

Mr. Longhurst in his excavations at this site has disclosed the remains of this great stupa which was originally a massive brick and plastered cupola resting on a drum or plinth 5 feet high and 102 feet in diameter. The whole of the upper portion of the dome has disappeared, but when complete could not have been less than 60 feet in height. It was surrounded by an encircling brick wall, probably about 5 feet high, enclosing a procession path (pradakshina patha) 14 feet wide, access to the sacred space within being afforded by four gateways 14 feet wide at four points of the compass. Of the enclosure, the walls and gateways, only the foundations now remain. In simplicity of style the great stupa seems to have been similar in appearance to some of the stupas of about the same age existing in Ceylon. The top of the drum is provided with a terrace 7 feet wide encircling the base of the dome on each of the four sides facing the gateways; the terrace projects forming a rectangular platform 5 feet wide and 22 feet long. Set up in a row on each of these four platform was a group of five limestone pillars. Of these only two pillars still stand erect, but the position of the others is still marked by their broken bases. It is on the lower portions of the shafts of these pillars that most of the inscriptions occur. In the plan the monument takes the form of a wheel, the spoke of a wheel being represented by brick walls radiating from the centre of the structure, while the two inner circular walls divide it into 40 little chambers which were filled in with earth.

While excavating one of these outer chambers on the north side of the stupa, Mr. Longhurst discovered a broken earthenware pot filled with hard red earth in which a few white crystal beads were embedded near the surface. This earth was removed and carefully sifted and a tiny round box three quarters of an inch in diameter containing a fragment of a bone about the size of a pea was found inside. This together with a few gold flowers, pearls and garnets had originally been placed inside a small silver casket shaped like a miniature stupa and two and a half inches in height. The silver casket was unfortunately found in a corroded and broken condition, but a replica has been made. Relics were usually deposited in the centre of the stupas, but as this is only a relic recovered from this stupa it is in all probability the very relic of Buddha himself mentioned in the inscriptions.

Other important discoveries made at Nagarjunikonda include 4 Buddhist monasteries, 6 temples, several smaller stupas, some of the latter being faced with sculptured limestone slabs similar in style to the beatiful Amaravati bascreliefs now in the British and Madras Museums. Some of these sculptures show what the more elaborate stupas of this period were like when intact and also the appearance and position of groups of pillars on each of the four sides of these monuments. Besides a number of these upright slabs over a hundred magnificent panels illustrating scenes from the life of Buddha and other subjects were recovered. The explorations at Nagarjunikonda have now beee resumed by Mr. Longhurst and the results of his further researches will be awaited with interest.

Art of Dancing

A LECTURE

Mr. K. H. Vakil delivered a lecture on "The Art of Dance Ancient and modern" at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the course of his lecture Mr. Vakil said:—

Let it be perfectly clear. I am attacking. I am declaring the enemies, the "simple man of little intelligence," the persons with unprepared souls and those who know the letter and grammar but not the spirit of poetry and art. First, I am surprised that religion, the universities, science, the industries, the press and the cinema still survive. Have they not been abused? Have they never increased and even created human miseries? Have they never degraded or demoralised humanity? The right religion, the right education, the right application of science, the right direction of industries, the healthy press and the whole-some cinema justify, you would be told their existence the means indispenable for human welfare and advancement. Why is the test not applied to art? How is it that the search for the right, healthy, wholsome art is almost invariably avoided? Why is discrimination such a rare quality with those who feel the tolerant scorn for art we shall not call the historian whom Dhanamjaya, rightly, deplores. He "lectures the young and celebrates the dead." And an English critic says the too frequent result of his able and industrious pen is a "a desiccation of the living tissues of literature into a network of little bones." He is obsessed with the "deadness" of the past. We want to look at the past differently, with "a different focus of the eyes so it does not simply stay on the retina, but soaks into and then out of, our bodies: leaving some-kind of life-principle behind it and not merely its dead shadow that gets in our way and trips us up at every turn. The action of the past upon us should be like that of a fine day, when the sun's rays go entirely through one, and their warmth and vitalzation can be felt the whole time at work within the body." The shadow of death from the past is constantly conjured up by the fraternity of the archaeologists, theologians, text-book writes, tourists dealers in "Oriental" attitudes and wares. amateur mystics, and the trader in non-European novelties incompetent to understand the present conditions of art and totally bereft of the visin of its future.

LIFE PRINCIPLES.

My search is of set purpose for the life-principle and the live throbs of art from the past. And, I am definitely, at the examination by pritical investigation and comparative study of the basis of the Indian dance which reveal the fact that behind its traditional conventions and forms and religious symbols could be traced distinctly not only sound observation of the daily realities of life and its sourroundings but also the fundamentals of the economy and logic of an intense and mature art, of the plastic essentials of universal and imortal art. It is, I have said, not necessary to know Greek as much as to know poetry to understand Aeschylus. Similarly it is absolutely essential to know the fundamentals of the dance before one attempted to understand Indian dancing. The failure to graso the fundamentals of the live art has driven almost everyone to the extremes. They approach the current practice, the soulless craftsmanship, which reaches its depth and degradation in the de[illegible]nce of the 'nautch' with the mentality of mechanics, eagar to reproduce an ingenious craft, not re-create a live art. Or, worse still they endeavour blindly to transcribe literally the text-versions of the art. Both these illconceived attitudes have given their inevitable twist in sentimental cant and insincere rhapsodies, to the "revival of Indian art,. Indian art-craft, costume sculpture, music and, particularly, Indian painting have for long been vitiated and systematically devitalised by the "revivals" affected by the unintelligent outlook. It is a chronic handicap to the creative artist, not to the literate rhetorican who pretends to expound but succeeds only in recounting the stereotyped cant about the "glories" of Indian art and culture.

ADJECTIVE VALUE OF ART

To him it is convenient glory. He has perfect confidence. He is final His mixture of sentiment and superlatives could be picked up in almost every book, newspaper, magazine and journal describing the adjective value of Indian art, not its specific,objective or permanent values. He has, for example left the analysis of the folk and socio-religious dances severely alone. He has not begun to grope for the relation between the art of the dance and its interpretation in painting music and sculpture Nor has it yet occurred to him to approach the realities of life and its and environment. I shall presently show you the lantern slides depicting the comparisons and cuntrast between line realities vital ancient painting and sculptures and the modern monstrosities which the adjective value and academic abstractions of Indian art have produced. I shall also show the slides which should indicate the manner in which the clear grasp of the essentials of the art of the dance can help the artist to re-create a live art, not to preserve dead formulas.

STATUS OF THE DANCE

Permit me, in the meantime, to offer you a very brief outline of the conception of the dance. recorded in ancient Indian literature, which gave it status, religious, social and civic, intellectual and artistic. The references could be traced in the epics, dramas, poetry, literary manuals and of course, in books on dramturgy. But the commentators have been as usual, so encyclopaedic in their sweep that the distinctions necessary to the student and more particularly to the creative artist eager to understand are often imperceptible. We must be. every time, both cautions and critical. The distinction between 'Natya,' Nrita and Nritya, drama, pantomime and the dance, is, for example clearly undefined. The phenomenon is alike paralled and pathetic. It recalls the sentimental devotee in music. the one who picks up, for example, "Sangit Pathaka, and believes and persuades people to believe it is in current practice. Let us, be as therefore, clear as possible about the art which Brahama sonsored as the "fifth Veda", the only art which transcended caste. It contained the "significance of every scripture" It was meant for "forwarding every art." It is nearly impossible to think of the Indian idea of divinity apart from close contact with the dance. Gods and goddesses incarnated the image of the dance. Heaven was not heaven without the "apsaras". They were the dream of men on earth. Every royal court appeared empty without the nobility cultivated the dance. So did the peasantry. Ceremonies and rituals, social and religious lost their intimacy and appeal without the dance. Pageants, processions and festivals reached the climax of joy in the dance.

LIVE ART.

It was not, as it could not be, a conventional or instinctive craft a traditional routine. It had the elements and intelligence of life. It altered, became varied and grew form period to period, from one purpose to another, from one class to another "Versatility, intelligent and confident understanding of her art were," says the ancient author "the inner soul" of the dancesecue." The dance was not only recognised but definitely preserved as well as an intellectual and cultural privilege. The form of art which restricted itself to dexterity in rivty steps, devoid of "flavour," as the old text states, feeling or emotion was as definitely assigned a "lower" class and grade. The dancer's qualification included not only knowledge of music, not only knowledge of the theory and practice of the dance it included also the possession of a body disciplined. "Lovely, young, graceful in gestures, lotus-faced, neither very stout nor very thin, neither very tall nor very short and, above all, trained in "handling critical passages." The "apsaras" were "powerful and graceful as panthers." Noanalogy could be so graphically perfect. And, the unerring grasp for the essentials of art cannot be mistaken.

"BELT RINGING", NOT ART

I must emphasise the point repeatedly and distinctly. For, I know that the regulated hoarseness of voice has been appreciated as "scientific" music, that the composite painting of men and animal the confusing assemblage of contortions and symbols have been very frequently distinguished as "artistic" achievements, that the heavy jumps and jolts of an overloaded and over stout performer has been set forth as an example of "classic" dancing, his or her acrobatics are samples of a finished art. The finish may be there not the art. The muscular control, the balancing feats with plates and bells or the powdered floor or the rugs are testimony to the craftsmanship that reproduces perhaps accurately and often effectively not the testimony to the ennobling vision or the interpretive art of the gifted artist. It is all so much "bell-ringing" as my friend M. Algeranoff would say. And, it recalls what Coomaraswamy has perceived of the old Vedic inclination for appreciation of skill rather than art.

"ORIENTAL" ATROCITIES

These mental perversions have given us the "oriental" dances which display every conceivable and inconceivable atrocities in gesture, costume, pose and rhythm picked from the vastness beginning from Spain at one end and terminating, say, at Japan, at the other. They have produced horror of the "type" dances-Marwari, Temple, Incense and so on belove of the tourists and of the fraternity in this country equally foreign to the country and its art. The infinite wealth of themes, the rich potentialities of Indian melodies and rhythm, of costumes and ornament remain practically unexplored. I have consequently, planned the slides to illustrate the religious, socio-civic and folk aspects of the dance. I proceed next to the stage when thoughtful exponents seeking authenticity and accuracy achieve their reproduct but miss the spirit of the live art. From them we descend a little further down towrds the thoughtless and "simple people of little intelligence," described by Dhanamjaya, who in their chastic longing for things, "oriental" produce the nightmare 'nautch,' madly pile ornaments, accumulate costumes and gestures and jump to the jolts of rhythms with absolute indiscrimination and complete bankruptcy of taste and judgement. Finally, we shall see how live realities the discriminate search for the essentials of the art from the existing material would help us to recreate the live art. You will observe that I have selected ancient paintings and sculptures of Indo-Java and Ceylon of historic periods. I have tauchied, as I should episodes from contemporary life. And, have endeavoured to examine the work of modern dancers in India, Europe and America.

FURTHER RESEARCH

I do so with the hope that I would be given the chance to explore the subject further, the chance when I could at greater length endeavour to explain the classifications, for example, on the dance and the idiom of gesture or the sequence of coordinated rhythm and movement leading towards distinct terpsichorean pattern and theme. I await further help, further opportunity, further research. I shall not wait in vain. I am sure. Like all that is vital the present and the future is not less important to me than the past. I am thinking of the morning of senses with a cold and energetic freshness, clear and brilliant light, and no need to go further than the wild-flowers, in the fields for images of poetry or motives of ornaments." I am thinking of the poetry and mythology of everyday life, sunny days, beautiful foliage and flowers, of the "peace of the abyss which underlies all art and is one and the same, whether we find it in Europe or Asia." I am aspiring for the artists the clear vision, faith and devotion of the saint Sundermurti Swami and for the communion of peace, happiness and beauty so miraculously conveyed by the annonymous tribute to the Rajput beauty in the painting with which I close this evening who can "graph the one consummate, perfect line,

With which the day meets night, the splendid are

That bends, yet does not seem to bend, so fine.

And delicated is its gesture toward the dark?

That is the approach to the Indian dance, I can add no more.

THE NATIONALISM OF TURKEY.

BY YAKUB HASAN.

The following is extracted from an address delivered in Madras and sent to us in the form of a pamphlet. It is a plea for the cultivation in India of a Nationalism similar to that of Turkey, transcending all communal and religious barriers, and such has a very special value at the present time.

As the result of the last War, several Nations have gone through the throes of rebirth, but the second birth of no Nation has been so marvellous as that of Turkey. "That men, and women too, could have gone into the melting pot, a crushed, defeated and finished people, and come out of, it, as the Turks have done, healthy and purposeful citizens, has astonished the whole world," writes Grace Ellison in her book Turkey To-day, it may sound a paradox, but it is nevertheless a fact that Turkey as a compact modern Nation is by far a greater power in the comity of Nations than Turkey had ever been as an Empire.

The National movement for freedom in Turkey has had two stages. The first stage was gone through when Turkey was an Empire. The Young Turks had in that stage been fighting for constitutional reforms not only for their own communal benefit, but for the benefit of the composite Nationality that they shared with Arabs, Kurds, Armenians, Albanians, Macedonians and Greeks. It was not an easy task to reconcile all the races in Turkey proper itself not to mention the jarring elements in the Greater Turkey.

When Turkey plunged into the World-War in 1914, the Empire was broken up, and Turkey proper, shorn of all its appendages, was face to face with new factors that even threatened to wipe her out of existence for ever. It was the strong sense of Nationality, the intense love of country that proved a great incentive to rouse her people to action when the critical moment arrived. The National propaganda that had been carried on vigorously since the Constitutional Revolution of 1908 had prepared the people for this day and had trained the leaders to rise to their full height. Miss Grace Ellison writes :

Any Nation would be proud of the little band of patriots who left all, money, position, home, comfort and friends, to follow the great leaders into the desert capital of Angora for the salvation of their country. The stoy of Angora is anepic of modern Europe . . . a tale of heroism, physical and moral suffering, uncomplaining self-sacrifice, determination to risk all, even life itself, for an ideal. They had nothing to depend on except their faith in Kemal Pasha as a leader, his genius as a General and his determination to serve his country. For, everything was against them. The total lack of comfort, the terrible poverty of the people, the starving children, the cruel climate of Anatolia and outrageous prices imposed on them for shells and every kind of ammunition. Yet for such a forlorn hope parents were willing, nay, eager to give their sons; hungry and thinly-clad women spent long, weary hours dragging shells from Eneboli to the front. Their country became their new religion.

It was indeed a victory anstched from the deleat. The Greeks supported by the Allies and the Sultan, on the north; the Armenians on the east French on the south. But the miracle happened; victory was achieved . . . . And, surely, since the beginning of civilization, no Nation humbled to the dust, defeated on the field, demoralised by financial and moral ruin, as were the Turks at the conclusion of the Great War, ever achieved so great a triumph in diplomacy as they brought home with them from Lausanne.

It was the strong deeply-rooted sense of Nationalism that won this great victory. With the attainment of this great triumph, the Nationalism of the Turks did not cease to function, but it continued to be the lever to put into motion all the forces that were inherent in the Turkish people. Ismet Pasha says :

A few years back the Turks were a people too lazy and indifferent even to feel the shame of their degradation; and now everywhere you meet with, effort, progress and reform in all directions, the untiring energy of the whole Nation.

The reason why Notionalism has worked such wonders in the transformation of Turkey is that the Turks elevated it to a position in their hearts that was in the olden days generally given by Oriental peoples to religion.

With the Turks, Nationalism has been a subject of close study and research. Halida Hanum has dealt with all aspects of the subject in her Memoirs. She has often been reproached by some of her foreign friends who considered Nationalism a narrow ideal and who hoped to obtain the welfare of humanity through Internationalism. She honestly tried to analyse the inner meaning of her Nationalism and came to the conclusion :

The individual or the Nation, in order to understand its fellow-men or its fellow-citizens, in order to create beauty and to express its personality, must go deep down to the roots of its being and study itself sincerely. The process of this deep self-study, as well as its results, is Nationalism. I believe with all earnestness that such a National self-study, and the exchange of its results, is the first and right step to international understanding and love of other peoples and Nations. It is after I have loved my own people and tried to understand their virtues and their faults with open-minded humility that I begin to have a better understanding of other people's sufferings and joys, and of their personality expressed in their National life.

Halida Hanum admits that "there is also a narrow, negative and distrrictive Nationalism in the world, which has deluded itself with the belief that a Nation can only grow and thrive by exterminating and oppressing the peoples under; its rule, or by conquering and suppressing the Nations around it".

Both are forms of wrongly understood Nationalism, which can be called by the names of Chauvinism or Imperialism. And the peoples who exercised them have themselves suffered materially and morally more than the peoples whom they have tried to hurt.

It was not necessary for Turkey, in the interest of her National reconstruction and progress, to divorce religion from the State and declare herself a lay State; for, the religion, of Islam, which all Turks uniformly profess, is the most democratic of all religions, a religion which, if rightly understood and intelligently followed, encourages and by no means retards the worldly progress of any people who profess it. It is open to all Muslim Nations to make laws from time to time to suit their various conditions and changing times; all that Islam requiries is that these laws should not run counter to the few fundamentals that have been laid down in the Quran and which are further elucidated in the traditions of the Holy Prophet. And yet the Truks, instead of taking the trouble to revise and reform their laws in a way that would not be inconsistent with their religion, have taken, wrongly in my opinion, the easier course of subsituting the Swiss Code of laws in the place of the laws that were in force in Turkey for centuries.

Now, when Turkes, a Nation of homogeneous people, a Nation that uniformly professed one religion, and even belonged to one particular sect, of it, a people who had the same traditions. had the same outlook on life, and were the product of the same culture, when these people have thought it necessary to subordinate their religion to their Nationalism in the interest of their political and social reform and progress, how much more necessary it is for us in India, where more than half-a-dozen religious are professed, where more than one culture subsist, where people are divided by so many creeds and sub-divided into so many castes and classes, how much more necessary it is for us to place Nationalism above religion and fortify it so strongly in our heart that our individual or com munal religion will not interfere with it,

Religion is after all our personal relationship with God Religion is matter of private individual concern, and it should not be allowed to interfere with our social, inter - communal and National life.

All Nations are marching at different rates of speed, consciously or unconsciously, towards a civilization that would be neither Christian nor Muslim, neither Western nor Eastern, towards a goal to which all humanity is destined to proceed.

General Smuts Imperial on Unity

THE COMMON CROWN.

About 800 people attended a dinner given in Ottawa at Chateau Laurier on January 3 in honour of General Smuts.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Dominion Prime Minister, introducing General Smuts in a brief speech, laid emphasis on the part played by Canada's Constitution and the influence of Canadian statesmen in the evolution of the Union of South Africa.

General Smuts, after coveying to his audience the greetings of the South African people, said that they had closer bonds of sympathy with Canada than with any other part of the Empire, because Canada had taken the lead in the crusade for constitutional reform and freedom which had ultimately benefited South Africa, and had also shown happy precedents for the solution of the racial problem which affects both countries. After the collapse of the first British Empire through the American Revolution, Canada had demonstrated how a new and better Empire could be founded on freedom and Dominion status. In 1922 he had convinced some of the Sinn Fein leaders that Dominion status was better than a Republic, and thereto, he believed, would be found the eventualsolution of the Indian problem; the greatest now confronting the Empire."

The resolution of the last Imperial Conference had wrought no fundamental changes, but had merely given formal registry to conditions already existing. General Smuts praised the part played by Sir Robert Borden during the War years and at the Peace Conference in working out the necessary constitutional adjustment for the Empire. But he said, equal credit was due to the political wisdom and generous magnanimity of Great Britain, who had been a worthy mother to her children nations, and had waived her old predominance to give them full equality. The achievement of Dominion status did not complete the task of the British peoples. A greater task now remained—to give form and substance to the unity of the Empire. Each of the units of the Empire would be relatively much weaker as a separate entity, and it was their commod interest and duty to consider the whole structure, and seek to preserve and strengthen it. The old basis of Imperial unity had disappeared, but there remained the great links of the common Crown and common Kingship on which now rested the chief burden of unity.

The real secret of the Empire's strength was the divorcement of power from loyalty. Another link was the Imperial Conference, which was a practical agency for brining and holding together the nations of the Empire. But at such conferences there must be a spirit of family co-operation, and problems should be treated in a spirit of statesmanship, and should not be left to the mercy of lawyers and legal formulas. He did not fear Dominion diplomatic representation at foreign capitals, but he suggested that representatives of British States should continually confer to preserve diplomatic unity. Our Empire should not be a formal unity, but a really, with sentiment and soil.

Finally, he said, there should be a united effort to make this great political structure the most enduring of all time, so that it could remain as an embodyment of human liberty, and as an instrument of happiness not merely for its own citizens, but far the whole of mankind.

Tne Viceroy's Address to Assembly.

MR. GANDHI'S COMMENT.

Ahmedabad, January 30.

"The Viceroy deserves the thanks of every Congressman for having cleared the atmosphere and let us know exactly where he and we stand," writes Mr. Gandhi in Young India in commending on the Viceroy's address to the Assembly. "The Viceroy would not mind waiting for the grant of Dominion status till every millionaire was reduced to the level of a wage-earner getting seven pice per day. The Congress will to-day, if it had the power, raise every starving peasant to a state in which he at least will get his living even equal to millionaries and when the peasant is fully awakened to a sense of his plight and knows that it is not kismet that has brought him his helpless state but the existing rule, unaided be will in his impatience abolish all distinctions between constitutional and unconstitutional, even between violent and non-violent means. The Congress expects to guide the peasant in the right direction."

AN OFFER.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi makes the following offer to Lord Irwin—an offer he had made to Lord Reading—.[1] Total prohibition. [2] Reduction of the exchange rates to 1s 4d. [3] Reduction in land revenue by at least 50 per cent and making it subject to legislative control [4] Abolition of the salt tax. [5] Reduction in military expenditure by at least 50 per cent to begin with. [6] Reduction in the salaries of the highest grade service by one half or less so as to suit the reduced revenue. [7] A protective tariff on foreign cloth. [8] The passage of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill. [9] The discharge of all political prisoners save those [illegible] were condemned for murder by an ordinary judicial tribounal, the withdrawal of all political prosecutions and the abrogation of section 124-A of the Penal Code, the Regulation of 1818 and the like and permission to all Indian exiles to return [10] The abolition of the C.I.D. or its popular control. [11] The issue of licence to use firearms for self-defence subject to popular control "This is by no means an exhaustive list of our pressing needs," writes Mr. Gandhi, "but let the Viceroy satisfy the very simple but vital needs of India and he will hear no more talk of civil disobedience. The Congress will heartily participate in any conference where there is perfect freedom of expression and demand."

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SUNDAY FEBRUARY 2 1930

Economic Condition

THAT the economic distress prevailing in Burma is becoming acute day by day is evident from the bitter feelings among various grades of society in the country. As we stated before in these columns, the greatest sufferers are the cultivators and the peasants in the villages, Burma is a country of villagers as the villagers constitute the majority of the population. The condition of the villagers is a sure index of the economic situation of the people in general. Superficial observers are apt to be misled by the prosperity of a few in the cities. Moreover, the few that are growing rich in some towns of Burma are as a rule foreigners. The prosperity of a nation must be calculated on a general basis, and, taken in this way, all indications point to the growing impoverishment of the indigenous people of Burma.

In every town, nay even in villages, we see the Burmese people pushed to the wall. Almo t every possible trade is now in the hands of foreigners and the Burmese people are practically reduced to the level of buyers in the foreign market. Even in the internal circulation of money in Burma, it is noticable that the direction of the flow is from the pockets of the Burmese people to the purse of the foreigners. The result of this state of affairs is obvious. Land, cattle, houses and other possessions of the Burmese people are steadily passing into the hands of those foreigners who in most cases do not intend to make Burma their home, and who accordingly and naturally remit their savings to their families in their native places. The remittance of savings by the foreigners to their country especially the Indians, constitutes a part of the horrible economic drain that is going on in Burma.

The other parts of the drain are the huge amount which Burma incurs for her imports of foreign goods, and the growing pension and leave allowances granted to the European officers. It may be stated without much exaggeration that if we could work out the figures pertaining to the various forms of drain to which Burma has been subjected, they would be most horrible. It is deplorable that the Government has not thought it fit to issue periodical statements regarding the economic situation of the people. In fact, strange as it may seem, it is a fact that in economic matters Burma is left exposed to all sorts of menace : internal, imperial and international. Nothing has been done to regulate and control the various economic factors in the country, with the results that are now the talk of the moment everywhere. That the economic problems of a subjugated nation like Burma should be left to the tender mercies of chance is highly reprehensible.

Even Britain, an independent country with all its Empire market and sound credit system, cannot afford to leave the economic problems to the mercies of chance. The other day the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons the formation of Economic Advisory Council. The purpose of the Council is to advise Government in economic matters. It will make a continuous study of the developments in trade and industry and in the use of national and imperial resources to affect legislation and the fiscal policy at home and abroad and all the aspects of national, imperial and international economy with a bearing on the prosperity of the country. If even in Britain a body of the type of Economic Advisory Council could be regarded as essential, the need for it in a country like Burma would be all the more patent and imperative. We think the Government should be moved to do something concrete and substantial to control the economic forces of the country with a view to secure prosperity to the people. The present position of the people calls for some speedy action and we would strongly call upon the Government to come out of its old groove and adopt something novel and striking to meet the present economic situation of the people.

THE RICE MARKET

31-1-30

The Local Rice market reopened weak to-day, prices having receded by about 7 points. Outside quotations were 9 small mills February at 365 and March, April at 371 Bassein Big millers Sold Small mill Ngasein after 15 February 500 Tons at 365 small millers sold their own quality immediate milling 50 tons at 365 and white meedone 250 tons at 407-8 other nominal prices were S Q Ngasein 352-8 S Q Meedone 407-8 Loozain Ngasein 320 Loozain Meedone 345-347-8. The Godown Rice Market prices were Mill Sugandi 390, 405 Long Boil 375,390 Boil Milchar 360 385 Boil Yathalay 375, 395 white Yathalay 375, 385. Rangoon Mill Milchar 362-8, 395. River line 355, 360. Pyu 365, 370. Half Boil Ngasein 340, 350-8. Full Boil Ngasein 350, 362-8. Boil broken 190, 200. Boil Bran 47-8. White Bran 55. Shewbo old rice superior 515. Inferior 440, 460 and New 410, 415.

The paddy market was steady prices were 138, Mandalay 139, 140. Prome 139, 142. Boat and 152, 155 Meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

News and Views.

"Bardoli" in Burma.

Exaggeration is one of the worst, and the most frequently repeated offences among journalists. Faithfulness is a virtue which is steadily becoming rare among some journalists in their representation of facts. Scare head-lines are now the other of day in some quarters, which mislead the average readers.

A certain nationalist newspaper in India contained a column under the heading "Bardoli in Burma" which at first sight would assuredly strike terror in the heart of those who are not fully acquainted with the situation in Burma. Even we ourselves, when we first got a glimpse of this care headline, wondered what it could mean, We were compelled to go through the column and we then found out that it was an account of the mass meeting held at Kyauktaga under the auspices of the Kisan Sabha. It may be remembered that the Indian residents at the Kyauktaga grant have had some grievances with the land-lord, and whether they are right or wrong in their contemplated step, it would be hardly justifiable for a newspaper in India to give to an account of this little local affair in Burma, under the above scare headline. We may only add that exaggeration in journalism defeats itself in the long run.

"The Land we live in"

When the 7th Foundation Stone Day of the Muslim Students Society was celebrated by a dinner in Rangoon the other day, there were several toasts cordially proposed and duly honoured. But the toast proposed by Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, "The Land we live in" deserves some attention. We can well understand that those who sat at the dinner would all love the land they live in for one reason or another. We have no desire to say anything in this direction. But, the speech of Mr. Tyabji, who proposed the toast, contained a little suggestion which might not be well understood or appreciated by the jovial gathering at the dinner. Mr. Tyabji suggested that in future the toast should be "our country" in the place of the present one, advising those present that Burma should be regarded as their home and that all should throw in their lot with the Burmese people. If only the Indians in Burma could think like Mr. Tyabji in various departments of life, we have no doubt that Burma would be saved from the communal trouble, which India is now suffering from and which also shows signs of spreading to Burma, due to the short sighted behaviour of some of our Indian friends in Burma.

"Land We Bide In."

No doubt the Annual Burma Dinner under the auspices of the Syriam Gymkhana Club was a cheery affair to those who took part in its celebration the other day. Of course, the immortal haggis was carried on with genuine Caledonian enthusiasm. But, our purpose here is not in connection with the description of the dinner. We are concerned with what happened there in relation to Burma and the Burmese people.

In proposing the toast of the "Land We Bide In" Mr. W. J. Grant lustanced the varying views regarding Burma. The foreign view he said, was that Burma was a land where "nats" sang golden lullabies from the pinnacles of enchanted pagodas to tunes made in Germany, murdered in England and received into the Kingdom of Heaven in America. The Scot was teaching Burma how to rid herself of all laze and unsatisfactory visions through his clearness of judgment. Indeed he claimed that because of the Scots steadying and unobstrusive influence there was arising a new Burma; a Burma strong and pure and salubrious as the breezes on the Bay of Bengal." We confess we fail to find out suitable adjective to qualify the mentality of the speaker. However, knowing as we do the mental state of those on such occasions as an annual dinner, we need not go further in our comments. We may only suggest to those concerned that in future dinners it would be more appropriate to change the name of toast from "Land We Bide In" to, "Land We Bite In."

The I.C.S.

We invite the attention of the members of the all-powerful I.C.S. to the following passage in a speech delivered by General Smuts at Newnham College, Cambridge, some time ago :—

"It the [civil service] becomes an unmitigated bureaucracy if it assumes control itself.....The uncontrolled service ceases to be the loyal servant, and becomes parasitical on the country ; even governments become its puppets, and in the end it comes to exercise authority for its own ends, and not for the public good."

When he made this candid statement, General Smuts might not have in his mind the conditions prevailing in this country. But if he could only see the I.C.S. at close quarters free from political and racial prejudices which so habitually afflict white men in this country, he would assuredly see for himself how the all-mighty I. C. S. people have developed all the faults of an uncontrolled service to which he referred in his speech. The position is so anamolous that we very often wonder whether the services exist for the country or the country for the services.

The Late Marchioness of Reading.

Rugby, January 30.

The late Marchioness of Reading has been ill ever since her return from India with her husband. Newspaper speak of her beneficent social work in India. Through her energetic appeals the sum of £100,000 was raised to endow a hospital in Simla for women and children and training nurses. She founded the Indian National Baby Week, which has been instrumental in reducing enormously the high rate of infantile mortality in that country. When her health broke down, she had so won her way to the hearts of the people that prayers for her recovery were said in temples, mosques and synagogues throughout the country.—British Wireless.

PRESS TRIBUTES.

London, January 31.

The Daily News says Lady Reading was one of the great political wives of history.

The Daily Express, sympathising with Lord Reading's loss, says she will have the sympathy not only of his friends and the British public, but of many millions in India and the United States who have felt the graciousness and courage of Lady Reading's personality. The ideal of womanhood and wifehood has rarely in our days been fulfilled more completely than in Lady Reading.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHEY.

New Delhi, January 31.

The following telegram has been sent by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Marquess of Reading: "I should like on behalf of Lady Irwin and all your many friends here to send you a message of deep sympathy in your sorrow. Countless persons in India have cause to hold Lady Reading's name in affectionate and grateful memory and will feel that they have sustained the loss of one who never failed to give freely and unselfishly of her strength and health for the benefit of those whom it was in her power to help."

Privileges of the Press.

THE JOHANNESBURG CASE.

When Mr. Louw and Mr. Cope reappeared before the Chief Magistrate here to-day, states a Times report from Johanesburg on January 8, the Magistrate ruled that the evidence supplied by Mr. Cope was irrelevant and imperial, and adjourned the proceedings in his case sine die.

Mr. Louw read a statement giving his reasons for refusing to divulge the information required, and the Johannesburg Chief of Police gave evidence to the effect that the police would be unable to proceeding against the promoters of the lottery mentioned in the Rand Daily Mail articles unless Mr. Louwgave that information. The Public Prosecutor asked that the penalty provided by the law should be enforced, and that Mr. Louw should be committed to gaol for the rest of the day.

The Magistrate said that Mr. Louw had failed to satisfy him that he had just excuse for his refusal to answer the questions put to him, either on the ground of the undertaking given or of an alleged privilege possessed by him as a journalist. He ordered the adjournment of the proceedings for eight days, during which period Mr. Louw was to be committed to goal unless he consented to do what was required of him. The issue of the warrant of committal was suspened for seven days to enable Mr. Louw to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Upper Burma Farmers' Grievances

DEPUTATION WAITS UPON DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AT MANDALAY

Mandalay, January 28.

At a meeting held on January 23, by the farmers in the Mandalay District it was decided that a deputation should wait upon the Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay Division, to represent their grievances, inter alia, that all farmers be granted an extention of time to pay their land revenue taxes in the month of June, 1930, instead of in March, 1930. One of the reasons for this request is that, owing to the slump in the rice market, the price of paddy is at a low ebb at present and they expect the price to rise by at least 10 per cent in the month of June.

The members of the deputation who waited upon the Deputy Commissioner to-day are.—U Myin, of Madaya (Chairman, District Council) ; U Ba U, M. L. C., (Mandalay); U Ba Thi, M. L. C., [Amarapura); U Khet, of Nayagone village; U Paukof Kyauk Mi village U Zone of Taungbyone village; U Pan U, of Patthein gyi village.

compliment to those who had to manufacture them as a safeguard against a confessed impulse towards moral turpitude. The Indian ideal is to get at the root of impulse, to eradicate all disruptive tendencies in the individual, and thus to reduce to a minimum the necessity for codes of any kind.

Such is the fundamental oriental ideal in education, the education of the individual for liberation. Remote though it may seem from the so-called practical purpose of education as it is conceived in Western countries, it is based on the Oriental principle of moving from inclusive generalizations towards their analysis in details; and from my own experience of twelve years' work in India from this point of view in educational movements which have restored the Indian tradition, I believe that the ideal has a value for educationists elsewhere, if only as a provocative to their own thinking towards fundamentals. Some of the practical potentialities of the generalization will appear as we consider the question that is next in importance in the Indian conception : what is the nature of the individual who is thus to be liberated? Here it is well to say the education according to the Indian ideal, is equally necessary for girls and boys, with some modification to serve the needs of the adult life of each sex. This has not been the practice for some time past, owing to external circumstances which need not be entered into here; but the brilliant successes of Indian women in the Universities of India and elsewhere are an idication of the immense human enrichment that a waits India and the world, when the practice of education in India is completely oriented to Indian ideals.

A "BOOMERANG" TRIAL.

Victimisation Plan Fails

PRISON FOR INFORMER.

In a case of theft that was decided by him on Wednesday, the fifth additional magistrate, Rangoon, remarked that the case before him was out of the run of the ordinary.

Syed Nazi, an old furniture dealer of Sparks-street, had almost, if not entirely forgotten about the loss of a mattress from his mart. On the evening of January 9 the headman, O. N. Dass, called on him and asked him if he had lost anything. Nazi recollected the missing mattress and he accompanied the headman to a house in 40th-street where he was shown a identical to the one that had been purloined.

The value of the article being quite insignificant, Nazi, did not desire to make a report to the police, but under pressure of the headman did so at the Pansodan police station.

Possession was with Akaloo, a Telegu cooly. The informer to the headman. Muthiyalu, also a cooly, was sent up as the second accused, for it was inconceivable to the investigating officer how Muthiyalu, unless privy to the crime himself could point out Akaloo as being the thief and Nazi the person from whom the theft had been committe at one and the same time.

It was adduced from the evidence given by Akaloo's wife that Akaloo had purchased the matteress from Muthiyalu on partial credit. There was not a tittle, of evidence against Akaloo but for the mere possession of the mattress. Akloo, therefore, observed his worship, who was said to have had several previous convictions and on whose account the case had to be tried regularly and not summarily, had to be discharged.

The second accused, Muthiyalu was consequently charged for theft of the the mattress.

The evidence as a whole showed that he had instituted the case against Akaloo because he could not realize the balance price of the mattress and because he had picked a quarrel with him over it.

The result was, held his worship, that the case against Akaloo was false and Muthiyalu who had engineered the case was guilty of the charge which he attempted to lay at another's door.

His worship, in finding Muithiyalu gailty, directed him to be bound down for good behaviour for six months in Rs. 30 with two sureties.

Chinese New Year

HOLIDAY SPRIT IN CHINATOWN.

A continuous facket of crackers and the resounding reports of bombs on the stroke of twelve on Wesnesday night heralded the Chinese New Year. The majority of Chinese business houses and shops were closed yesterday. A few such as pawn and liquor shops, remained open the whole day. Refreshments were distributed free in several places along the Chinese section of Dalhousie-street. In Chinatown, the Chinese national flag was flown over many houses, bunting and flags were stretched acro s the roads and the doorways gaily decorated.

Policing Arrangements for Assembly

PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The following letter was addressed by the Honourable Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, to Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K. C. B., Clerk of the House of Commons, London, dated the 5th July,1929,

May I trouble you again in regard to a matter which has been seriously engaging my attention since the horrible bomb outrage in the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi last April. I have been contemplating reforms in the existing system of the issue and checking of strangers' tickets and of having a proper watch either by the police or non police of the galleries and other parts of the Assembly Building while the House is siting. For this purpose I should like to know how the following matters are regulated in the House of Commons :—

1. Who is in charge of and guards the entrances leading to the galleries and the galleries themselves ?

[2] Who is in charge of and guards the lobbies leading to the floor of the House and floor of the House itself?

[3] Who appoints and controls these guardians, and what are their duties, functions and emoluments?

[4] Who is in ceargе of and guards all place outside the floor, the galleries and lobbies, but with in the precints of the Parliametnary building, and what are their duties and function, and who appoints and controls them ?

[5] Whether the police are under an circumstances permitted to enter the galleries, lobbies or the floor of the House, and if so what are those circumstances ?

[6] Whether the police in or about the building are in any way subject to the orders of the Speaker and to what extent and in what manner the control, if any, is exercised by him over them ?

[7] Whether the public at the main gate or anywhere in the building have the power to ask a stranger to show them his ticket and to turn him out if he does not possess one.

[9] What exactly is the system of the issue of strangers' tickets, and what are the methods and extent of the check exercised by those who guard the entrances to the galleries and lobbies over the strangers getting in and out of them, from time to time, while the House is sitting ?

[9] What is the responsibility of the police or any other employees in the gallaries, lobbies or ouside in the building for the safety of the Members of Parliament, and how is such responsibility enforced?

I know some of these questions overlap one another, but that is invitable, and I hope you will do your best to give me such exaustive replies as are possible and send a Note to me without delay if possible by Air Mail. My idea is to appoint a Committee of the House to consider the replies received from you and advise me how far the practice obtaining in the House of Commons, in this behalf, could be usefully introduced in the Assembly here.

I shall be grateful if you will enclose along with your Note a copy of the Rules and Regulations if, any, governing the question.

SIR THOMAS LANDSDALE WEBSTER'S REPLY

The following letter was received from Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K. C. B., Clerk of the House of Commons, London, by the Honourable Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, Simla, dated the 17th July 1929.

I have received your letter of the 5th July The questions which you asked me related entirely to matters within the jurisdiction of the Serjeant at Arms, I accordingly forwarded your letter to the Assistant Serjeant at Arms and enclose his answer. I send also specimen papers which he has given me and which may interest you. The explosion in the chamber must nave been a very alarming experience for all of you.

The following is the demi-official letter from Mr. W. H. Erskine. Assistant Serjeant at Arms, House of Commons, to Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster. K. C. B., Clerk of the House of Commons, London, dated the 16th July 1920.

The following are the replies to the questions contained in Mr. Patel's letter to you of 5th instant which you have handed to me.—

[1] Police Constable of the Metropolitan Police guard the entrances leading to the Public Galleries. Messengers in the Department of the Serjeant at Arms are in charge of the Galleries themselves.

(2) The two Dookeepers, who are in Department of the Serjeant at Arms are in the charge of and guard the the lobbies and floor of the House. They sit during the Sitting of the House on either side of the Door of the House, through which access to the lobbies and floor of he, House is obtained

[3] The Doorkeepers and Messengers are appointed and controlled by the Serjeant at Arms. The Messengers are stationed in the various Galleries, behind the Speaker's Chair, and at the Bar of the House. For their duties and emoluments see enclose printed form.

(4) Police Constables of the Metropolitan Police guard all places outside the floor, galleries, and division lobbies,

[5] A Police Constable in plain clothes is always in the Members' Gallery, With that exception Police do not enter the Galleries. Division-lobbies, or the floor of the House while the House is sitting. The last occasion on which the Police have entered the Chamber while House was sitting was in the year 1900, when they did so on the insruction of Mr. Speaker to help to remove some Irish Nationalist Members who had been suspended and refused to leave. Since that date power has been given to Mr. Speaker to suspend the Sitting of the House in the event of grave disorder arising and it is anticipated that it will not be necessary again to use the Police for that purpose, as there would be sufficient Messengers on hand to deal, during the suspension of the Sitting with any disorder of the sort. In the event of the Messengers being unable to deal with any situation which Might arise the police would undoubtedly be called upon by the Serjent at Arms to enter the Chamber.

6 The police in or about the precincts of the House of Commons are subject to the orders of Mr. Speaker who, if occasion arose, would issue his Order to the Serjeant at Arms, who, in turn, would issue his orders to the Inspector of Police attached to the House of Commons. The normal practice is that the Serjeant of Arms issues all orders to the Inspector of Police who is responsible for seeing that they are carried out by the Police under him. When the House of Commons is sitting, there are 1 Inspector, 2 Surjeants, and 98 Police Constables of which latter 5 are in plain clothes, available for duty. When the House is not sitting the numbers are 1 Inspector, 1 Serjeant and 35 Police Constables. They are all appointed by the authorities of the Metropolitan Police and matters of discipline among them are dealt with by those authorities The cost for their services is borne on the vote for the House of Commons.

(7) Every stranger, if unknown to the Police on entering the Palace of West minister is challenged by the Police on duty at the various entrances and is asked his or her business. No stranger is admitted to any Gallery of the House without an Order.

[8] A copy of the Regulation for the admission of strangers to the Galleries of the House is enclosed herewith, as also samples of the Orders issued for each of those Galleries. Before entiring any Gallery except the Distinguished Strangers Gallery, a Stranger signs a declaration in one of the books provided for the purpose. A sample page of such books is enclosed.

The above mentioned are the principal checks exercised over Strangers.

9. The responsibility of the Police for the safety of Members of Parliament in the Building is the same as for the safety of all members of the Public whoever they may be but of course additional precautions are taken at all times by New Scotland Yard for the protection of certain Ministers.

DRUGS FROM AUTOMATIC MACHINES

Statement by President of Pharmaceutical Society

The following statemens was made by the President of the Pharmacutical Society of Great Britian [Mr. L. Moreton Party] at a Public session of the Council of the Society on January 8,—"I am glad to have this opportunity of stating the Council's view upon the use of automatic machines for the distribution of drugs. The use of automatic machines for this purpose has increased both here and overseas during recent months, and it seems desirable that members of the Society who may approached with prop sals for the installation of an automatic machine should have some guidance upon what their attitude should be both in the interests of their own calling and especially in the interests of the public. It is the basis of pharmacy legislation in this country that the sale of poisons shall be restricted to people trained in a knowledge of their poisonous properties. In the majority of other countries the sale of potent drugs, as well as the sale of poi-ons, is similarly restricted.

"The reasons for these restrictions are obvious. They are to ensure the presence of someone who will be able to give advice to a purchaser as to how a substance is to be used, and its dose; to warn a purchaser where the substance is a poison or where care is needed in its use, and especially to refuse to supply the substance at all where the seller is not satisfied that it is required for a proper purpose or that the purchaser is a safe person to be trusted with it. None of these safeguards is present when poisons or potent drugs are sold by means of an authomatic machine. There is nothing to prevent a child obtaining poisons such as potassium permanganate or potent drugs such as spirits from the these machines. It is also easy to visualize mistakes being made through the packet being taken from the wrong section of the machine or though some mistake being made by an untrained person refilling a machine. Where the article sold is in the form of sugar-coated tables, tablets, it is quite possible that such a mistake would not be noticed. These are reasons why, in the public interest, the sale of drugs from automatic machines is to be deplored. Members of the society should realize that the employment of machines such as the would detract from the personal value of their services to the public,

"For these reasons I, personally, and the council also as a body, sincerely trust that members will refuse to instal automatic machines for the supply of drugs.'

EMPIRE FREE TRADE DEBATE IN COMMONS

Fiscal Union Urged

MOTION TALKED OUT

London, January 29.

How Canadian wheat and Australian meat would benefit by the elimination of Argentinian competition, South Africa would be given an opportunity to market beef in Britain, while her exports of fruit and sugar would be assisted and India would be enabled to increase her agricultural and other production were the arguments emphasised by Mr. Remer in moving a resolution regarding the policy of empire free trade. He declared that the scheme could be put into operation immdiately by the formation of a British Empire fical union [embracing non-self-governing colonies to place a tariff on all foreign goods after which we could negotiate with the Dominions.

Moving the Liberal amendment proposing the addition of the words "provided such a proposal shall not include additional taxation upon foodstuffs and raw materials imported into the United Kingdom" Mr. Lloyd George agreed that the extraordinary energy, intelligence and vigour which Lord Beaverbrook had thrown into this business had done a lot for shepherding his sparty towards protection, but they were not yet in his fold.

Mr. Lloyd George, concluding, stated that in order to escape from our present difficultics we must concentrate our attention on the reorganisation of the country, stick to realities and drop fancies. Mr. Snowden drew attention to what the termed the regrettable feature of the debate, namely, the silence of the members of the late Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said hat the resolution was nebulous, ambiguous and indefinite, but its supporters by their speeches had shown that they wanted the taxation of food and raw materials.

The motion was finally talked out by Conservatives.

MR. SNOWDEN'S SPEECH.

Rugby, January 29.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said as this was a private member's discussion he would not deal with any statements made in the debate, but would confined himself simply to that part of the motion which called on the Government to take action. The most regrettable feature of the debate had been the silence of the members of the late Conservative Government on this question. The speeches of the two members who introduced the motion had made it perfectly clear that the motion meant a taxation on food and raw materials and also manufactured articles from foreign countries which would necessarily raise prices. He need hardly say that the Government could give no support to a proposal of that kind. The Government were asked to open negotiations with the other Governments of the Empire for the formulation of a policy designed to secure that the purchasing power of the Empire should be directed primarily to the full employment of the inhabitants of the Empire. If that stood alone, apart from what went before then the Government would have no objection to it, because they were anxious to do all that they could to promote Imperial trade. The Labour Party had supported every measure which in their opinion was likely to knit together the bonds uniting the Mother Country and the overseas Dominions. That we shall continue to do, continued Mr. Snowden but we shall support no policy such as is hidden in the terms of the resolution. The vote for the resolution would be a vote for a tax on the people's food and for proposals which would increase costs of production in every manufacturing industry in this country and reduce the standard of living of the workers of this country.

—"British Wireless."

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated 1st February 1930.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Butterfield, D.S.O., I. A., Deputy Commissioner, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as a Commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Arakan Division, in place of Mr. F. B Leach, I. C. S., officiating Commissioner, transferred.

Mr. F. B. Leach, I.C.I. officiating Commissioner, is, on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Butterfield, D.S.O. I.A. transferred from Akyab and is posted to the charge of the Sagaing Division in place of Mr. H. A. Thornton, C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S. Commissioner proceeding on leave.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mya Bu, Brarister-at-Law, having been granted leave with effect from the 10th February 1930, before noon, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the provisions of section 105, sub-section (2), of the Government of India Act, U Ba U, Barrister-at-Law District and Sessions Judge, Myaungmya and Maubin, to act as a Judge, of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon doing the continuance of the vacancy or until further orders.

U Kyaw U, Barrister-at-law, Public Prosecutor, Rangoon, is appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judge, and is posted to the headquarters of the Myaungmya District as Judge of the District and Sessions Court, of the Myaungmya and Ma-ubin District, in place of U Ba U, Barrister-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, transferred.

U Pe Ba (1), Extra Assistant Commissioner, is, on return from leave, posted to the headquarters of the Sandoway District as Treasury Officer and Headquarters Magistrate, in place of U Ba Thein (4), Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

U Ye, Assistant Judge, is compulsorily recalled from leave, and is posted to the headquarters of the Pegu District is Additional Judge of the District and Sessions Court of the Pegu District, in place of U Maung Maung 17, Assistant Judge, transferred.

U Maung Maung (17), Assistant Juege, is transferred from Pegu, is appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judge, and is posted to the headquarters of the Henzada District as Judge of the District and Sessions Court of the Henzada District, in Place of U Aung Hla (1), K. S. M., District and Sessions Judge, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. Fisher, I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Minbu District, in place of U Ba Thin 1, K.S.M. Deputy Commissioner transferred,

N Ba Thin (1), K.S.M.. Deputy Commissioner, is, on relief by Mr, F, Fisher, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, transferred from Minbu and is posted to the charge of the Ma-ubin District, in place of U Ba Lwin, officiating Deputy Commissioner.

U Ba Lwin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Maubin District, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, in place of Mr. C. K. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. R. P. Cooper, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, is on return from leave, posted to duty in the Revenue Department.

U Ba Than (1), Assistant Judge, is transferred from Mandalay, is appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judge, and is posted to the headquarters of the Shwebo District as Judge of the District and Sessions Courts of the Shwebo and Katha Districts, in place of Mr. C. B. de Kretser, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint U Ba Thwin 1, B. L., Assistant Judge, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court of Moulmein, in plece of U Ba Than 8, B.L., Assistant Judge, transferred.

U Ba Thwin 1, B. L., Assistant Judge, Judge of Small Cause Court of Moulmein, is appointed to be an Additional Magistrate in the Amherst District in additional to his other duties.

Mr. C. P. Ellis, Assistant Judge, is transferred from Pakokku, is appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judge, and is posted to the headquarters of the Amherst District as Judge of the District Court of the Amherst District and of the Session courts of the Amherst and Salween Districts, in place of Mr. W. A. Wright, A. F. C., I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for eightmonths, and in continuation on half average pay for one year and twenty-two days, is granted to Mr. H. A. Thornton, C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S., Commissioner, with effect from the 8th March 1930.

Leave on full allowances for two months and twenty-seven days, and in continuation thereof on half allowances, for a total period of six months and twenty-eight days, is granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mya Bu, Barrister-at-Law. Judge, High Court of Judicatur at Rangoon, with effect from the the 10th February 1930.

Leave on average pay for four months, and in continuation thereof on half average pay for two months, is granted to U Aung Hla (1), K.S.M., District and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 21st February 1930.

Leave on average pay for six months, and in continuation thereof on half average pay for three months, is granted to Mr. C. B. de Kretser, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 16th February 1930 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for six months, and in continuation thereof on half average pay for two months and ten days, is granted to Mr, W. A. Wright, I. F. C., I. S. C., District and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 19th February 1930 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. R. Jones, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Selection Grade (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Govment with effect from the forenoon of the 24th February 1930.

Captain P. C. Tudor Craig, I. A. 3/20th Burma Rifles, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, is appointed to be an Assistant Commandant of the Burma Military Police and is posted to the Southern Shan Sttes Battalion, with headquarters at Thaunggyi.

Leave on average pay for four months and twenty-three days, and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay, for a total period of twenty months and twenty-nine days, is granted to Mr. A. G. Adams, District Superintendent of Police, Mergui, with effect from the 25th February 1930, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain E. A. Forbes, I.A., Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, from the Southern Shan States Battalion to the Mandalay Battalion, delete the words "as a temporary measure."

Captain E. A. Forbes, I.A., from the Mandalay Battalion to the Southern Shan States Battalion, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. P. A. Monteiro, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Selection Grade:

Mr. P. F. Loader, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

U Hla Pe, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. C. Boyd, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

U Tun Aung, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mahomed Yacoob Khan. officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be a Deputy Superintendent of Xolice.

On relief by Mr. W. G. Suadden, District Superintendent of Police, Mr, A. T. Fay, officiating District Superintendent of Police, was temporarily placed on special duty in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Burma, Rangoon, from the 17th the 20th December 1929, both days inclusive.

Captain T. S. Conner, I.A., Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, is transferred from the Eastern Battalion, Myitkyina, and is posted to the Mandalay Battalion, with headquarters at Mandalay.

Mr, R. Barker, District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, is appointed to be a Superintendent of Police under section 7 of the Rangoon Police Act, 1899.

Local Government's Financial Department Notification No. 16, dated the 25th March 1926, Rai Bahadur R. Talukdar, Public Prosecutor Shwebo District, was granted leave without allowances for twentyeight days, with effect from the 2nd January 1930.

U Ba Kyi, Higher Grade Pleader Shwebo, was appointed to officiate as public Prosecutor, Shwebo, in place of Rail Bahadur R. Talukdar, who had proceeded on,leave.

On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Flowerdew, I. M.S. is reposted to the charge of the Central Jail, Rangoon.

On relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Flowerdew, Major J. Findlay, I.M.S. is reposted to special duty in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma.

Mr. J. O Reid, Inspector of Boilers (Senior Grade), Burma, was, on return from leave, posted to Mandalay Charge, in place of U Thein Zan, Inspector of Boilers (Junior Grade), transferred.

U Thein- Zan (G), Inspector of Boilers was, on relief by Mr. J. O. Reid, Inspector of Boilers, transferred from Mandalay and is posted to Rangoon Charge IV.

Mr. R. Watson, Inspector of Boilers (Senion Grade), was, on return from leave, posted to Rangoon Charge I, with effect from the 8th March 1929, before noon, in place of Mr. A. Davis, Inspector of Boilers (Senior Grade), transferred.

Mr. A. Davis, Inspector of Boilers, was on completion of the duty to which he was posted in this department Notification No. 7, dated the 27th January 1930, posted to Rangoon Charpe 11, in place of U Thein Zan Inspector of Boilers Junior Grade, Transferredt o the Mandalay charge.

U Myint, Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon, is appointed to officiate as Public Prosecutor, Rangoon, in place of U Kyaw U, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judge.

U Ko Ko, Deputy Myook, is, on return from leave, posted to the Irrawaddy Division

U Ba Than Myin, Myook, is permitted to retire, on medical certificate, from the service of Government with effect from the 7th March 1930.

U Po Aung, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Henzada District,

U Kyi Myin, Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Mergui District.

Mr. C. E. Hughes, Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Magwe District.

The undermentioned gentlemen are reappointed to be Magistrates (Honorary) of the third class in the Thaton District :—

U Ba Chit, Special Power Headman, Pa-an.

Mr. A. Amarchand, Merchant, Pa-an.

U E Pe, Sub-Inspector of Police (Retired), Pa-an.

Mr. Hong Leong, Merchant, Pa-an.

U Po Hla, T.P.S., Merchant, Pa-an.

The abovementioned gentlemen will hold office up to and including the 31st January 1933.

The Local Covernment is pleased to appoint U Oo Kyaw Khine, M.L.C., Pleader, Akyab, to be a visitor of the Akyab District Jail for a period of three years.

The Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following genetlemen to be visitors of the Akyab District Jail for a further period of three years.

U Saw Hla Aung, Pleader. Akyab.

Mr. E. Nozumuddin, General Merchant, Akyab.

The Local Government is pleaced to appoint U Maung Bra Pleader, Kyaukpyu, to be a visitor of the Kyaukpyu District Jail for period of three years.

The Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen to be visitors of the Kyaukpyu District Jail for a further period of three years:—

U Sein Tun, Pleader, Kyaukpyu.

U Shwe Boe, Head Clerk, British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Kyaukpyu.

Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen to be visitors of the Sandoway District Jail for a further period of three years :—

U An, T, P,S., Trader, Sandoway.

Rev. Frederick R. Bruce, B.A., B. D., American Baptist Mission, Sandoway,

U Ba Pe, Trader. Sandoway.

U Pe Hla. Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Myingyan District.

U Nyein, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Tharrawaddy District.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Magistrates (Honorary) of the third class in the Thaton District :—

U Hte, Special Power Headman, Kada, Paung.

U Kit Tana, Land owner, Thebyugon Paung,

The abovementioned gentlemen will hold office up to and including the 31st January 1933.

The undermentioned gentlemen are reappointed to be Magistrates Honorary of the third class in the Thaton District.

U Chit Pe, Vernacular School Teacher, Kywegyan, Paung.

U Khe, Land-owner, Kada, Paung.

The abovementioned gentlemen will hold office up to and including the 31st January 1933.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee,

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

Oriental Ideals in Education

BY JAMES H. COUSINS, D.Lit

[The prefatory part of a lecture delivered in the Hall of the Uuniversity of Geneva.]

You will perhaps have observed that my subject is not Ideals in Oriental Education but Oriental Ideals in Education. There is a process of personal development which the wise men of the West of old saw as a drawing forth of the powers of the individual, and which their successors called e-ducation. This process is neither Occidental nor Oriental, but universal. There are, however, circumstances geographical, meteorological, ethuological, historical, local, temperamental, which set up differences in the available materials and the proper methods in the practical work of *education; and there are educational points of view and ideals which differ according to different conception of life and its purpose. To-day, practically the whole world over, there is an eager search not only for better educational technique, but also for more inclusive formulæ, more lofty ideals, that will expedite educational progress; and my purpose, as one who has been engaged in practical educational work in Ireland, India and Japan, over a period of thirty years, is to offer to this representative and distinguished audience, including a number of eminent educationists, a few of the main ideals concerning education which I have found in the traditional thought of India, and which may, I hope, be serviceable to your own thought on the subject.

Speaking in this great Hall of the University of Geneva, with its atmosphere of busy efforts, notable achievement and high traditions, I am specially happy in realizing the close affinity that there is between the conception of the purpose of education which animated the founders of this University generations ago and that held by the thinkers of India. Over the entrance to the University there is a tablet which reads:

The people of Geneva, dedicating this building to higher studies, pays homage to the value of education as the fundamental gurrantee of its liberties.

The declaration of education as the guarantee of a people's liberties might have been written by the Yogi Vasishta of India for any of the Vedic Ashramas of his era thousands of years ago, or for the great Buddhist colleges that flourished in what we call the early Christian era or for any of the new schools which have recently arisen in India, after a period of educational obscuration, reaffirming the eternal validity, and therefore the modernity of the old ideals of the East in education. But the Western ideal of education for the maintaining of an achieved liberty, and the Eastern ideal of education for the carrying on of a perpetual process of liberation, have certain significances, besides their common conception of Freedom, which deserve the thought of those who are seriously concerned with the problems of educational advance.

When the founders of the University of Geneva declared education to be the guarantee of the liberties of the people, they had in mind Liberty in its social and National aspect; that is to say, the liberty of a group of people to regulate their collective life according to their own circumstances and vision, without external compulsion. The Indian sage would regard this as an admirable purpose of universal application. But he would go on to point out that the apparent necessity for such a guarantee was a confession of the possibility of a threat against liberty, and he would suggest that at least a part of the education of a country should be given to the eradication of the danger of an attack on liberty in any of its phases by eliminating the anti-social tendency to self-will and self-gratification in individuals. He would go further back in the process of education than the dissemination of scientific knowledge and sociological theory, and would fix the attention of education on the character and capacity of the human unites of the various Nations! for, in the Indian conception, the ultimate liberty of a Nation depends on the liberation of its individuals.

But what are they to *be liberated from? Not from one another, for Indian thought asserts the solidarity of human life; not from their National group, for Indian thought demands the fulfilment by each individual of his and her duties as a citizen. They are to be liberated from themselves. That is to say, education, in the Oriental conception, should be such as will help the student gradually to gain liberation from the lower impulses and demands of his nature, which blind and stultify himself and set him in antagonistic relationships with his fellows; it should also set free from distortion, impoverishment and viciousness the higher powers of his nature which, in their free exercise, not only give satisfaction to himself but put him in a free and happy relationship with his fellows. This does not mean that the Oriental ideal in education is only a moral one. Moral codes are no

Crime in India and its Causes

BY F. W. WILSON

Practically every day newspapers in India contain a revolting story of some barbarous crime. Hardly a day elapses without the full vengeance of the law being visited upon some wretched man or woman who has taken human life in a violent and shocking fashion. In addition to the many sentences of death that are passed, there are countless transportations and imprisonments for life, and sentences running well into the teens of years are common. The study of the statistics shows that the number of detected crimes and criminals brought to justice is increasing every year, and it would seem as if something drastic was required to prevent the ordinary civil work of the Courts from being hopelessly swamped by the criminal appeals that come before them. The final tribunals in practically every Province find themselves faced with repeated examples of the same kind of crime, and it would appear that either a large section of rural India is becoming more criminal and lawless, or that the punishments, ordained by the law and given by its officers, are not having the proper effect. On the other hand, it is urged that methods of detection are improving, and that the police being more efficient are able to lay their hands more easily upon evil-doers. I have spoken to many Judges of High Courts who are one and all seriously alarmed at the present trend of affairs. Englishmen and Indians alike, humane and just men, they are saddened and depressed by the continual stream of cases which appear before them, and which call for the extreme penalty of the law. They are severely exercised by the problem, and are wondering whether the present system of justice is adequate as a deterrent, or whether, perhaps, there may exist deeper and more serious reasons for the state of affairs, with which their judicial activities seem unable to deal. Again and again, there are armed dacoities and murders, characterised by a barbarous amount of violence. Again and again, village-life presents, cases of savage and brutal murder, actuated by unbridled passion, or by the gain of a small amount of money or treasure. It is no use, Judges say, merely condemning or sentencing batch after batch of murderers to the gallows or to life-imprisonment. It is no use merely complimenting the police upon their activities and upon their improved statistics. What is wrong with the present system in which crime increases and in which human life, instead of being held more valuable and sacred, is perhaps, held cheaper?

There is no getting away from the fact that the economic conditions of the peasantry in India are deplorable. The margin of comfort has practically entirely disappeared. The Indian peasant to-day, according to the latest statistics, is living on a tragically small and is everywhere under-nourished. His hunger is not periodic; it is perpetual. Day by day he goes about his routine toil, extracting a bare livelihood, too often suffering from heavy debt, and haunted from the cradle to the grave with the anxiety of want. This state of affairs is not new, even if it has got worse in the last few years. It is the result of generations of lack of economic development, and of a system which, if it has touched the condition of the peasantry, has depressed it further rather than brought it improvement. British Government in India has certainly brought a wide-spread peace. but it is a peace, as an American President once said, which, for most of the people, means the peace of the grave. There have been many economic improvements; there have been railways and roads, and new towns have grown up, and new industries have been established: and yet the appalling fact remains that, of the 320 millions of people in India, the majority are living in hopeless poverty, with a background of want and a prospect of future depression. I am not one of those who find an easy way out of all India's difficulties by blaming the system of Government, and I am perfectly willing to recognise the existence in India itself, outside the system of Government, of many reasons for which Indians are themselves to blame for the present state of affairs, but, at the same time, I find it difficult, in surveying the economic history of India since the days of the new economic development, to find much evidence for a sincere desire, exhibited in identifiable policies, to improve the condition of the mass of the people. It is true that in recent years the major problem of agriculture has figured largely in the activities of Government. Irrigation is no new thing, and has undoubtedly opened up many new tracts or improved districts which were almost perpetually barren, but, somehow or other, everything that has been done, while improving revenue and while making for a better paper Budget, has faltered the condition of the ordinary man on the land extremely little. It is quite true, of course, that murders and violent crimes are not committed or occasioned solely by economic depression. There will always be those who in any state will give way to a desire for gain, or will be unable to curb their lust, but, even if allowance is made for these factors, there still remains a sufficient body of violent crime to justify the contention that the present state of affairs is not a healthy one, and that something is grievously wrong somewhere. It may seem unjust directly to indict the whole of a system for the breaking of what should be a fundamental law. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that what weakens the validity of the fundamental law of a country is the break-down or failure of the system of Government. I am told on good authority that the present attitude of millions of peasants in India is one of despair. They blame the Government, rationally and irrationally, for all their troubles. They are too weak to assert themselves. Their knowledge of life outside their village is poor and inadequate, but they just suffer and smoulder. Is it to be wondered at that, among a peasantry of such vast proportions, the inhumanity and lack of sympathy so long inherent in the system of Government should have had the reaction of causing lawlessness and a disregard of the ordinary santcions of civilization?

Crime and education are closely related. The more educated a people become the less crime do they commit. When the laws of a country are based on the common consent of the people, they are obeyed and the ordinary citizen in his every-day life is the most valuable assistant of the policeman. When laws can be broken with impunity by a section of the community lawlessness spreads, and the state of Chicago to-day is the direct result of the way the Prohibition laws have been broken by American citizens with money and influence. Similarly, when you have a people that on the whole can neither read nor write, and when even the literate leave the land and cease to have any direct influence in a rural district, knowledge of the law and consequently a respect for it disappear. It cannot be said even by the most strenuous upholder of the present system of Government that the British administration in India has brought with it an educational success. The founders and architects of the present system were probably wise in their generation. They realised that elementary education, in whatever form it was granted, would mean knowledge, and with wide-spread knowledge there would have come restless and dissatisfied Nationalism. They concentrated on producing Government clerks, lawyers and degree-holders, who now emerge in such numbers as to flood the middle class employment market, and to feed the ranks of the advocates of Independence. Of wide-spread thorough elementary education there has been to all intents and purposes practically none; what has been done has been a mere scratching of the surface. Government has been efficient in preserving peace, in collecting revenue, and in administering justice. It has done nothing to try to educate the mass of the Nation and to prepare them for controlling their own destinies. There have even been cases of responsible Ministers of Provincial Governments, boasting about their economies and the number of elementary schools they have closed. There has been no imagination, no real generosity, in administration There has been no wide, all-embracing, constructive scheme of development. What measure of primary education there does exist has been reluctantly granted as a sort of sop, and the financial aspect of the question has been neglected, despised and starved. The answer has always been: "There is no money," an answer which has never been given when the illegal and exorbitant demands of the British War Office have been made on the Indian Exchequer. The Lee Commission, fixed up behind the backs of the Executive Council, in a hole-and-corner manner, by Lord Reading and Lord Peel, did not worry as to whether there was money or not. The Annual Army Budget, as it exists to-day in India, is the result of old-fashioned and old-womanish fears and often incompetent administration. Crores and crores of rupees have been wasted on the non-productive side and administration in order to enable the die-hard to turn round and face the Indian Nationalist with the jibe that he represents only an educated minority. It is small wonder that as the result of this neglect of education, the atmosphere in the ordinary Indian village is not in accordance with the general trend of Indian civilization. It is not to be wondered at that the worst kinds of crime increase, when literacy is in the state it is. It is not surprising that the life of a criminal holds out an attractive lure to young men, faced with impossible burdens, and ignorantly and gladly willing to run the risks of detection and capture. Punishment is largely ceasing to be deterrent both because it is not respected and because it is not known. In village-life the disappearance of one criminal is practically un-noticed, and his conviction is probably rarely heard of; meanwhile economic depression continues, ignorance flourishes, and where one dacoit was captured there are half a dozen ready to take his place. It is a sad but, I am afraid, all too true fact, that the present deplorable state of crime in India manifests a clear and unmistakable indictment of the inadequacy and failure of the past and present system of Government. A Police State cannot satisfy the needs of the people, and an unsatisfied, illiterate and depressed Nation must be productive of a high rate of crime. Arthur Young noted this fact in France years ago. Unfortunately, although history repeats itself, its lessons are too often forgotten.

"It is poverty which crowds the Courts and creates the prison population. The unemployed man who steals food for his family is regarded as a criminal and is frequently imprisoned. The profiteer who grows rich, whilst he underpays his workers and overcharges the public, frequently becomes a Magistrate."—FENNER BROCKWAY in "A New Way with Crime."

Meeting of Arab Kings, MAY TKE PLACE ON BRITISH WARSHIP.

Baghdad, January 29.

Consideration of national pride are apparently preventin gthe selection of a meeting place of the two kings for the Iraq-Nejd conference. The latest proposal is to hold the conference aboard a British warship in the Persian Gulf.

Two Burmese youngmen, U Ko Ko Gale and U Ba Te of the Agricultural Department who successfully came from Mandalay to Rangoon on ordinary bicycles during the last December holidays. The following records in this connection will be of interest :—

Journey from Mandalay to Rangoon on ordinary bicycles. 23-12-29.

Started from Mandalay at 3 p.m.

23-12-29 Halt at Kyaukse. At the house of Ko Thin Nya, J. A. A.

24-12-29. Halt at Meiktila. At U-Aung Phyo's house.

25-12-29. Halt at Takkon. At the house of U Chit Tin S. A. S.,

26-12-29. Halt at Pyinmana. At the house of Mr. H. Mg. Sein, S. A.

27-12-29. Halt at Oktwin. At a stranger's house.

28-12-29. Halt at Nyaunglebin. At the house of Ko Mg Gyi, J. A. A.

29-12-29. Stopped at Hlegu and seen U Khin Maung at 4 p.m.,

Cheered and hearty send off given by the teachers and school boys of the Hlegu Anglo-vernacular Middle School at the time of departure at 5 p.m.,

29-12-29. Arrived at Rangoon at 7-30 p.m., without any mishap on the whole journey from Mandalay co Rangoon.

Sir D. Maclean and House of Lords

REFORM NEEDED TO CRUB BUREAUCRACY

Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., spoke on "The New Despotism" at an Individualist Luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on January 8.

Sir Donald Maclean said that legislation should proceed only from Parliament itself, where there should be free and open debate on the proposals brought forward, and the law in its application as between one citizen and another or the State should be interpreted solely by an independent Judiciary.

They had to resist encroachments on these two principles. We were suffering from too much legislation. In 1927, 43 public general Acts were passed, and in 26 of them power was taken of putting into operation regulations which had the force of statutes. In that year, as the result of preceding legislation, 1,349 separate rules and regulations were issued covering 2,000 closely printed pages. The rights of citizens were being decided daily by tribunals which had no publicity and no settled course of procedure, and the public had no idea what were the precedents on which they acted.

Speaking of the way regulations slipped through the House of Commons, he contended that it was frank nonsense to suppose that members would deal effectively with these matters after 11 o'clock at night. Lord Hewart had suggested that a Committee should be formed in the House of Commons specially to watch these Bills. To be of the slightest use it would have to be a statutory Commission with sanction behind it. Secondly the Press should be invited to exercise its beneficent influence in making these things known.

"A PROPER SECOND CHAMBER"

He [Sir Donald Maclean] had another suggestion to make. Some partial remedy could and ought to be applied by having a proper Second Chamber. He was a House of Commons man and he would not touch its power with regard to finance. But a proper Second Chamber would be always on the watch for the evil which he was discussing. Among other things it would refuse to pass legislation flung at it at the end of every Session in heaps and heaps. We had not a Second Chamber at all in its revising sense. A proper Second Chamber could bring, not a more competent but a calmer mind to the consideration of these matters. Then there would be found an amazing difference, not only in the size of the output but in the quality of the stuff. The country was suffering from an overburdened House of Commons and a Second Chamber which was not a Second Chamber in any real sense except as a fine debating platform.

We could not go on like this. It was time Parliament resolved itself into a Committee of Public Safety against the increasing powers of the Departments. As he looked abroad on our legislative and administrative system and the temper of the people, he was seriously disturbed by what was happening. All political parties were to blame. It was inherent in the present political position.

There was being carried into administrative and legislative effect the deadly doctrine that the State could rise from the morass of tragic difficulty in which it was struggling to-day by means of State measures here of State measures there. Britain had risen to whatever standard of efficiency it had reached by the power of individual responsibility. That precious spirit must be kept fed from the right and proper sources.

NOTICE.

Myoma National Boys' High School Building Scheme Tenders are invited for the supply of full Bricks, Broken Bricks, Corrugated Iron Sheets, R. S. beams Cement etc. Tenders will be recieved by the undersigned not later than 1 P. M, Monday the 10th February, 1930.

Particulars & forms of tenders etc can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/ per set.

Sd. BA KET Lt-Col; I. M. S. (Retired),
Buildings Committee,
Myoma National Boys' High School,
Simpson Road,
Rangoon.

OFFICE OF THE MINBU DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given for general information that All Burma District Councils Conference will be held at Minbu on the 7th to 10th February 1930, [both days inclusive].

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council,
MINBU.

MINBU,
Dated the 20th January.

NAVAL POURPARLERS.

Delegates Ready for Plenary Session

FREE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

Rugby, January 29.

Signs of progress could be discerned in the cautiously-worded communiques issued after the different meetings held yesterday between the delegates to the Naval Conference and these are likely to be more clearly defined at the public plenary session to-morrow morning. The probability is that the proceedings will then be opend by a short statement by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as the Conference President and the delegates of the different Powers are expected to define their views on the different means whereby naval limitation can be achieved.

Broadly stated the British thesis is limitation by categories with ratios between the powers. The French method is by estimating the global tennage with provisions for transfer from category to category and the Italian delegation advocate a maximum tonnage with ratios in categories. The delegates in their discussions of last week touched constantly upon these theses and as Mr. Stimpson, in his broadcast speech said of his colleagues from other countries "we now know their problems and their points of view with an intimacy that was impossible before".

One specific item of business at to-morrow's conference will be the appointment of a committee to continue formally what the delegates have hitherto informally done, namely, consideration of the methods and defining the order in which the Conference shall proceed with its work. The general impression is that this Committee will consist of two representatives from each delegation.

This morning the British delegates attended the usual early Cabinet Council,

DELEGATES ENTERTAINED TO DINNER.

At a dinner given in London last night in honour of the Naval Conference delegates, Signor Grandi, head of the Italian Delegation, spoke of Italy's needs of a long period of peace in which to carry out a vast programme of work laid down by Signor Mussolini.

Lord Grey and Mr. Henderson also spoke.

The Foreign Secretary said: "Everybody is well aware that if the Conference succeeds we shall go forward to the Preparatory Commission at Geneva to make a world-wide treaty. If on the other side the Conference should fail, who can foretell the consequences that might ensue? But I refuse even to contemplate the thought of a failure."

He added that it was in that spirit that the Conference would act and it was for that reason he was confident of its success.

FRENCH AND BRITISH VIEWPOINTS COMPROMISE EFFECTED

London, January 20.

It is learned from authoritative French circles to-night that the French and British delegations have arrived at a compromise an reached a virtual agreement on the fundamental issue of limitation by global tonnage or categories, which, it is expected, will be the principal subject of discussion at to-morrow's plenary meeting.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN PLENARY SESSION

Rugby. January 29.

Interest in the Naval Conference centres at the moment on to-morrow morning's plenary session at St. James's Palace. The proceedings will be public and the maximum accommodation, comprising seventy-two seats, has been impartially divided among representatives of the world's newspapers, while other correspondents will hear the speeches transmitted by microphone to the adjoining room.

After Mr. MacDonald as President of the Conference has spoken most of the heads of the other delegations will state their views and the formation will be proposed of a committee consisting of two representatives from each delegation, one of the purposes of which will be to regulate the conference's scheme of work and thus to guide it along a line of progress.

In more or less informal conversations the delegates have been enabled to compare the different theories in regard to categories global tonnage, etc., and to judge their relative effects upon the different varieties of tonnage and it has been possible during these consultations in some measure to correlate and merge these different theories.

The Prime Minister to-day entertained the heads of delegations and their wives to luncheon.

Lord Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mr. and Mrs. Runciman were also present this evening in his room at the House of Commons.

The Premier gave the substance of the conversations between the French and British delegates in turn to Mr. Stimson, Mr. Wakatsuki and Signor Grandhi.

Assembly Gallery Controversy

NO WAY OUT OF DEADLOCK
HAS MR. PATEL EXCEEDED HIS LEGAL POWERS?
CONFLICTING VIEW POINTS

New Delhi, January 29.

Though the Assembly session to-day was short the day witnessed an unusual political activity in three directions, namely, the Assembly dreadlock, the proposed all-party conference and, thirdly, a proposal to organise a minority party in the country, with an electoral programme.

Soon afer the Assembly rose, Mr. Patel called the party leaders to-further conference and thereafter again met in the afternoon Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas.

It is understood that three clear issues arise out of the controversy: first whether Mr. Patel exceeded his legal powers in passing his orders on the Watch and Ward Committee's report; secondly, whether the Assembly, galleries are places of public resort; thirdly, even if they are whether the Government can post policemen in the galleries in disregard to President's wishes on the subject. It seems that on all the three issues the viewpoints of the President and the Government have hitherto remained fundamentally different. In the circumstance the question whether plain clothes policemen in the Assembly galleries should be one or three is considered a matter of minor detail.

The party leaders do not, however, consider the conflict as beyond repair and peace efforts, therefore, continue vigorously.

An independent legal opinion declares that the fact the Police Act was passed in 1866 when the Assembly constitution could not be conceived should enable a liberal view being taken of the legal aspect of the case provided both sides are willing to give and take

To-day the situation seems more hopeful.

Lost or Stolen Property

The weekly statement of property received in the lost property office up to January 25 contains the following.—

Jewellery: One gold ring set with seven red stones, one stone lost, one pair of gold bangles, one blue stone ring, one pair of gold earrings set with blue stones, one pair of links said to be gold one pair of links said to be gold initial P. A., one native gold necklace.

Bicycles: Thirteen bicycles.

Watches: One nickle wristlet watch one Elgin wristlet watch, one gold wrislet watch.

Clothing: One child's waterproof, one grey Iraian coat, one waterproof boy's size, one cotton longyi, one old sarhi, two old dhoties three old thirts and one handkerchief, one article man's underwear, one silk longyi, two lady's underwears, fifteen ladya's linen jackets, one linen gent's jecket, three woman's line pants and two child's jackets, one old steel box containing six longyis, six jackets, six shirts, one muffler, two old turbans, one Shan bag, one shawl, one small coat, five pants, one razor, three magazines, one umbrella, two spectacles, three handkerchiefs, one bunch of keys, one pair of earrings each set with nine white stones, one ring set with one blue stone, four studs attached to chain, one ring said to be pinchback, one old wristlet watch, one old Swan fountain pen and one purse containing rupees three and three annas only.

Other articles: One pawn ticket, one Unique fountain pen, rupees fifty in currency notes, one radiator cap, one black note book with bills, one umbrella. one Wice battry No. 170809, one tin separations, two bottle ginger wine, too bottles picalitly pickle, two bottles Yorkshire relish, one man's belt containing one gold ear-ring, a silver talisman and letters, one concertina, one pawn ticket, one leather suit case, one motor tool box, two lady's hats (old), two cycle wheels, one wooden box containing medicine bottles, one broken camera.

ALLEGED FORGING OF CURRENCY NOTES

Allegations Against Soviet Government

Berlin, January 30.

Alligations that the Soviet Government, for political purposes, forged English, American and Chinese currency notes to the value of £500,000,000 were made by counsel for Dr. Bell, one of the accused in the bank notes case. Counsel asserted that two tons of false money were sent by the Soviet across Mongolia to General Feng and a ton to the Soviet army in the Far East. Counsel alleged that three prominent Soviet officials were responsible for the forgeries, namely, Yenukindze Secretary, Central Executive Committee, Yurovski, President Communist Cells in the Ministry or Finance; and Kagenovitch, a member of the Political Bureau Staff of the Eastern Army.

The police support counsel's allegations.

Mohan Singh's Flight

Marseilles, January 29.

Mohan Singh has arrived here from Lyons.

DEPARTURE FOR SPEZIA

Marseilles, January 29,

Mohan Singh left for Spezia at 12-45. p. m.

ယခုအခါလျှော့ဈေးနှုန်းဖြင့်ရောင်းချသောစာအုပ်များကိုဗေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့ကစ၍ အောက်ပါနှုန်းအတိုင်းရောင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝဲ	ပိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝဲ	ပိုင်
ကုမ္ပဏီဖြည့်ထောက်ကူများ ဝိုလ်မကလေးအကြောင်း။		၁		မဏ္ဍောက်နှုန်းထွင်းဓာတ်		၁၂	
ပေါ်ထွက်ကထာရတ္တဒီပနီ		၄		အိုင်ယာဆန်ပင်းတိတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး		၈	
ဓါတုထုဝဏ္ဍ၊		၁		ဗုဒ္ဓဘုရားဝင်ငွေနှင့်ဦးထွန်းရှိုးအဆူးဖြတ်ထိ	၁		
မြန်မာဖြည်ကဏ္ဍးထက်-ထက်မှုပညာ		၃		ဝံသမဒေဝကာသနီ	၂	၀	
မဟာရထာနီထိ		၅		**Ondemand** ဒွေဝေးဇြော်ဒီမင်		၁၂	
ဦးပုညမော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်		၄		ရတနာရတနာခေါတ်စကြာ		၁	
တရုတ်ထုဝဝင်		၆		ခေါင်းဒိုကာသစ်	၂		
ပေါတူဂီရာဇဝင်		၁၂		မဂ္ဂင်ရှစ်ပါး		၁	
ထိုသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		၁		အာဝဒိယဆရာဇြေတော်ရင်းခွဲ		၆	
ရာဇမြေသင်္ကာထက္ကဝိန်း	၁			ရဟန္တာအာရှင်ဖြတ်တို့ရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း		၂	
ရေနံချောင်းဖြို့သင်္ဘောတာဝိန်း		၁		စက်ပိုင်ရှင်ဝတ်စွဲ	၃		
ပါဠိဖြန်မာအဘိဓာန်ကြီး		၁၂		ဒုဘိယပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်	၂	၀	
လုံခန့်ဖြို့သွားလူစည်ဖြတ်တော်းဒုတိယ		၁		ရွာသူကြီးလက်စွဲ	၃		
အာဝဇြင်ခြင်းလမ်းညွှန်		၄		ကျာပန်ဖြည်အဆူးဖြတ်ဝတ္ထုများ:	၁		
ကျာပန်ဖြည်အဆူးဖြတ်အဝတ်ပုံး	၂			မောင်စံသူဌေနှုန်းဆွဲမှာတင်း		၁၂	
ကာယဝေဒနာစစ်ထိုးခန်း		၅		မဲ့ရာဇဝင်		၁၂	
ချဖန့်ဂီ ဝတ္ထု		၁၂		ထရစ်ခြင်းအကောဖိုးမြည်များ			
ပုညကြီးယိပိုင်ရှယ		၈		ဝံသာနုဒျော်တကျွန်း	၁		
အာရောဂျနယမိုဝန်ဆေးကျွန်း	၀	၄		ဆူးယဆာင်းစောဘိုးဂဠပဒေး (Burmese)	၁		
မြန်မာဖြည်ဘုန္ဓဂူးကျွန်း		၁၂		၇း (English)	၁		
ခဲသာမဝိလာသုံးဥပဒေ	၀	၀		ရတနာပုံပဒ္ဓတ္တိ		၁၂	
တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်	၀	၀		အရှက်ကြီး ၁၀ ပါး		၃	
ထင်ဖြေရာပုဒ်မှာ:		၀		ဦးနှံးဖြတ် ဝတ္ထု		၁၂	
ဝံသာဘိတပကာသနီ		၀		သုတိပါထေဟျ-သုတိသိလက္ခ-ထုတိမောဝါ ယဒိုက် ပါဠိထေဝါများ ထရဖဝ်	၃	၀	
ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်	၀	၀		ဖွန်းတဝင်	၁	၃	
အခြင်းအာရံခြင်းဖွင့်အဏ္ဍယ်		၁၂		သူငယ်နာဆေးကုစိမ်		၅	
မောင်ဖြိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး	၁	၄		မဖြူခိုမေမေဝတ္ထု		၁၂	
ထီပေါမင်းတရားကြီး၌တော်ကား:	၁			ထပ်ဒွန်းစာချုပ် (Plain)		၂	
မောင်ဖြိုင်းဌာတော်ပုံတတိယ	၁			၄း (Stamped)		၁၀	
မဟာဂီတသမ်	၁	၄		Indian Nationalism	1		
ဆုံးမစေပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး	၁	၄		Imperialism	1	0	6
ဇာတသာမဌသတ်	၂			Current English	1	0	6
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မောင်ဖြိုင်းဌာတော်ပုံနှဘိယတွဲ		၁၂		The Voice of Young Burma	1	0	4
ဆုတသောမယ္ဒိ	၁	၀		At the point of Spindle	1	0	4
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				Pious Phrases in Politic	1	1	0
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(အထက်ပါစာစဏ်များကို-သူနီယဆထင်းစာတိုက်တွင်-ရနိုင်ပါသည်။ .)

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Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Toungoo District Council on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 135-5-175 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 120

2. None but those who possess a certificate of competence from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, or a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Instituteor similar institution need apply.

3. The appointment involves touring in the district and travelling allowances will be paid as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to Burmans. The selected candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months The appointment is non-pensionable but will be allowed to subscribe towards the Provident Fund, on confirmation.

4. Applications together with true copies of Examination certificates and testimonia ls if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th February 1930.

No reply will be given to the unsuccessful candidate.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support from a Member of the Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment,

MAUNG MAUNG M.L.C.,
Chairman,
District Council, Toungoo.

Toungoo,
Dated the 23rd January 1930.

Municipal Notice.

(POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PAWN BROKERS' LICENSES.)

The auction sale of licenses to carry on the business of Pawn brokers in five Pawn shops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 which had been fixed for Friday the 10th January 1930 is hereby postponed and will be held at 7-30 A.M. on Monday the 10th February 1930 at the Municipal Office,

TERMS

1 One-fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on andif this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality

Moulmein
Dated the 7th January 1930.

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Liquid Assets	... Rs.	10,28,910	34,75,007
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Dividends Paid	... Rs.	61,750	406,000
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Dividend Rate on		12½ o/o	16 o/o
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PAUNGDE MUNICIPALITY

WANTED

Wanted a qualified Inspector of Public Health for the Paungde Municipality on a time-scale pay of Rs. 70-2½-120, efficiency bar at Rs. 120 and Rs. 120-3-150, plus bicycle alowance of Rs. 10 and House allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, provided that those who have passed the Government of Burma Qualifying Examination for Public Health Inspectors will be paid an initial pay of Rs. 90 in this scale.

The appointment is a permanent one not but pensionable. The selected candidated will be on probation for six months and on confirmation required to subscribe towards the Municipal Provident Fund.

Preference will be given to Burmans.

Applications in applicant's own handwriting, stating age, nationality, present employment, previous experience qualifications, etc., together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service-books (if any), will be received by the undersigned on or before the 31st January 1930.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from officials or members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

MG MG
President,
Paungde Municipality.

Paungde, 14th January 1930.

Pleader Struck off Rolls.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Brown passed orders in the matter of Maung Shein Lower Grade Pleader of Chaukywa Henzada District.

Their lordship said it would appear from the judgment of the Township Magistrate of Ingabu Henzada District, that the respondent was prosecuted for criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 133-14 entrusted to him as an employee of the post office for transmission to India by telegram. The offence was found proved and the sentence was imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The respondent by his advocate admittee the conviction and admitted that he had concealed the fact from his application to the High Court for admission as a Lower Grade Pleader.

In these circumstances their lordships did not think they could do anthing but direct that his name be struck off the rolls of Lower Grade Pleaders.

It could not be said that a conviction in a charge of criminal breach of trust on the part of a Post office official was a matter which would not be likely to weigh with the Hon. Judges of the High Court in deciding the respondent's application to be admitted and enrolled as a Lower Grade Pleader, as the honesty of a person applying to be admitted as a pleader was a matter of the greatest importance.

It was true that the offence took place some years ago and that the sentence was a very mild one. The respondent, it was clear, would never have been admitted to the Third Grade Pleadership Examination if he had divulged his conviction in his application to the Commissioner of Examinations and his second concealment of his conviction and dismissal from Government service in his application to this court for admission as a Lawer Grade Pleader.

The facts were obviously within his knowledge and he was under the dounden duty in both cases to divulge them.

The facts had been brought to light by reason of anouymous petitions and letters. It was quite likely that the object of the writers of those letters was to extract money by blackmail rather than their zeal for the public good. But this could not be considered as influencing the conclusion to which they must come.

It the respondent had stated the truth on the two occasions when he was under a solemn duty to state the truth with regard to his conviction, he would never have been admitted and enrolled as a Third Grade Pleader.

Their lordships accordingly directed that his admission be cancelled and that his name be struck off the list of those enrolled as Third Grade Pleaders.

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	Approximate area
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River Police Station (Brick and shingle)	1463 "
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Kitchen (Brick and tile ...	245 "
Goomty (Corrugated iron) ...	24 "

Tenderers must quote one lump sum for the whole of the above buildings and must state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs 25 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed " Tender for Purchase and Removal of Barr Streqt Houses " and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 8th February 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit receipt for Rs 500 deposited with the Chief Accountant, Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The sucessful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars and permits to inspect the buildings may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SD/- E. C. NIVEN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

Office of the Pegu Municipality Pegu.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at their office up to 8 a.m, on the 10th February 1930, for the construction of 40 feet span Reinforced Cement Concrete floor Bridge at Pegu, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 13,825 (thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty five only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engneer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President
Pegu Municipality

PEGU,
The 21st January 1930.

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင်းစရေးတော်ပုံ၌

ငယ်မည်ရှင်ရဲရဲထွတ်၊ ထုရင့်နောင် ကျော်တင်းနှင်ရထားခွဲမည်သာသေး၊ ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ အာဒေးတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း ခြောက်ရွာထားပါဆဖြင့်၊ ပဏ္ဍာထိထား အမျိုးသား၌၊ ထိုးပွား ဘာဇာထွတ်၊ ပညာကြွယ်ထိုသာတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ကျော်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၆၊

ထွေရွာရေး ၆၌၊

ရဒ္ဓဘာသာမဖြေသတ်ထက်သုံး၌

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ထုရင် ၄ ကျပ်၊

ထွေရွာရေး ၁၀ကျပ် ၁၂၅၊

မြန်မာဖြင်ဟုဓရွးကျမ်း၊

ခေတ်ကာလအဝေ့ျောက်၊ဟုဓရွးရင်ချစ်နည်းကို ထိုထား သည်အားထွေစွာ၊ ဟုဓရွး ရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နည်းဝန်ဝည်းကပ်ဥပဒေများကို၊ အကိုးအကား ရဲ့ထင်စွာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စီစဉ်ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ထီးထင်သွား ကိုယ်စားဟုတ်ကြီး၏ ဝါတ်ပုံများကိုထည်း ရိုက်နှိပ်ထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၄း

ထွေရွာရေး ၀၌၊

ရာဇဓေထက်ဟဇကျင်း၊

အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိ၌ဝက်မတ်ဝန်ကြီး၊ မင်းသည်မင်းအဖိုးရှင်တိုင်းသူပြည်သားတို့ သိသင့်သိထိုက်သော တရား ကျင့်ကြံအင်သေဘတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ကြဲရေးရေးသားသောကျင်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မြတ်မည်သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်ထုပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ် ၀၆

ထွေရွာရေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

(၂)ရာဃာနုဝဒ္ဓကျမ်း၊

သက္ကရာဇ်၊ ၁၆၃၀-ခုနှစ်၊ အင်းဝခြို အနန်းကြီးရှင် ဘုရင်မင်းမြတ် ကိုးကွယ်တော်မူသော၊ ရှင်မဟာသိဃဝံသဂျိုတ်ကျော်သည်၊ ကျင်းကန်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ယောကျ်ား မြင်းမစဆိုယာရှင်ယောက်တို့၏အဖြူဖြစ်ကို စိစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည့်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊

ထွေရွာရေး ၆၀၊

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အထိုး ၅ကျပ်

မဟာဓောင်မှင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

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ရေးချင်း ၆-၁၂၆၊

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အထိုး ၀၀၁၊

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ရင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဠတာဆရာဒို့ငင်းကြီးသည်၊ အလောင်ဆောင်သောဆရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညီနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချိုး–တေးထပ်–သဖြန်–ခွန်းထဘက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရှုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

မထီခက်နန်းတွင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်မိုင်းနီ ပြင်ဆင်ဖွဲ့စီးခဲ့သော အထက်ပါဘာသုပ်ခွာ၊ မြန်မာဆုရင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်နန်းထောင်တွင်းဒွိက၊ ဖြရဆော စာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ဒုးကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းဘွဲ့၊ ထက်ပွဲထောင်ဖွ၍၊ ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်းထျာက်ခန်းတို့ဖွာ၊ ထေးနာ်သောစာ ဘုံဖြင့်သာ၊ ထကိုဘ စီကုံးထားသဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားဧနဒ်ထာတို့ဆတီရှုနည်း ဟုခန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ–၄ပဲ၊
ထရဝထျာဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေဆောင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် ဝင်ထွဋ်းသည့် ဥပဒေဝင်များနှင့် ဝေဘ်ကာလအဆိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာ ကွဲးချယ်ပေါင်းစု၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရှိုးထိုးမောင် ရေးသား ဝ ၁ဒေအုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထဒုအခါ ဥပဒေ အသုံးပြုသည့်ဝေတ်ကာသ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားများအွေး ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ခန်းရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနေ့ကုစိ ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆဖြဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားခဲ့ သင့်ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်–၈ပဲ၊
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ထရဝထျာဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

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ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် ဝင်ထွဋ်းသည့် ဥပဒေဝင်များနှင့် ဝေဘ်ကာလအဆိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာ ကွဲးချယ်ပေါင်းစု၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရှိုးထိုးမောင် ရေးသား ဝ ၁ဒေအုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထဒုအခါ ဥပဒေ အသုံးပြုသည့်ဝေတ်ကာသ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားများအွေး ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ခန်းရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနေ့ကုစိ ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆဖြဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားခဲ့ သင့်ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်–၈ပဲ၊
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ပဲကျားဆာဝင် နန်းတွင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီး၊ ရင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဠတာဆရာဒို့ငင်းကြီးသည်၊ အလောင်ဆောင်သောဆရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညီနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချိုး–တေးထပ်–သဖြန်–ခွန်းထဘက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရှုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

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ထရဝထျာဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေဆောင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် ဝင်ထွဋ်းသည့် ဥပဒေဝင်များနှင့် ဝေဘ်ကာလအဆိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာ ကွဲးချယ်ပေါင်းစု၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရှိုးထိုးမောင် ရေးသား ဝ ၁ဒေအုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထဒုအခါ ဥပဒေ အသုံးပြုသည့်ဝေတ်ကာသ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားများအွေး ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ခန်းရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနေ့ကုစိ ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆဖြဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားခဲ့ သင့်ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်–၈ပဲ၊
ဈေးရင်း ၁၀ကျပ်၊ လျှော့ဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

ပဲကျားဆာဝင် နန်းတွင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီး၊ ရင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဠတာဆရာဒို့ငင်းကြီးသည်၊ အလောင်ဆောင်သောဆရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညီနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချိုး–တေးထပ်–သဖြန်–ခွန်းထဘက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရှုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

ဝက်ခွံဝဆွဲ၊

ဝက်ခွံ ဝဆွဲကို စီရင် ရေးသားသော ဂျိုးဒ်ဖခွာ၊ ရတနာဒုပုံဝဆွဲ၊ ရုံးထောက်မောင်စံ ရှားဝဆွဲ၊ ဆိုးဆိုက်ဝဆွဲ၊ စသော–နာမည်ကျော် ဝဆွဲများကို ရေးသားသူ–ဘွဲ့ဆွေးငါး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်ခွံဝဆွဲဖွာ–ရတနာဒုပုံဝဆွဲ၊ ရုပနဒ္ဒ ဝဆွဲတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး ဖျဉ်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဆွဲဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဆွဲသွားဖွာများစွာဖတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့၌ အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝဆွဲသွားဖွာ၊ လူများဏီဒိတ်ကို၊ ဝဆွဲ ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ထိမိနိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်ဖြင့်၊ အလွန်းဆေးဆွေးနှင့်ထည်း ပြည့်နှက်စွာပါရှိပါသည်၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ဖွာ၊ သတ်တရားပွားများ၍၊ ဗိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြွေမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်လူ ပြည်တွင်းနေရဲကိုဒ်၌၊ နက်ဖြူကိုး၊ ထူးကြီးကိုး၊ ဆိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ကျင့်နိုင်ပေသော အချက်အထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဆွဲဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆက်ချင်းသည်း၊ အသက်ရှင်စေ၍–အဝဲ့သဖြင့် အကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိခံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ တဆုပ်ထျင် ၁၀ပဲ၊
ထျောဈေး ၄ပဲ၊

ကောသာတိရိမင်းဘွဲးနုံးဘွင်းစာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ရွေးဟောင်း ဒွောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာများကို၊ ဆိသွယ်–ဒုတ်သွယ်–နည်းဒိုးသွယ်–အဆိမွာ တိုးသွယ်–အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဆွဲကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊
ထဆုပ်ထျင်အကိုး ၁ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊
သိပေါ်မင်းတရားကြီးအဆွဲဖွာ၊
မြန်မာပြည်တွင်း နေ့ာက်ဆုံး မိုးဆုပ်ချုပ်မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ မိဒိတ်ဘုရားသခင် ဘုရင်မင်းမြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာထူးပျိုးတိုင်း ဆိမှဲထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အမြန်ဖွာကြပါ။

တဆုပ်အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊
ထျောဈေး ၃ပဲ၊

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Wise Sayings

ကသိထရက်လယ်ထွန်စက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာတိုင်းမှာပင် ကျဲ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်ကြောင်းသိရှိရပါ၍။ မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါးမြတ်လျှင် မြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက မှာမှသာလျှင်အချိန်မှီရနိုင်ပါမည်။ အခြားထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ၊

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏ အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လိုသည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကာလီထရက်လယ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအမြေတကြြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အထက်ကာဒိုကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ—ဌေးငှေးနှင့်ဝေယျာဋိစရိုက်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

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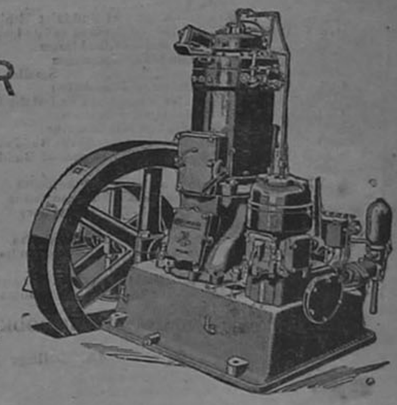

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HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYING

Commander Scott's Address to Rotary Club.

Commander E. M. L. Scott, R. N., [retd.], addressed the members of the Rangoon Rotary Club on the work of the hydrographic surveyor.

Commander Scott said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—The subject of my address, hydrographic surveying or the charting of the coasts, seas, and oceans of the world, is an inconspicuous pursuit carried on almost imperceptibly by a small body of men generally working in small and incompiucous ships. To the generality of mankind a hydrographic surveyor engaged in the practice of his vocation is as rare a spectacle as a dead elephant. Nevertheless they are, like the coral insect, a patient and industrious species, and, also like the coral insect, they have in the course of the ages contrived to produce considerable results Every ship that sails the seas carries many specimens of their handiwork, and relies on them for safety, generally with quite satisfactory results.

The profession is undoubtedly of great antiquity. I think I might claim as its first exponent the late Noah. His fix on the summit of Mount Ararat is certainly the first operation of a hydrographical nature of which there is any record. It must however be admitted that his method of locating a shoal by grounding on it though still occasionally used, does not find favour among modern surveyors. Doves, also, are no longer used for purposes of survey.

Down through the ages the practice of hydrography as continued, the results improving in accuracy with the improvement in scientific knoweledge, and at the present day it is in the hands of small bodies of specialists in every country.

MUCH WORK TO BE DONE.

For many years the hydrographic work of the British Empire has been done by a specialised section of the Navy. Lately the Dominion Governments have established their own surveys but the hydrographic service of the Navy still comprises eight ships, four employed round the British Isles. one in the Red Sea, one in Malayan waters, one in China, one in the West Indies.

It may not be realised that even at the present day there are many long stretches of coast which are hardly surveyed at all. Great stretches of the North Australian coast are still shown as on the charts resulting from running, surveys made in a sailing ship by Dampier in the 17th century. Many of the surveys of the Pacific Islands particularly among the low islands are still very incomplete, and even in such a freely used track of shipping as the Red Sea the reefs which fringe the coasts are only very sketchily surveyed.

The work of the surveying vessels of the Navy may range from what may be practically exploration to the detailed examination or re-examination of much used tracks or harbours.

I think that, by way of giving you an idea of the general run of an average survey, I cannot do better than give you a vignette of one in which I was myself involved, namely the examination of a portion of the ship channel between the mainland and the Great Barrier Reef on the East coast of Australia in the year 1908.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

The passage between the shore and reef varies from seven to ten miles in width with water about sixty feet deep. The coast is hilly and fairly heavily timbered, the reef from its inshore edge to the ocean face is from ten to fifteen miles wide, sometimes drying in patches seven or eight square miles in area, sometimes carrying a general depth of three or four fatnoms with coral heads reaching to the surface at low water. During the working season the South East trade wind blows strongly all day.

The ship was a retired sloop of the old pattern, carrying a crew of 130 men and with accommodation, on the basis laid down by the Corporation of Rangoon, for about half that number.

The whole ship's company, officers and men, commissioned the ship in Sydney and we heard from our predecessors grim stories of the ship's behaviour in a seaway and of the size of the cockroaches she could produce when the sun got at her. Thus heartened we proceeded, after a month of settling down to get her ready for the survey season, coaling, shipping and stowing ships stores, and the usual litter of 80 gallons casks, barlings and bamboos which invariably distinguish a surveying ship on her way to work. A barling I may here explain, is a spar of timber about 35 feet long and 10 inches in diameter, They are used in the construction of high flagstaffs in a manner subsequently to be detailed. The 80 gallon casks are destined to serve, in pairs, as the basis of floating beacons.

THE OLD DAYS.

When, at length, the 1st Lieutenant thinks and he has got every thing on board, and when the Captain has crrected that impression the ship's good bye to such girls as it is safe to say it to, and next morning the ship weighs anchor and steams away North to the surveying ground. And here let me pause to emphasize, with due gratitude to Messrs. George Stevenson and James Watt, the word 'Steams'. I have had much experience of maritime surveying in both steam ships and steam boats, and, believe me, I found it tough and trying work. What it must have been like when there was nothing but the wind or your men's arms to waft you about on your occasions, is, to me too awful a thought to contemplate. Yet they used to do it. Wonderful old birds !

Anyway our ship is steaming North and she carries two steam boats to tackle the bulk of the bulk of the work when she gets to her station.

After a three weeks' voyage she reaches the little Queensland port which is to be her headquarters for the season and proceeds to disembarrass herself of some of her collection of casks and other impediments not immediately required. She fills up with coal and the younger officers provide themselves with half-axes, bowie knives, and other gear which appeals to them as likely to be useful on the surveying ground. One enterprising young gentleman, after watching a black-fellew catching bait from the shore, proposes to add a small case of dynamite in two ounce sticks to his personal luggage, but the idea does not meet with much favour.

Preparations completed and the ship coaled, she once more gets under weight. this time for the real business.

TIDE PARTIES.

Her first job is the establishment of a tide party or tide parties. A tide party consists of three or four men and they are camped ashore at as suitable a spot as can be found to observe the motions of the tide. This job may be either a beautifully cushy one or particularly poisonous. As an instance of the latter type. I may quote a case where there was a big rise and fall of tide and the only place where we could camp the party was on a long shelving beach. Consequently the tide pole had to be placed far out so as not to dry at low water. Readings were required throughout the 24 hours, the pole could hardly be read from the beach even by day at high water and of course not at all at night. So the pole had to be watched from a boat made fast to it. There was no spare-boat, and there was a continuous surf running on the beach. After one or two unpleasant experiences as a result of trying to back the boat in through the surf to exchange the watchers, they came to the conclusion that it was better to swin for it. It was too far to swim at high water, and the net result was that each of the three watchers had to take it in turns to swim off to the boat at low water, stay, there the twelve and a half hours till low water came again, and swim ashore again when his relief swam off to take over.

Usually, however, the tide-watchers' lot is a pretty placid one and the job is much valued by the more experienced members of the ships' company, Camped ashore with their stores, tents, and water and with nothing to do but watch to rise of a tide whose movements are no more nimble than their own, they can endure even months at a stretch without the sight of an officer to gladden their eyes.

INTERESTING PERIOD.

The tide parties safely established, we proceed to the measurement of a base, and the triangulation. Both operations as carried out by a surveying ship, would be regarded with contempt by an adept of the Survey of India, and it may at once be admitted that the degree of accuracy of that survey is beyond the dreams of the surveyor. But it must be borne in mind that the objects are different, since ships are not as a rule navigated to inches, and quantity is a greater desideratum than a super-excellence of quantity which can only be obtained by very much slower and more costly methods than are used at sea. To measure a survey of India base is a matter of months and many hundreds, if not thousands of pounds. Our base on the Queensland Coast was measured three times with three different steel tapes in one day. It was, so far as I remember, about a mile and a half long, with a probable error of six or seven inches, which was quite good enough for us, and we considered ourselves ready to proceed to the triangulation.

This is the most interesting period of the survey. The captain has cocked his eye over the surrounding scenery and has made up his mind as to the various summits, points, islands, reefs and other excrescences on which he considers it desirable to place a flag, cairn, beacon or whatnot to mark the angles of the framework of triangles with which he proposes to cover the area under examination. It is a task requiring considerable experience. Not only have the mathematical principles governing the process to be taken into consideration, but also the practical difficulties of getting to the points selected. There may be a most desirable little conical sandhill perched up among the reefs in just the spot you want it but if you find that at high-water you can't get a boat near it on account of breakers while at low water the reef is quite dry but intersected in every direction by steepsided gulliesh in the coral 15 feet wide and the same deep, it may cost you half a dozen attempts before you find the proper method of getting at the place. Again the ideal hill' summits may be thickly wooded, and before it could be used as an observing station a lot of timber would require to be felled. And felling timber takes time. And time is the most precious thing on board a surveying ship. Why this should be so I am unable to explain, even though I have myself suffered from the conviction, but so it is. Rachel weeping for her children could give few points to a surveying skipper mourning the loss of two days.

THE ORDER BOOK.

However, we will consider the points to have been selected and follow the fortunes of two of the young officers detailed to erect the mark and make the station at, respectively, Reef, and Summit.

Perhaps we had better glance first at their instructions as contained in the Captain's order book which makes its rounds at about 7 p.m. on the night preceding the operation.

"Mr. Smith, with Alert and 2nd whaler will proceed to the S. W. corner of Devil's Reef and made Reef Station. He is to erect an 8-foot mark with a 16-foot flag. Colours of flag to be red and white. All main angles to be observed on three zeros. Low water will occur about 8-30 a. m. and, if possible a true bearing is to be observed using Staff station as zero. Great care is to be taken that Alert is not allowed to ground. Thirteen surveying lunches.

"Mr. Jones and Recorder Buggins in 2nd whaler will locate Summit Station cutting and blazing track as necessary. Mr. Jones will examine beach for a camping place and endeavour to find water to supply camp. He will report on his return the size of timber on the summit and also whether Evening Station can be seen from the proposed site of Summit Station. It may be necessary to climb a tree for this purpose so climbing irons are to be taken. Mr. Jones is to take particular care that the actual summit is located, Seven survey lunches.

Ship will weigh at 7 a. m. and proceed to Evening Island to establish No. 2 tide party. She will anchor off Devil's Reef."

A GRIM SENTENCE.

On carefully studying this document two points strike us. The first is that grim sentence "The ship will weigh at 7 a. m." That means that by the unholy hour named all hands have to be bathed, fed, and on and ready for a solid day in the field. No time is specified for the happy moment when the ship will anchor of Devil's Reef, but we can take it that the sum will be setting when she does.

The second point is the cryptic utterance concerning surveying lunches. This institution is the brighest star in the crown of the surveying service. In this service alone do a generous Admiralty sanction a special free issue of victuals to its hardworking servants. The actual volume of a survey lunch is left to the discretion of the captain and it is generally interpreted with liberality. In the present case a surveying lunch consists of a pound tin of salmon or bully beef, half a

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bottle of pickles, three pints of coffee, and half a loaf of bread. This may sound to a Rotarian a heavy lunch, but to a surveyor whose memories at noon of his 6-30 breakfast are already dim, it seems the most natural thing in the world to square up to it and eat himself into a trance which will last until the termination of the allotted dinner hour.

THE OUTFUL

To return to Mr. Smith and his expedition to Reef Station. The dawn of day finds him girding himself for the fray, and it may be as well to take a look at him. He is a young officer, new to the surveying service and he has been charmed to hear that on surveying expeditions officers may array themselves, not in uniform, but just as they like. He has thought the matter over and decided on his dress for the occasion. We consequently see him immaculate in a nicely fitting blue dungaree boiler suit, slightly open at the throat to show the natty grey flannel shirt beneath. Round his waist he wears a smart leather belt garnished with the half-axe and bowie knife recently purchased. He is sdod in rope soled canvas shoes guaranteed [by people who know nothing whatever about it to be the latest thing in reef wear, his headgear is the service pattern helmet as supplied to the seamen, and distributed round his person are water bottles, sun goggles whistles and such other gear as inexperience may suggest. Mr. Smith is ready.

At five minutes to seven he takes leave of his captain and boards his boat to do his devoirs on Devil's Reef.

His boat, the Alert, is a fat little 25 foot open steamboat, capable of standing a lot of bad weather but not conspicuous for speed. In any ship in the world but a surveying ship she would be spoken of as the steam cutter, but hydrographic tradition steps in and she walks the waters proudly in the discarded name of a byegone surveying vessel. Astern of her tows the whaler, a double ended pulling boat manned by five men. Over her sides are slung the heavy 35 foot barling and two bamboos of similar length from which the mark is to be composed. Both boats are full of a raffle of rope, spunyarn, top-mauls, boltstaves, theodolites and tinned victuals among which the seamen squat contentedly and, another privilege of the game, smoke their morning pipes.

ON THE REEF.

At length the edge of the greenish yellow water which indicates the reef is reached, the steamboat is anchored in comparatively deep water and all hands pile into the whaler and pull away on to the reef over which the falling tide has still left about three feet of water. Mr. Smith has been warned that the reef will not be dry for more than half an hour and that he must start work as soon as the water is shallow enough. He is a zealours young gentleman and, having selected his spot finds it difficult to sit still in the whaler and wait for the tide to fall. And so it comes about that presently, dispensing only with his belt, axe, and other metallic jewellery he hops over the side with a bolt stave, which is the accepted name for an iron crow bar, and a heavy siege hammer and endeavours with the latter to drive the former into the coral as a peg to which the guys of the mark are to be secured. While the top of the bollstave protrudes above water all is well, but when it gets a few inches below the surface refraction comes in and Mr. Smith hits many things but the bolt—stave. His splashings excite the crew who have not hitherto been invited to the bathing party, and presently, furtively shedding nether garments they begin to slide over the side with more botstaves, etcetera.

Finding they are not rebuffed they presently shed the rest of their garments and a scene of happy confusion easues which however results in their having the heavy pine barling erected, a 40 foot bamboo lashed on top of it and a second 40 foot bamboo on top of that, with the whole thing safely stayed in place and a 16 foot square flag flying from the top of the composite mast by the time the reef is just starting to cover again. The mark is up. Mr. Smith has yet to make his station; that is, to observe the angles to all the other marks which his shipmates have dotted about the district.

BACK TO THE STEAMBOAT.

With an anxious eye on the tide the sets up his theodolite, levels it, picks up his zero, and starts observing. All the necessary marks are quickly picked up with the exception of Summit. He searches for it. No Summit. Definitely no summit. He gets all his other marks on three zeros, promising himself another look for summit later. This completed, still no summit. The tide is coming fast and he still has his true bearing to observe. The sun is a bit high for it, but he ships his dark eyepiece, and hopping round in a foot of water has presently obtained sufficient observations of the position of the sun to enable him to calculate the precise bearing of the zero of his observations. Now only summit remains. Where the blue heaven is Summit. His eye, glaring through the theodolite telescope at the place where Summit ought to be suddenly catches a flicker of white near the very bottom of the field of view. Quickly he trains on it and his eye pops out while he seeks to identify it. What is it? Snow? Not in Queensland! Somebodys washing? No! It must be a flag. So entering it in his book as Query Summit he observes the distant speck and summoning his gamibolling crew, by this time as red as lobsters from the sun, he packs away his instrument and climbs into the whaler just as a passing fin announces that the sharks are coming in with the rising tide to see what there is for dinner.

And so back to the steamboat, to eat and doze under the light canvas awning till evening brings the ship back to her rendezvous and Mr. Smith goes on board having made his first station. He is greeted by the Captain with a measure of commendation which is largely discounted next morn ing when it is found that the entire whalers crew is on the sick list with sunburn and wont be able to work for a week.

BOIL SUMMIT.

And what meanwhile of our other friend, Mr. Jones, who, you may remember was detailed to make Summit Station. I may as well break it to you at once. Poor Jones got the wrong summit. From the seaward one would say that it would be impossible for anyone in his senses the mistake the summit required; in fact the skipper continued to hold that point of view even after Jones had actually done it. But, as a matter of fact, there was a secondary summit, lower than the one selected, on the same long spur running down to the sea. The whole place was thickly wooded and nobody had spotted the front summit against the dark background. Jones had had a hard struggle through the undergrowth and by the time he arrived at the false summit, which, as he explained to the wardroom was as definit ea summit as the head of a blanky boil, he felt that he had covered at last the distance to the genuine article. He had cut down sufficient trees to enable him to get a glimpse to seaward and was delighted to find that the required Evening Station was in view so lashed his flag up among the trees, and contentedly returned to the beach to locate the future camp for the clearing party. As it happened the dud summit served as well for the triangulation as the orginal would have done, and after the skipper had cooled off from incandescence to a dull red, Jones was able to make his peace.

He subsequently put in the days with a party of seamen armed with axes and saws felling the timer round his station (known no longer as "Summit," but as boil") to enable him to get the angles between the other marks of the triangulation. He found, as others have found, that the British blue-jacket does not include among his accomplishments a mastery of the felling axe. He can hit very hard, if not very straight, but he declines to appreciate the possibility of determining which way a tree is to fall by a judicious placing of the cuts. His method is to chop with a downward stroke all round the tree, until he gets the appearance of a pencil balanced on its point, and it is not until tree is actually on its way down in such direction as joss may decide that he thinks it necessary to emit a howl of "Stand from under" to the general public similarly employed around him. Rarely after the first three days, does an officer in charge of a Naval tree felling party permit any of his men to handle an axe except under his own immidate eye. He makes them use saws. He finds it safer so,

The main triangulation completed and computed, there follows marking of the coast with sounding marks. These are minor marks consisting of flags, cairns, splodges of whitewash on rocks or anything else that will catch the eye for the period of the survey. These minor marks are fixed from the main triangulations stations and are in their turn used by the surveying boats for fixing their own positions as they pass to and fro sounding. There is a certain amount of if fun to be found in their erection, if only from the fact each young officer is allowed the run of his fancy in allotting names, but it is the last flutter. From now on the sounding starts and our young friends settle down, in increasing gloom, to the task of earning their daily bread.

Day after day, 7 a.m., sees the ship under weigh for her own day of sounding to and for along the ten mile long lines across the passage between the shore and the reef, and day after day the two steamboats put in their patient nine or ten hours, working either near the shore or the edge of the reef in water too dangerous for the ship to work in. Occasionally a special job presents itself and one of the more experienced officers in a steamboat with a cutter full of coal in tow, will be sent away for a week at a stretch to work among the passages of the Barrier Reef itself, demarcating the drying coral flats as far towards the ocean face as his sight of the shore marks will enable him to fix his position, and returning red-eyed, weary, and as filthy as it is possible for coal to make anybody.

A WELCOME BREAK.

A welcome break may be made by the necessity of landing for the determination of latitude and longitude by astronomical observations. The latitude observations, which made from stars and involve camping and sitting upractically all night, are difficult and interesting when made, as used until quite recently to be the case with sextant and artificial horizon; but the longitude observations, although they involve a visit to the nearest point whose longitude was previosely fixed, an consequetly perhaps, a departure from the surveying ground, are too hurried to be really enjoyable, besides having the drawback that they are usually conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Captain.

But they steady work of any hydrographic survey is the sounding. On a scale of three inches to the nautical mile, which is the scale commonly used for the kind of work I have been describing, a fair days sounding for a steamboat is from four to five square miles, while the ship herself, with steam-driven sounding gear which enables her to get soundings at greater speed than is possible with a boat will do perhaps 8 square miles per day. So a ship with her two steamboats and reliable weather and working 5 days a week will do some 350 square miles of sounding per month.

A very monotonous job, gentlemen, and with mighty little to vary it. The monthly calls at the local base for coal are not particularly thrilling, and the only matters of interest beyond the work itself are the arrival of the mail and the marine life met with in the course of the day's work. This is often voluminous and varied. remember seeing during one day's sounding off Cape L'eveque North-West Australia, eight different samples of the sea's population whale, shark, sting-ray, porpoise, turtle, kingfish, seasnake, and lastly that weird mammal the dugong.

But even the dugong loses its appeal after a time, and it is a welcome moment when the order book comes out with instructions to pick up floating beacons, hoist, paint and generally restore the batter ed boats to shipshape condition and finally "Ship will weigh and proceed for Sydney at 6-0 a.m."

Sometimes it happens that the run home is interrupted, and the ship pauses by the wayside to make a detailed search for some reported shoal whose position or eve existence, is doubtful. Such an event constitutes a last straw which seriously bends the backs of the whole shipful of seriously bends the backs of the whole shipful of camels; but they service, and at length the day comes when the ship steams in between Sydney Heads and drops anchor of Garden Island for the four months of the "lay-up season." The same officers whom we have seen as whitewashers, lumbermen, mudlarks and whatnot now become draughtsmen and proceeding sedately to an office ashore at 9-0 a. m. daily, produce the fair charts of the season's work. These, when completed, are forwarded to the Admiralty, and from the basis of one more unit of the enormous collection of charts on which the shipping of the world relies for its safe conduct over the seas.

Rangoon Jurf Club

Racing at Kyaikkasan

FIFTH SPRING EXTRA MEETING

12-45 p.m.

THE RANGOON MAIDEN HANDICAP.—Distance 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap flat race for Maiden Burma-bred ponies 13-3 and under.

Shamrock Mr. M. A. Finnerty) Kyaw Hla II D. H Thaye Aung Sein (Ma Myit) Ba Htoo D. H.

Daung Yin Byan (Mg Ba Kyar] Ba Nyun II 3

Sokto [Maung Myit] Po Yee II 4

Tote—Win Rs. 13/8, and Rs. 10/8, Places Rs. 10/8 and Rs. 10.

Won by dead heat, neck and 4.

Time: 1 min, 11 secs.

1-15 p. m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE No 2.—Distsace 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Breeder of the Winner Rs. 300.

Breeder of the Second Rs. 200.

Breeder of the Third Rs. 100.

A flat race for Maiden Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under 13-1 to carry 8 st. 7 lbs. W. I.

Shwe Pyi Gyi Khin Mg Gale Tun Nyein 1

Full Moon A. S. Khandia Mg Kauk 2

Hmyar Mg Ba Kyar Po Tha 3

Nin Lar Maung Than Ba Din 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 16/8, Places Rs, 6/8 Rs. 10, and Rs. 9-8.

Won by short head, 3 ¼.

Time: 1 min. 13 ¼ secs.

1-45 p. m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE No. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Breeder of the Winner Rs. 300, Breeder of the Second Rs. 200. Breeder of the Third Rs. 100.

A flat race for Maiden Burmabred ponies 13-1 and under 13-1 to carry 8st. 7 lbs. W. I.

Taung Nyun Mg Hla Pe Ba Htoon 1

Moya Mr. B. N. Burjorjee Mg Kauk 2

Ma Mya Sein Mg Po Yin Tun Yin II 3

Mya Thaung Mg Mya Pe Tun Mg 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 19/8, Places Rs. 7/8, Rs. 7/8, and Rs. 7.

Won by 1 1¼, ¾, ½.

Time: 1 min. 13 secs.

2-15 p. m.

THE GIANT PLATE [Div. II].—Distance 7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,600; seconds Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 14-1 and under.

Aerio Ko Saw Mg Thwai 1

St. Gatien Mr. J. L. Milne Mox 2

Baho Ban Miss K. Cronin U Po Thaung 3

Drummona Mr. F. W, Rodger Kyaw Hla II 4

Tote: Win Rs. 29, Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 18-8, and Rs. 20.

Won by ¾, neck, 2.

Time: 1 min. 40 ¼ secs.

2-45 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. V. Distance 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 third Rs. 200. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-1 and under. Maidens not eligible.

Win Maung Gyi Mr. Chan Chor Khine Ba Nyun II

Maygala Mg Sein Khaing Mg Kauk 2

Obo Star Mg Nye Ma Ba Dhwe 3

Kan Htoon Ko Paw Tun Mg Myaing 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 12, Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 18.

Won by 3-4, 1-2, 1-2.

Time: 1 min. 13 secs.

3-15 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. IV.—Distance 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,300; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. Maidens not eligible.

Abo Mr. M. V. Daver) Mg Thwai 1

Taungtha (Saw Ohn Kyi) Tun Nyein 2

Bo Kyaw [Mg Tha Gywaw) Hla Kyaw 3

Coronet (Mg Nyun] Aung Bala 4

Tote: Win Rs. 145/8, Places Rs. 34, Rs. 9/8. and Rs. 21.

Won by short head, 1, ¾.

Time: 1 min, 12 ¼ secs.

3-45 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE [Div. I.] Distance 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs, 2,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 600. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. Maidens not eligible.

Thein Mauk Mg Ba Kyar Po Tha 1

Padonma Mr. M, N, Hla Kyaw 1 2

Chi San Mg Maung Glay Ba Htoon 3

Bonita Mr B. N. Burjorjee Baker 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 35; Rs. 26.

Won by short head, short head neck.

Time 1 min. 10 3-4 secs.

4-15 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div III.—Distance 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,600; second Rs. 600 third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. Maidens not eligible,

Dora Mg Ohn Mg Ba Htoon 1

Nyuo Nyun Mr. M. N. Mg Kauk 2

Nyun Yin Mg Bo Ni Ba Yin IV 3

Di Di [Mg Ba Win) Tun Nyein 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 9118, Place Rs. 24, Rs. 2018; and Rs. 271.8

Won by short head, short head, short head.

Time: 1 min, 11 secs.

4-45 p. m.

THE GAINT PLATS [Div. I]. Distance 7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 600. A divided handicap flat race for Burmabred ponies 14-1 and under.

Trigo [Mr. L. E. Mapara] Thein Pe II 1

Maaya Mr. B. N. Burjorjee Baker 2

Blue Boy Major M. C. Reymond Tun Nyein 3

Ronown Mr. P. Masson Mg Thwai 4

Tote: Win Rs. 8 Places Rs. 5/8, Rs. 6/8, Rs, 6/8.

Won by 1 ¼, 3/4, 6.

Time: 1 min, 38 secs.

5-15 p. m.

THE GIANT PLATE Div. II.—Distance 7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 14-1 and under.

Queen Bee Mr. M. Auzam San Min 1

Thaung Hla Yi Ko Aye Mg Myaing 2

Crowning Gift Miss M. Rowson Tun Nyein 3

Nai Maing Mg Po Aung Po Toke 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 106-8, Places Rs. 29, Rs. 49, Rs, 9-8.

Won by ¾, 1, 1½.

Time: 1 min. 40 secs.

5-45 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. Maidens not eligible.

Medine (Major M. C. Reymond] Tun Nyein 1

Go Go [Mr. Ismail Hashim] Po Yee II 2

Hla May [U Hpoo Gaung] Aye Mg 3

Viv (Mr. Maung Thin] Ba Shwe II 4

Tote: Win Rs. 74, Places Rs. 25, Rs. 318. Rs. 818.

Won by 1 1¼, ¾ 1,

Time: 1 min. 10 1½ secs.

Municipal Machine Put out of Action

CURIOUS POSITION IN BAREILLY WHOLE CASH BALANCE ATTACHED

Since the 21st January an unprecedent situation has it is learnt arisen in Barilly threatening to throw the local Municipal Board completely out of gear. It appears that the entire cash balance of the Municipality has been attached under orders of a Civil Court in execution of a Decree for payment of Rs. 30,000, which the British India Corporation of Cawnpore City has obtained against the Municipality in 1928 and for the satisfaction of which the Board failed to make any provision in the current year's budget.

Prince of Wales,

EMBARKS FOR MOMBASA TO-DAY.

Cape Town, January 30.

Sun-tanned and looking infinitely more robust than on his arrival ten days ago, the Prince of Wales spent the last day in south Africa quietly at the Governor-General's residence. His Royal Highness embarks for Mombasa to-morrow, regretfully omitting the hunting trip in Rhodesia and Tanganiyaka owing to the abnormal rains but anticipating compensation in Kenya and Uganda.

ELEPHANT

Cigarettes

Buy a packet to-day

THE MOST POPULAR CIGARETTES IN BURMA

Office of the Pegu Municipality Pegu.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at their office up to 8 a.m, on the 10th February 1930, for the construction of 40 feet span Reinforced Cement Concrete floor Bridge at Pegu, the estimated cost of which is Rs 13,825 (thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty five only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engneer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President
Pegu Municipality

PEGU,
The 21st January 1930.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

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OFFICE OF THE MINBU DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given for general information that All Burma District Councils Conference will be held at Minbu on the 7th to 10th February 1930, [both days inclusive].

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council,
[MINBU.

MINBU,
Dated the 29th January.

Wise Sayings

"The Government can imprison the people and can hang them. But if this mentality prevails in the country that nothing is to be lost either by imprisonment or death and that either is better than the existing conditions, they may well imagine the consequences."—Lala Lajpat Rai.

"Face the facts do nbt hope for miracles. In the past officials have always been the foes of Indian freedom, and foes they will ever be."—Bernard Houghton.

"No amount of official terrorism and no devices invented or followed to inculcate loyalty can stop or check the flow of the new feeling of patriotism and nationalism. The Government cannot help it. They must punish the offender. They must hunt up the seditionist. They would not be a Government if they would do otherwise, but India is now in that stage, and Indian nationalism is in that condition when repression and imprisonment are more beneficial to it than otherwise. The more it is repressed and suppressed, the more this spirit grows and spreads.—Lala Lajpat Rai.

"When a nation is once resolute to be free, there is no power on earth that can keep her back from freedom."—Mrs. Annie Besant.

"We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule and you comrades and all our countrymen and countrywomen are invited to join it. But the rewards that are in store for you are suffering and prison and it may be death."—Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

"From suffering cometh strength and India's freedom will, I believe, be won within the walls of India's jail."—Sadhu T. L. Vaswani.

"Peace under existing conditions has unmanned the nation. It has emasculated the people and sapped their manhood. Anything rather than peace at such price."—Lalaji.

"I am a man of peace but not peace at any price—only that peace which will enable us to stand up to the world as free men."—Mahatma Gandhi.

"Swaraj is my birthright and I will it."—Lokmanya Tilak.

"The Congress would not be worthy to represent the nation, if for fear of consequences, it hesitated to enunciate the nation's birthright."—Mahatma Gandhi.

"This Congress has not acknowledged and will not acknowledge the right of the British Parliament to dicate to us in any way."—Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

"India submits no longer to any foreign domination.....A great nation cannot be thwarted for long when once its mind is clear and resolved. It to-day we fail and to-morrow brings no success, the day after will follow and bring achievement."—Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

"Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth."—George Washington,

"The triumphs of liberty are not won in a day. Liberty is a jealous goddess, exacting in her worship and claiming from her votaries prolonged and assiduous devotion."—Babu Surendranath Benerjee.

"Freedom is the very breath of our life."—Mr. Gladstone.

"With malice towards none, with charity for all it is for us to resolve that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people shall not perish from the earth."—Abraham by the people for the Lingoln.

"The Government of a people by itself has meaning and a reality; but such thing as a Government of one people by another does not and cannot exist. One people may keep another as warren or preserve for its own use, a place to make money in a human cattle farm to be worked for the profits of its own inhabitants. But if the good of the governed is the proper business of a Government, it is utterly impossible that a people should not directly attend to it."—John Stuart Mill.

"We are convinced that there is only one form of Government whatever it may be called, namely, where the ultimate control is in the hands of the people."—Earl Balfour.

"Good Government is no substitute for self-government."—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

"No man has a right to fix the boundary of a man. No man has a right to limit the aspirations of our people."—Parnell.

"For a nation to love liberty. It is sufficient that she knows it: and to be free; it is sufficient that the wills it."—M. De La Fayette.

"Government, with insolence is despotism: but when contempt is added it becomes worse: and to pay for contempt is the excess of slavery."—Thomas Paine.

"The principle of self-government is far greater than what I would call a matter of fiscal common-sense."—Mr. Wedgewood Benn.

"The end of Government is not merely good Government but the education of the people in good Government, its self-education in running its own affairs. Even at the price of less efficient Government let the people by all means gain its own experience, and develop its own capacity for self-government. The short cuts do not really bring us much farther, except to the next turn of revolution."—General Smuts.

"India must realize one thing clearly and strongly and that is that she will never get freedom so cheaply as through a Round Table Conferece."—Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

"Hereditary Bondsmen! yo not,
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."
—Lord Byron.

"Nations grown corrupt.
Love bondage more than Liberty—
Bondage with ease than strenuous Liberty."
Milton.

"Who has lost his freedom has nothing else to lose."—Wordsworth.

"This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government they can exercise their constitutional right to dismember or overthrow it."—Abraham Lincoln.

"The Liberty that is not complete is not Liberty at all."

"Independence like honour is a rocky island without a beach," Napoleon.

"The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of Government."—George Washington.

"The path of freedom was never paved with mere sentiments."—Sadhu T. L. Vaswani.

"Freedom is not a medicant's dole.
To be thrown in a beggar's beging bowl."

"If Swaraj is a luxurious thought with which you want to pride yourselves, pray, do not insult the name of freedom by indulging in that luxury."—Deshbandhu C. R. Das.

"Hunger is the father of Revolution."—T. L. Vaswani.

"We except old men to be conservatives, but when a nation's young men are so its funeral bell is already rung."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"Revolutions are not made with rosewater."—Lytton.

"You talk a great deal of freedom, but where have you found it?" was asked of a French lady in the 18th century." "In the Bastille" was her answer.

"There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favour from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."—George Washington.

"It is a good work to create a world opinion in favour of Home Rule for India, but the real field of work is India.....India's freedom must be wrought by Indians themselves and within "India."—Lala Rajpat Rai

"Remember that we are all living in a more or less large prison and that action regulated by siren and iron discipline alone can help us to break our fetters."—K. P. Khadilkar.

"Freedom itself involves restraint and discipline and each one of us will have to subordinate himself to the larger good."—Jawaharlal Nehru.

"The only ultimate basis of world-peace is the formula that no country shall be field in the control or protection of another without its own free will and consent."—C. F. Andrews.

"It the ability to maintain peace be the best for freedom, England in common with her allies must seek a conqueror."—Hilda H. Howsin.

"So long as society is founded on injustice, the function of the laws will be to defend and sustain injustice. And the more unjust they are, the more respectable will they seem."—Anatole France.

"Every absurdity has now a champion to defend it and as he is generally much to say; for error is always talkative."—Oliver Goldsmith.

"Brother let us hang together or we may hang separately"—Abraham Lincoln.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."—Abraham Lincoln.

"An ideal sim daily embodied in our deeds is the most splendid product of our inconsistent lives."—Clemenceau.

The management of the Burma School of Commerce conduct their business from 1st January 1930, under the new name and style as:—

"Burma College of Commerce & Economics"

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 5 1930

Burma Legislative Council.

THE February session of the Legislative Council will begin on the 13th instant and will last for a fortnight. On the opening day, His Excellency the Governor will address the members on the political situation of the country. It is understood that about 360 questions have been sent in. As regards the resolutions, not less than 140 resolutions were forwarded and of these only 20 resolutions survived he ballot. Only four days have been allotted for the discussion of these resolutions. In this connection, it may be stated that lengthy oratory on the part of some members in discussing trivial matters or self-evident points has been a very reprehensible practice in the Council, inasmuch as important resolutions have to be held back for want of time. Among the twenty resolutions ballotted for discussion in the Council, we notice that some of them could be disposed of quickly while others of greater importance would have to be throughly discussed. With all the past experience, we hope the members in the Council would realise the importance of conserving time in the discussion of various resolutions.

As for the resolutions that were the victims of the ballot, some of them were of importance and interest. We give below a brief list of these :—

(a) To erect a statue of Maha Bandoola in the Fytche Square Gardens, near the Sule Pagoda.

(b) To abolish book-makers in the races.

(c) To release all political prisoners unconditionally.

(d) To increase the pay and prestige of all teachers.

(e) To abolish the capitation and thathameda taxes.

(f) To suppress by legislation all combinations to monopolise the trade in paddy and other cereals.

(g) To increase the maintenance grant to the national schools on the basis of two-thirds of the deficit.

It is a pity that such resolutions as above mentioned could not be admitted for discussion in the Council, while some of the admitted resolutions of less importance found their way through the ballot. The cause of all this is due to too many draft resolutions which the members sent in for ballot. In the present case the number of resolutions admissible was only twenty, and the total number of draft resolutions sent in for ballot was about 140. Most of them are of little interest to the country as a whole, while their importance relates to the constituency of the member concerned. The interests of a constituency could be well served by putting questions or by moving for a token cut when the demands for grants are made. It would be better if some of our legislators could think of the country in general first, and then their constituency. We are inclined to the belief that those members who are in the habit of sending in resolutions of local interest only are either ignorant of the fundamental duties of each and every legislator, or are influenced by the selfish motive of pleasing their constituency only with a view to ensure their seats in future elections.

Of the admitted resolutions the interests of the country demand that every effort should be made to pass them. The resolutions to make Burmese language compulsory in Anglo-Vernacular schools up to 7th standard, to release U Arthapa immediately from jail, to incorporate Burmese features in all future buildings of the Government, are of great importance, and they should be passed by the Council. So also is the resolution urging for the reduction of land revenue to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators due to destruction of crops and bad market. More than once have we stated in these columns that the present economic distress of the people, especially the rural people, calls for speedy and sympathetic action. The situation is such that if something material could come out of the February sitting of the Council to minimise the present economic distress of the people, the fortnight's labour of our legislators in the Council would be not without a distinct advantage to the people. We hope the representatives of the people in the Council would make the most pressing problem of the people the main issue in the discussion of the various matters.

Rangoon Police Changes.

Deputy-Inspector R. Kirkham of the Rangoon City Police has been promoted Inspector of Police and posted to to the Town Lock-up, where he relieves Inspector T. Oliver, who proceeds on long leave prior to retirement. Inspector Kirkham, in addition to his duties at the Town Luck-up, will also carry out the duties of Special Detective Officer.

THE MANDALAY SUN.

The opening of the Sun Press Co., Ltd. [Branch] at Mandalay with the publication of the Mandalay Daily Supplement thereat is a new innovation in the history of Burmese Journalism. I read this Supplement with much interest and I hope my remarks on this new enterprise will be welcomed by those concerned both at Rangoon and Mandalay.

If I am not mistaken, the intention of this supplement is to broadcast Mandalay News (special) in addition to the Daily Sun. To all appearances this Supplement is more than what it aims to be with free-lance articles, academic notes in one sheet, that is, in four pages of the Sun Daily size. I would like to say that the ambition of the editor of this esteemed Supplement is too high in so far as the former wants to insert all interesting materials on Burmese History, Statistics, etc., that the supplement ceases to be newssupplement. The editor is in a better position to judge whether such type of edition is favourable to the taste of the Mandalay public or not. From my experiences as a regular newspaper reader, I do not think such edition would be in keeping with the taste of the Mandalay public for few people care to read views now-a-days rather than news. There are many things which Mandalay people are keen to know, namely, the latest occurences at the bazaars, schools, Pagoda festivals, police courts and so on. What is the latest at, say for instance, Toungbyon festival ? What on the Mandalay Hill ? What about the B. T. N. High School ? What is the latest at the Mandalay under-world ? and what is happening on the Mandalay Race Course ? These are the questions which the people at tea shops would like to know. I do not mean to underrate the present serial articles on Burmese History (as they are capitally done) in the small sheet of four pages, but, what I would like to suggest is this: these articles are fit for the "Sun Magazine" or the "Sun Daily" and the present columns filled with these worthy articles should be substituted with latest news of the above type.

To come to the practical side, to which direction the attention of the Mandalay public is drawn. If the members of the editorial staff of the Mandalay Sun think that the people want to know about what is going on in Court with regard to a certain sensational case, full report (full, in proportion to the size of the newspaper) should be given so as to satisfy the eager public. During the interval where there are no sensational cases the editor could very well prepare copies regarding the position of certain roads and buildings in Mandalay and other items of public taste. One from C Road will be glad to know that muddy roads (during rainy season) near Maha Myatmuni Pagoda are repaired and the other from Shanzu would welcome the news that a ceremony of a big Ahlu will be held near Zegyo Bazaar. There are innumerable ways which a journalist could do to arouse the public If there are demands, the newspaper man must supply. If there are not, it is the duty of the newspaper man to create. At the time of writing, I feel like hearing the voice :—

"No Space"—in reply to my present suggestions, I would in answer say that the Sun Press would not grudge one extra page if they want to put in all necessary news.

"A NEWSPAPER READER."

Prome-Road Motor Fatality

BURMESE WOMAN AND CHILD KILLED

The police of the Motor Vehicles Department were engaged all day yesterday looking for the driver of the passenger bus which knocked over and killed a Burmese woman and a four year-old child. It appears that a big party of Burmese women who were returning from the Shwedagon Pagoda to Kemmending were walking along Prome-road when they were scattered by the sudden appearance of a bus, Ma Saw Nyun of 30 Payalan, Sanchaung, Kemmendine, who had in her arms at the time the four year old child of one of the party, was run over. The offending bus made away in the excitement and followed.

Passing at the time was Mr. J. K. Standford, Deputy Commissioner, Insein, who immediately pulled up and conveyed the injured woman and child to the General Hospital. On arrival there, it was found that both the woman and child were dead.

It was later ascertained that the mother of the child had shortly before the accident handed over her infant to the custody of her sister, Ma Saw Nyun.

Commander Kenworthy Meets Mr. Gandhi.

Ahmedabad, January 31.

Commander Kenworthy had a three hour discussion with Mr. Gandhi.

Mrs. Naidu, who saw Mr. Gandhi this evening, is leaving for Allahabad to-morrow.

BRITAIN'S SEA POWER.

Historical Association at Greenwich.

Members of the Historical Association who were in London for the annual general meeting spent an interesting time on January 3 at the Royal Naval College, Greenwhich. The number of those attending the meeting this year was about 300, easily a record, and full advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded to renew, at first-hand, acquaintance with British naval history.

The visitors were received in the historic Painted Hall, where they were welcomed by Vice-Admiral W. H. D. Boyle, the president of the college, who expressed the satisfaction felt by his staff and himself at seeing so many members of the association among buildings which formed such a splendid background for the study of naval history. The object of the college, he continued, was to provide for the higher education of naval officers in the more scientific part of their profession. Navigation was naturally much to the fore, and the historical section, under Professor Callender played a very active part. There were now 269 officers studying at the college, ranging in seniority from rear-admirals to sub-lieutenants-officers of all branches of the Navy, including the Dominion Navies. There were also several foreign officers from Europe, South America, and Asia under instruction.

It was not only by fighting that the British Navy had won the first place among the navies of the world, but also because it had done more than any other during the last three centuries, to help forward the science of navigation and all connected with it. British Admiralty charts were the standard works for all parts of the world. There was no sea that had not been explored by British naval surveyors. In that hall were represented Cook, Willoughby, Anson, Franklin, and others, and some of the instruments and charts which those intrepid navigators used were there on view. The object of maintaining a navy had always been the same, the "protection of public safety," and, since 1694, the year in which that palace was dedicated to naval use, the public safety had been preserved against the efforts of at least three would be dictators. As historians, the members of the association would realize how a study of our naval history was synonymous with that of our rise to be a great Empire. As the Prime Minister observed in New York last year "Britain's Navy is Britain herself. We are a people of the sea, and the sea is our security and our safety." Unfortunately, the truth of that was not universally recognized, a fact that might prove a source of danger at the present time. Many educated people failed to recognize that diplomatic successes and military triumphs had only been possible because of our sea power and because of the riches which the possession of sea power had enabled us to amass. That that ignorance existed seemed to be a reflection on the historical education of an island people, none of whom could live more than a view hours motor drive from the sea coast. He hoped that those members of the association who had to impart the history of this country to others might be influenced, by what they saw that day, to stress, even more than they had done hitherto, in their addresses and lectures, what sea power had meant and always must mean to the British people not only to the inhabitants of Britain, but also to their brethren beyond the seas. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. H. K. Marten, Vice-Provost of Eton, the president of the association, thanked Admiral Boyle for his welcome. Under the guidance of Professor Callender and other members of the staff, the visitors spent the rest of the morning in going over some of the buildings, including the Queen's House, the Chapel, and the Tudor Cellars. Much interest was shown in the Macpherson Collection and in the exhibits in the Royal Naval Museum. Not the least instructive part of the visit was the tour of the electrical and engineering laboratories conducted by Instructor-Captain C.S.P. Franklin, R. N., Professor of Navigation and Dean of the College.

By invitation of the Captain and officers of the college, the visitors were entertained at luncheon in the Officers' Mess, and in the afternoon Professor Callender gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Greenwich: Past, Present, and Future."

In the evening a large gathering in the hall of University College, including the Portuguese Ambassador, attended a "celebration of Portugal" which had been arranged by Dr. H. T. Hayward. Summaries were give by lecturers of the history of Portugal from the time of the Romans to the Peninsular War, and there were descriptions of the life and work of the Portuguese who had been famous in navigation and exploration and in literature and art. The Portuguese National Anthem was played by an orchestra, and the Portuguese flag was saluted.

Burma Legislative Council.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS FOR NEXT SESSION.

The balloting of non-official resolutions for the next session of the Burma Legislative Council, which commences on February 13, took place yesterday. The following survived the ballot:-

FEBRUARY 17

U Ba Yin Meiktila East: This Council recommends to the Government to make compulsory the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction in all Anglo-Vernacular schools up to and including the 7th standard.

U Ba Pe Burmese Chamber of Commerce): That this Council recommends that the policy of Government should be to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in all important public buildings in future.

U Hla Thwin [Maubin]: That this Council recommends to the Government that Yenokechaung with sluices at their mouths be constructed in the Thongwa Island immediately.

U Kya Gaing Pegu South: That this Council recommends to the Local Government that the conditions or terms of the fishery leases be published soon after the leases are granted by having copies of such conditions or terms hung up at headman's houses.

Tharrawaddy U Pu Toungoo South: That this Council recommends to Government to release Rev. U Arthapa unconditionally at once.

FEBRUARY 18

Saw Paw Dwai Thaton Karen : That this Council recommends to Government that (except in exceptional cases) holders of gun licences be allowed to buy 100 rounds of cartridges for a year at one time only and not our times—25 rounds each time—as it is being done at present.

U Ba Thi Mandalay Rural: That this Council recommends to the Government that a special committee of this Council representative of various parties be appointed to inquire into the scandal arising out of the last 3rd grade pleadership examination.

U Kun Bassein Town : That this Council recommends to the Government to take special steps to remove the water hyacinth plants from the rivers, creeks and streams in the Bassein and Maubin Districts.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West : That this Council recommends to the Government that Yenangyaung town be constituted as the headquarters of a new subdivision in the Magwe District.

U Ba Thi Mandalay Rural: That his Council recommends to the Government that the employees of the local bodies be exempted from the payment of Capitation or Thathameda tax as in the case of school teachers.

FEBRUARY 19.

U San Lu Thayetmyo or U Ba Than Prome Town or U Ni Myingyan South: That this Council recommends to Government that a compensation of Rs. 1,000 be given to the family of the late Maung San Bwin, a cultivator of Yenangyi village, in the Allanmyo sub division, of the Thayetmyo District, who was trampled on while watching his field by the Government wild elephants on Dec. 2 1929, and succumbed to his injuries on December 3 1929.

U Pan Minbu : That this Council recommends to the Government that bridges be built over the Man River and Mon River at places crossed by the main trunk roads, so that vehicular and passenger traffic may not be delayed.

Mr. M. Eusoof Moulmein : That, inasmuch as the cultivators have suffered from floods, bad harvest and unprecedented depression in the paddy trade, this Council recommends to the Local Government to afford relief to the cultivators by all possible means particularly by a substantial reduction of land revenue.

U Kun Bassein Town: That this Council recommends to the Government that a Township Judge's Court with power to try suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000 only be established at Ngaputaw Township, Bassein District.

U Ba U Mandalay Town : That this Council recommends to the Government to cancel the Local Government Municipal Department notification No. 108, dated July 6, 1929, appointing the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Township Officer as the President and the Vice-President, respectively, of the Ye-U Town-Committee.

FEBRUARY 20

Tharrawaddy U Pu Toungoo South: That this Council recommends to Government to postpone the collection of Land Revenue until June next.

Mr. M. A. Jan Mandalay Indian : That in view of the widespread distress prevailing in the country, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that instructions be forthwith issued to collectors to postpone the collection of land revenue till the end of June in each year.

U Pan Minbu: This Council recommends to the Government that the Salin Main Canal be cleared of its sand bed in or about April, 1930, as was done during the time of the retired Irrigation Officer, U Tha Dun Aung.

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: That this Council recommends to the Government to cancel the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the Tharrwaddy District.

U Ba Than Prome Town: That this Council recommends to Government that immediate steps be taken, at Government's expense, of training the Nawin Stream to prevent further encroachment by the said stream on the North Prome Town Embankment.

Talaing Words in Burmese

Burmese has a great many words in common with Talaing, though it is not always an easy matter to judge which language borrowed from which. This was recognized by Stevens when he published his English and Peguan Vocabulary thirty years ago albeit he had only a limited idea of the full extent to which the two languages were indebted to each other. As European scholars dig more deeply into the vocabulary of ancient as well as more modern Talaing they recognize the need to take this into account in dealing effectively with he vocabulary of Burmese. In the opinioon of one who is not the least of those working on the old Talaing the time has come when an attempt should be made to sort out the non-Indian words common to the two languages, and, he thinks it will be a nice job to decide to which language (Talaing or Burmese) a word common to both originally belonged. "The Burmese Dictionary," he says, "will probably have to tackle the problem, if it is to be etymological in scope."

In the common every day Talaing of the present time a great many Burmese words are used. This is especially the case when speaking of things which have been introduced in more recent times, as for instance, the words for chair (kulataing) and table (sagwe). There are many, many words which go further back, in some cases to hundreds of years and one feels that the Burmese must often have borrowed from the Talaing. This is true of native Talaing words as well as of loan-words from Indian and other languages, such as Malay, Arabic etc.

Just to show something of the work of identifying and sorting our such words, attention might be called to changes in spelling which take place in the transfer. This may be illustrated by the spelling of placenames as they vary in the two languages. Motlamlen [Moumen], of the Talaing becomes Mawlamyaing in the Burmese; Mongmala changes to Myaungmya, and Sreang [Syriam] to Thanlyin. In Sir J. G. Scott's more recent book on Burma [1924] quoting from the old voyagers he gives the curious seelling Cirion for our more familiar Syriam. These romanized forms follow Talaing rather than Burmese spelling. Scott stumbles over a very similar spelling Serrion for a native Palanquin. This represents the Talaing Sareang which be rightly judges to be for Htansin or Waw, the litter used by princes in those days. Some time ago a writer in a contemporary was puzzled over some Burma place-names on an old map. A knowledge of old Talaing names would have helped no doubt to solve his problem. A village not far from Moulmein called Kaplang by the Talaing is known to the Burmese as Zathabyin and I have little doubt that they are giving the name as it appeared to them The laws which govern the interchange of sounds and their symbols are always to be taken into consideration in such comparisons, says R. H. in the Journal of the Burma Research Society.

Among words clearly borrowed from the Talaing by the Burmese are the names of the commoner salt water fishes such as 'Ka kadit,' the "Ka palu, the large mullet, from Talaing "Ka Paluh." When we come to names of the deer it may be more difficult to dicide which was first, though Dare the porcine deer seems to represent the name now pronounced Krai by the Talaings and Thamin, the brow-antlered rusa, is the Burmese style for Meang though here as elsewhere the likeness does not so well appear in the Roman character. When we use the Burmese Mingadaw for an official's wife or Sayagadaw for a teacher's wife, we are using in Gadaw an old Talaing word for lady Kalaw though that was borrowed from Pali. And so also in 'Kado', to beg pardon, I recognize the Talaing 'Kalo', to other respects. The word Zayat, a rest-house, is very evidently the Talaing Srop. The two words are written with the same consonants, j, r, p. I have therefore no confidence in the derivation given to the Burmese dictionaries. I have little doubt that Kyat, a tical or rupee is identical with the Talaing Kasap, though ultimately to be referred to the Sanskrit Karshapana.

There is of course a way by which we can determine with more or, less certainty to which of the two language a word common to both originally belonged, and that is by comparison with cognate languages. When I find a word which Burmese and Talaing hold in common with Siamese which has borrowed extensively from Cambodian a language cognate with Talaing, I feel sure that Burmese has taken over from Talaing Here are a few examples ! Talk, a brick or stone building, common to the two languages is evidently the same as the Siamese Tuk with the same meaning. The Burmese Yon Ron, a courthouses is Rung of the Talaing and is represented by Rong, building, in Siamese. Waw, a palanquin, is common to all three languages. These are but examples and the same might be done with languages cognate with Burmese. It will be seen what an interesting study is open to observers along those lines.

How he Became A Dictator

GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA'S STORY

If anyone believed that Spain's Dictator lives in a well-guarded fortress he would be sadly mistaken, said General Primo de Rivera to the Madrid correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" My appointment with the "President" as he called throughout the country, was far four o'clok. When I called at the War Office, no one enquired what my business was. The only sentry outside was reading a novel, one by the late Vicente Blasco Ibanez, the Republican author.

After a short wait in the antechamber I was conducted to the presence of the Dictator, General Primo de Rivera. He is a stockily built man, amiable, with a round face and an infectious laugh. As he extended his hand and gripped mine. I felt quite at home in his large working room. The place does not remind one in the least of Mussolini's pretentious reception hall. On the walls can be seen numerous carttoons ridiculing the Dictator, There is no pose here, neither with the man nor with his surrounding.

I requested the President before we discussed politics to speak about himself. He lighted a cigar and began to talk slowly, thoughtfully.

UNCLE'S INFLUENCE

"My father was a General Staff Officer but he gave up the military career and devoted himself to agriculture.

"He retired to his estate at jerey, where he died in 1898, after a life filled with hard work and assiduous application to duty. My mother came from a distinguished and wealthy family. I inherited the title of Marquess de Estella and I was educated mainly by my uncle Don Fernando.

"He exerted a great influence over my life. He was a good soldier ; he became Minister for War, and a very distinguished one at that and living in his entourage I saw and learnt a great deal about military as well as political matters. I may add that as a soldier I had occasion to fight my country, of which I am proud. And this experience has given me a clear insight into the needs of the Fatherland.

A NECESSITY

"This explains practically how I became a Dictator. In the impossible situation that grew out of the War's aftermath, when the country was torn asunder by party strife and the nation helpless amid the chaos created, something had been done. There was no doubt on that point in all thinking minds.

"The dictatorship became a necessity. The best proof of it is the fact that there was no talk of "Marching on to Madrid." The dictatorship was the simplest thing in the world to accomplish. I was in Barcelona, I took the train to Madrid ; the Government was absolutely incapable of offering the slighest resistance and I became Dictator. That is in short all that happened.

I then asked the Dictator how he employed his time,

I rise every day at 8 a.m. During the morning, I read reports and newspapers and receive the ministers and other high officials. Sometimes I write articles, because I value the enormous influence wielded by the Press. The people are more deeply impressed by the written world than by speeches.

PERIOD OF TRANSITION

"Then I have lunch, without meat or the wine. I drink wine only at official dinners when toasting. After a short rests in the afternoon—our customary siesta—I resume my work, which frequently compels me to burn the midnight oil.

"I am not afraid of work; I have always worked hard in my life as I possess little fortune. I have no time for hobbies. Riding is my only exercise. I am very fond of horses.'

"How long may the dictatorship merely as a period of transition. Opinion in foreign countries seems to take for granted that the Spanish dictatorship is a kind of terrorist system but it is nothing of the sort. It merely means preparation for a new an important national task."

An attendant came in and announced the French Ambassado. So I took my leave from Primo de Rivera who is certainly the most democratic of all dictators.

Sir P. Ginwala

TARIFF BOARD PRESIDENT TO RETIRE

The Statesman understands that Sir Padamji Ginwala, President of the Indian Tariff Board, will retire from service at the termination of the salt inquiry in which the Board is at present engaged.

Educated first at the Government High School at Ahmedabad and then at Cambridge, Sir Padamji was called to the Bar in 1899. He joined the Bombay High Court in the same year, afterwards going to Burma, where he practised as an advocate until 1923. For a time he held the position of Assistant Government Advocate and Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Legislative Department and was placed on special duty to draft the Rangoon Municipal Bill and the Rangoon Development Bill.

Sir Padamji took an active part in the Municipal Administration of Rangoon, and was the first elected Mayor of the Rangoon Corporation. He held that office twice in succession and his tenure was distinguished by exceptional energy and initiative.

He represented Burma in the Legislative Assembly from 1920 to 1923 when he was appointed to the Tariff Board. He was the Chief Whip of the Democratic Party for two years from 1921 and made his marke in the Assembly specially in matters relating to finance and railways.

Sir Padamji succeeded Sir George Rainy as President of the Tariff Board in 1929. Both as a member and President his work on the Board has been characterized by great business acumen and indipendence of judgment, and he has throughout commanded the confidence of the business community.

THE RICE MARKET

1-2-30

The Local Rice Market was steady. Outside quotation were 9 small mills February at 365 and March, April 372-8 Bassein Big millers sold small mill Ngasein after 15th March 300 Tons at 365 white Yathalay 200 Tons at 387-8 and an March 200 Tons at 385 Small Miller Sold white medone before 7th February 100 tons at 402-8. Other norminal prices were Small Mill Ngasein all February 365 367-8 white meedone 397-8 400 S. Q. Ngasein 380. S. Q. meedone 407-8 Longzain Ngasein 347-8 Lonzain Meedone 345 347-8. In the Godown Rice Market prices were Mill Sugandi 390. 410 [demand good] Long Boil 375 390. Boil Milchar 360 380 Boil Yathalay 375-395 White Yathalay 375 385 Full Boil 350-360 Rangoon mill Milchar 360 365 Pyu 365 370 River Line 250 355 Hall Boil Ngasein 340 350 Boil Bran 47-8 Boil Broken 180-200 Shwebo old rice superier 515 Inferior 440-460 and New 410-415.

The paddy Market was quoted at 138 Mandalay 139 140 Prome 139 to 142 Boat and 150 to 155 Meedone.

3-2-30

The Local Rice market was easy to-day prices having recorded by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5- than last week. Outside quotations were 9 small mills February at 362-8 and March, April at 367-8, Bassein Big millers sold white Yathalay after 15th March 200 tons at 382-8. Small mill Ngasein 200 tons at 382-8 and Dawliyan April 200 tons at 385. Small Millers sold white Meedone before 10th February 200 tons at 400. Other nominal prices were all February Small Mill Ngasein 362-8 365 white Meedone 395 397-8 S.O. Ngasein 372-8 S.Q. Meedone 402-8. Loozain Ngasein 312-8 315 Loozain meedone 335 340 In the Godown Rice Market prices were Mill Sugandi 385 405 Long Boil 375 390 Boil Milchar 360 382-8 Rangoon Mill Milchar 362-8 365 River Line 355 360 Pyu 365 370 Full Boil Ngasein 330 360 Hall Boil Ngasein 335 345 Shwebo old Rice Superior 510 Inferior 440 460 and New 420 425

Paddy Prices were 137 Mandalay 139 Prome 139 140 Boat and 150 152 meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

Spain New Cabinet.

KING TO PRESIDE OVER MEETINGS.

Madrid, Feb. 1.

The King will preside over a meeting of the Cabinet every Thursday. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the release of all arrested students and also artillery officers who have been banished to Huesca.

Mail Bag Robberies.

"A DISQUIETING FEATURE."

London, Jan. 31.

"A Beaumont Pease, presiding over a meeting Lloyds Bank, described the numerous robberies of currency while in the charge of the Post Office as "a disquieting feature, the more so as mail bag robberies are becoming more frequent."

NEED OF A BURMESE DICTIONARY

"Invasion" from Outside

Most civilized peoples are careful to preserve their prose and poetical literature, and the understanding of it, and thereby the language itself. One sometimes reads in the newspaper of large sums paid for ancient manuscripts, which, with other relics of past ages, are placed for safe custody in libraries and museums. Diction aries are also compiled so that succeeding generations may know the meaning of words used by their ancestors. The results of this in antiquity are the preservation not only of the language itself but also of the ancient wisdom and way of life in old times for the information and imitation of posterity.

Burmans have not yet learnt to cherish their inheritances from their forbears; and in particular, we have devoted little attention to the compilation of dictionaries of our language. Many words and usages familiar to our ancestors are gradually becoming obsolete and unintelligible to us. Many beautiful poems are so full of unknown words that it fatigues us to read them; and there has been such a break in the poetical tradition that the beauties of the old poems have almost ceased to be an inspiration to poets of the present day. We cannot read stone inscriptions and other ancient records and so have lost touch with the minds and hearts of noble men in former times. Our language has been invaded by foreign words and in speech and writting out vocabulary is too mean to be the vehicle of weighty thought says a writer in the Journal of the Burma Research Society for December.

The writer could give lists of words belonging to the court or official language, or occuring in historical, astrological or medical works, the meaning of which he has either failed to ascertain or has ascertained after much inquiry and research. There are many words, for instance, relating to the organization of the infantry, cavalry and elephantry of the Burmese army ignoance of whose meaning detracts from his pleasure in reading history. So it is with many people; a man who is familiar with the historical vocabulary may very well be ignorant of the nature of the trees and plants mentioned in a medical work of the identity of the heavenly bodies referred to in a work on astrology. But these difficulties are less than those to be faced in the study of pure literature and of religious works. With regard to poetry, though many vocabularies have been compiled, it would be easy to give a long list of words not included in any of them. With regard to religious works the translation of the original text and the Ahtagatha and Tiga commentaries were made many years ago and contain so many obsolete words, that without the assistance of learned instructors it is impossible to understand them thoroughly or to write on any point of interpretation.

A complete dictionary of Burmese would be of use to persons studying all branches of literature. Inasmuch as according to the present scheme, English equivalents will be given, it should be useful to students preparing for the higher examinations. And as it would also give modern Burmese equivalents for obsolete words in the translations of religious works, it would be of very great help in the study of them.

The collection of materials for the dictionary, which is being done by a Sub-Committee of the Burma Research Society, is therefore a work in which, in the writer's opinion, all scholars, whether lay or clerical, should take part.

ယခုဘခါလျှင်စျေးနှုန်းဖြင့်ရောင်းချသော စာအုပ်များကိုဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့တစ်ဖြည်း အောက်ပါနှုန်းအတိုင်းရောင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဆ	ပိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဆ	ပိုင်
ဂျာဝန်ပြည်ထောက်ကွား ဝဲနုံးမကလေးအကြောင်း။		၁		မထားခဲ့နုံးတွင်းဒဿတ်		၁၂	
ပေါရာကိကဆာရထ္ထဒီပနီ		၄		အိုင်ယာလန်ပမိုးဝတိတ်အရပ်ချုင်ရေး		၀	
ပါရာဃနဝဏ္ဏ		၀		ပုထိနုရာဇင်္ဒန့်ဦးထွန်းနှိုးဒ ဖြစ်ထိ	၁		
မြန်မာပြည်ကျေးလက်-လက်မှုပညာ		၃		ဝံသမေဒကာသနီ	၂	၀	
မဟာရဟန်ထိ		၅		Ondemand ငွေချေးခြေခံမိမင်		၁၂	
ဦးဥဉ်မော်ကွန်းဆေပါင်းချုပ်		၄		ရတနာရတနာဒါတ်စကြာ		၁၀	
တရုပ်ရာဇဝင်		၅		ဒေါင်ဂိကာသစ်	၂		
ပေါတူဂီရာဇဝင်		၁၂		မဂ္ဂင်ရှစ်ပါး		၁	
ထိသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		၀		အာစရိယဆရာဇေတော်ရင်းခံ		၄	
ရာဇခန္ဓသင်္ဂဟကျမ်း။	၁			ရဟန္တာအရှင်မြတ်တို့ရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း		၂	
ရေနံချောင်းမြို့သင်္ဘောဝတ်။		၁		စက်ပိုင်ရှင်ထက်စွဲ	၃		
ပါဠိမြန်မာအဘက်ဝေအဘိဓါန်		၁၂		နာဠိယပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်	၂	၀	
လန်ဒန်မြို့သွားနေ့စဉ်ဒုတ်တင်းစကိယ		၀		ရွှာသူကြီးထက်စွဲ	၃		
အောင်မြင်ခြင်းလမ်းညွှန်		၅		ကျယ်ပြည်အဆုံးဖြတ်ကိုကျေး:	၁		
ကျာဝန်ပြည်အဆုံးဖြတ်အဝတ်ပုံး	၂			မောင်စံသုဇွန်နုံးဘွဲ့ဟာတင်း		၁၂	
ကာဃဝရဏစစ်ထုံးခန်း:			၆	ဝဲနုံးရာဇဝင်		၈	
ဘုမ္ဘဋ္ဌဝဏ္ဏ		၁၂		ထရဝေဖြစ်ဦးသောကိုင်းမြစ်များ		၁၂	
ဟုတ်ကြိယဝိဒိုဆုယ		၈		ဝံသာနုရက္ခိတကျမ်း	၁		
အာဝရောဂျနယဒီပနီဆေးကျင်း	၀	၄		သူ့ယသတင်းစာထုံ ဂိဒုပဒေး (Burmese) (English) ဥင်း	၁		
မြန်မာပြည်ဘုရားကျမ်း		၁၂		ရတနာပုံပဋမထွေ		၁၂	
ခံသမာဓိလက်ဆုံးဥပဒေ	၁	၀		အဖွက်ကြီး ၁၀ ပါး		၁၂	
တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်	၁			ဒိန်းဇိုတ် ဝတ္ထု			
ထင်ဒိရောင်နှား		၀		ဆုတိပါထေးမျ-ဆုတ်သိသက္ခ-ဆုတိမောဒါ ယခိုက် ပါဠိထေဝါများ ထဇာဝ်	၃	၀	
ဝံသဟိတပကာသနီ		၀		ဖိန်ဒဇာဝင်	၁	၄	
ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်	၁	၀		သူငယ်နာဘေးကျမ်:	၁	၄	
အခြင်အောင်ခြင်းဒဋ္ဌိအကျယ်		၁၂		ဖြေခွင်ဒေါမေဓဝတ္ထု		၁၂	
မောင်ဖိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး	၁	၄		ထသဋ္ဌ စာချုပ် (Plain) ဥင်း (Stamped)		၂	
ဘီပေါမင်းတရားကြီး ဒုတော်ကား	၁			Indian Nationalism	၁	၁၀	
မောင်ဖိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံတဘိယ	၁			Imperialism	၁		
မဟာဂီတာသစ်	၁	၄		Current English	၁	၀	၆
ဆုံးမတေပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး	၁	၄		Dictionary of Useful Plants	၁	၆	
ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်	၂			Pali Reader	၁	၈	
ဝကိန္ဒဝဏ္ဏ		၄		The Struggle for Swaraj	၁	၈	
မောင်ဖိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံဗဒ္ဓမ	၁			The Voice of Bengal	၁	၄	
သီလဝင်းအဆုံးဖြတ်		၄		The Voice of Young Burma	၁	၄	
ဗဒသာဟနိ်ဆထ	၁	၀		At the point of Spindle	၁	၄	
ထောင်ဖိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံနှစ်ဘိယတွဲ		၁၂		Ethics of Passive Resistance	၀	၄	၆
သုတသောမပျို့	၁	၀		Advance India	၀	၈	
ဗုဒ္ဓတေမင်းအဆုံးဖြတ်	၁	၀		Indian and the Empire	၀	၄	
				The Issue in India	၀	၄	
				The New Russia	၁		
				Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee	၁	၀	
				Indian Home Rule	၀	၆	
				Pious Phrases in Politic	၁	၁၀	
				Boundries and Law Act	၂		

(အထက်ပါစာအုပ်များကို-သူရိယသတင်းစာတိုက်အွင်-ရန်ကုန်မှ၊သည်၊)

Colonel Heckstall-Smith stated that 1930 would open up a new era in the tin industry. For the first time the producers had got together and formed a strong association; they had also declared a policy of supporting research work. The importance of tin research could not be over-estimated. Already research on other metals had achieved results of far-reaching significance to the word's industries. He believed that they were on the eve of finding some vitally important new uses for tin, but he preferred to make no claims, until they had assured themselves that preliminary experiments could be amply substantiated.

New Uses For Tin

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH WORK

A comprehensive plan of research work for 1930 was announced on January 3, by Colonel S. Heckstall Smith, honorary secretary of the Tin Industrial Application Committee which is working in co-operation with the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association to investigate the industrial applications of tin and discover new and improved uses for the metal.

The most important lines of research will be.....1. To investigate the non-corrosive qualities of tin in relation to other metals with a view to establishing scientific data as to its industrial value.
2. To investigate improved methods of alloying tin to steel plates with a view to broadening the market for canning of foods.
3. To investigate the value of Tin in relation to the lubrication of high speed machinery
4. To establish the non-toxic qualities of tin as the safest metal to be in contact with milk and other foods.

NOTICE.

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(Retired),
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Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Toungoo District Council on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 135-5-175 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 120

2. None but those who possess a certificate of competence from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, or a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Instituteor similar institution need apply.

3. The appointment involves touring in the district and travelling allowances will be paid as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to Burmans. The selected candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months The appointment is non-pensionable but will be allowed to subscribe towards the Provident Fund, on confimation.

4. Applications together with true copies of Examination certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th February 1930.

No reply will be given to the unsuccessful candidate.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support from a Member of the Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

MAUNG MAUNG M.L.C.,
Chairman,
District Council, Toungoo.

Toungoo,
Dated the 23rd January 1930.

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Investments	... Rs.	8,20,472	28,65,955
Liquid Assets	... Rs.	10,28,910	34,75,007
Advances	... Rs.	26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid	... Rs,	61,750	406,000
Net Profits	... Rs.	1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on		12½ o/o	16 o/o
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Municipal Notice.

(POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PAWN BROKERS' LICENSES.)

The auction sale of licenses to carry on the business of Pawn brokers in five Pawn shops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 which had been fixed for Friday the 10th January 1930 is hereby postponed and will be held at 7-30 A.M. on Monday the 10th February 1930 at the Municipal Office,

TERMS

1 One-fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931—agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality

Moulmein
Dated the 7th January 1930.

OFFICE OF THE MINBU DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given for general information that All Burma District Councils Conference will be held at Minbu on the 7th to 10th February 1930, (both days inclusive).

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council,
MINBU.

MINBU,
Dated the 20th January.

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THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Notice

Tenders are invited for the purchase, including demolition and removal of the undermentioned buildings excluding all Electrical and Sanitary fittings, situated on the Strand Road at Barr Street :—

	Approximate area
River Police Superintendent's office (Brick and Tile) ...	881 sq. ft.
River Police Station (Brick and shingle)	1463 "
Old " Port Commission House" (Brick and tile)	3969 "
Kitchen (Brick and tile ...	245 "
Goomty (Corrugated iron) ...	24 "

Tenderers must quote one lump sum for the whole of the above buildings and must state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs 25 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed " Tender for Purchase and Removal of Barr Street Houses " and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 8th February 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit receipt for Rs 500 deposited with the Chief Accountant, Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars and permits to inspect the buildings may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SD/- E. C. NIVEN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

NOTICE.

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Particulars & forms of tenders etc can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/ per set.

Sd./ BA KET Lt-Col ; I. M. S. (Retired),
Buildings Committee,
Myoma National Boys' High School,
Simpson Road,
Rangoon.

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင်းစရေးတော်ပုံ။

ပေမည့်ရှင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ထုရင့်နေဝင် ကျော်တင်နော်ရထာဇွဲမည်သာသော၊ ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ အရေးတော် ၎ပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း ရှိကိန်ဝင်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာထိုထား အမျိုးသား တို့၊ တိုးပွား ဉာဏ်ထူထပ်ပညာကြွယ်ထိုသတို့၊ ကြွေရှိရှု ရန်သင့်ကျော်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ပီ။

ထွေးရေး ၆ပဲ၊

ဇုဒ္ဓဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်ထက်သုံး။

စံသာနု၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး ဦးပုဗ္ဗ-အေ-စိစဉ် ရေးသားသော စာရေးထွင်၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စီမံရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မသတ် ၃၆ စောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှုံး၊ အနွဲ့ သင်္ဘောမန္တရားထုတ်ဝေသော ဓမ္မသတ်ကျမ်းများကိုပါဂြိသားသည်ဖြင့်၊ အထောက်အကူထွက်ထာဝကြီး စီရင်ထုံးများနှုံး၊ ထိထပ်ပဒိုက်ကောင်စီ ဖွဲ့ထုတ်တော်စီရင်ထုံး များစွာတို့ ထည့်ပါ၍ပါကြောင်း၊

တန်ဆာ ၄ ထွေ၊
ထွေးရေး ၁၀ထွေ် ၁၂၆။

မြန်မာဖြည့်ဟူဓွေးထွေး။

ခေတ်ကာလအသွေးကျ၊ ဟူဓွေးနာရဲ့ဖျင်း နှုံးကို လိုထားသည့်အားထွေ်စွာ၊ ဟူဓွေး ရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နှုံးစနစ်ဝေးကဲ့သို့ဝေမျှားကို၊ အကိုးအကားထုတ်ဝေစွာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စီစဉ် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ထီးထင်သွေး ကိုယ်စားဖွယ်ကြီး၏ ခါတဲ့ချားကိုထည့်၊ ရှိကိန်ဝင်ထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်။

အထိုး ၁၀ထွေ်၃ပဲ၊
ထွေးရေး ၀ပဲ၊

ရာဇဓေဿဝ်ဟာကျမ်း၊

အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိ၌ဝက်မတ်ဝန်ကြီး မင်းသည်းမင်းအိုးရန္ဓင်ထိုင်းသူဖြည်သားတို့ ထိသင့်ထိထိုက်သော တရား။ ကျင့်ကြံအင် သောတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင် ကြဲဝေရန်ရေးသားသောကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မှည့် သူမထိကြည့်ရှုသင့်တ့ပ။ကြောင်း

အထိုး ၁၀ထွေ် ၀၆
ထွေးရေး ၁၀ထွေ်၊

ဗုပါဆုထနဝဝ်ဆိုး။

သက္ကရာဇ်၀၆၃-ခုနှစ်၊ အင်းဝမြို့ ဘုန်းကြွေရှင် ထုရင်မင်းဖြတ် ကိုးကွယ် တော်သူ သော၊ ရှင်မဟာထိထဝ်သဂျိုတိုက်ကျော်သည်၊ ထူးကန်များတွင် ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဟောကျိုး ဖိန်းမအရိယာရှစ်ယောက်တို့၏အဆုံးဖြတ်ထိုတို့ စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည့်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထား သောစာရင်းဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း

အထိုး ၁ ထွေ်၊
ထွေးရေး ၆ပဲ၊

ထေးထင်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ရင်းစာရေးပြာ၊ ကျောင်းသားများနှုံး၊ ကျောလက်ဝ ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်းတို့ ထက်မွတ်ထိုက်ရန်အထူးသင့်သော်ဘုတ်ဖြစ်သည်၊

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အထိုး ၅ထွေ်
မဟုတ်မောင်နှိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ငင်းစာရေးကြီးသည်ဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊ ကြေးတာစားကဏ္ဍများထေးချိုးငွေးချိုးထေးချိုးသံချိုးသံထောက်ခွန်းထေ်၊ မထွန်းရုကန်၊ ရထု၊ သဖြန်၊ အိုင်ချင်းတွင်းချင်း၊ ပိုချင်းတောင်ခြင်း၊ စေးထပ်၊ ထေးဆန်နှင့်ဆွဲ၊ ကြောင်ကြား ဖိတ်ဒီကာတို့ဖွဲ့ဝ၍၊ ဝတ္ထုများပါ အမျိုးပျိုး ခွဲခွဲပိထူး ရေးသားထားသော စာရေးကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ရေးချင်း ဖိ-၁၂၆၊
စာရေးအနှည်ထေ်သာရှိ၍ ဖိ- နှုံးထေ်ပါသည်၊

ဗျာပန်ပြည်ယေဘုတ်များမှာနှင့်၊ ၁

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရေး၊

ဗျာပန်ပြည်၌၊ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ဝူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ပြဉ္ဇာမဟိထ်တော်ကြီးဆည်း၊ ဖြန်ာအမျိုး ၁၁း အမျိုးငါးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ဗျာပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အထေ အထူးကွတ်ထားနည်းယူသွတ် အထွတ် တို့ကို ရလေ်ငါးရေးသားသော စာရေးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး တဝဲ၊

ခံသမာဓိထက်သုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေးကြီးနှုံး၊ ထိထ်မိုင်ဝဲ၊ အမေရိကန်မိုင်ဝဲသော ဖွတ်ထားကြီးများ ဝိရ ထုံးနှုံး၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြန်မာနိုင်ဝဲ ဝိရထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍ကြည့်သူအများတို့ အထွတ်တထွ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်တောရေးအဓိ၊ ဝတ်ထုံးတော်ချဉ်းဝ-ဂီ-အော-ရေးသား အင်သော ထေးရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသန်ရှင်းပြေ ပြစ်သောကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထား ပါသည်၊

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ရင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မစ္စတာဆရာပို့ငြင်
ကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်သောဆေဝင်တို့
နှင့်ညီနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချွေး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်
ခွဲနှုန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဏ္ဍများနှင့် ရေးသား၊
ထားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆေဝင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍာ
ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊

မဏိဆက်နှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်ဘိုင်းဖြင့်ဆင်ရိုက်နှိပ်အပ်
သော၊ အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ဝှာဖြန့်မှာအုရုံးမင်း
မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းထောင်ထွင်းခွက်ကြွရသော်
စာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်သုရင်နှင့် ၄၈းကြီးမတ်
ကြီး၊ မင်းသဘာမင်းဘွဲ့း၊ ထက်ဝဲတော်၌ ဇ၍၊
ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဆွာကိုခန်းတို့ဗျာ၊ ထေး
နက်သောစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီကုံးထား
သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ဆက်ရွက်ရန်
ဟူရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄ပဲ၊
ထရုဏ်ဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေတော်ရုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်
ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့်
ဒေတ်ကာလအလိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ
ဒေတို့ကိုသာ ခွဲခြားသတ်မှတ်ပေါင်းစုရုံမင်းတိုင်ပင်
အတတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရဉီးမိုးမောင် ရေးသား
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နေ့ ဆရောကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျော်
ကိုယ်ပိုင်စရိုက်ယုဒောင်ထားရုံ သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်-၈ပဲ၊
ဈေးနင်း ၁၈ကျပ်၊ ဝေဖျာဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

ဝက်နှာဝဏ္ဍ၊

ဝက်နှာ ဝဏ္ဍကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော
ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဒ်ဗျာ၊ ရတနာသုံပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရုံထောက်မောင်စံ
ရှာဝဏ္ဍ၊ အိုးအိုက်ဝဏ္ဍ၊ ဝသေ-နာမည်
ကျော် ဝဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဒေါ်ဥရေ၊
ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှာဝဏ္ဍဗျာ-ရတနာသုံပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊
ရူပနှုန်ဝဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး
ဒျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဍ၊
သွားဗျာများစွာဝတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ
တို့၌အသုးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

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ထက်ပဲတန်းရွှေ၊ ဟုည၁ဆုနှုဆေးထိုက်၊

မွေးလဲမွေးတယ်။ လှလဲသူတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဒီအဝါအသားလှုရင်း။
တပုလင်း ၈-၀ နှင့် ၁၂-၀စီ။

ညှင်း ညှင်း ညှင်း
အာဖခံညှင်းသတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်၌ ၄-၀စီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခန်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဗလမျက်စဉ်း။
တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

ပြခြင်းနှင့် ပြည်စံရေး ဝိစ္စရာတင်း၊

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ နှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့်၊ ဂြေ-ဒေး-
နာမိန်းဘီ အဝိုင်းအခြား၊ မြန်မာနှင်း ရှိရာပ်
ချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဘရုံးချုပ်ပုံများ၊ သူဌေးဒေသ အရွှန်
ဘာဝဥစ္စာများ၊ ရပုံးဆိုးပုံ ဘိုးကုံး၊ ဇာတ်း ဘွဲ့
ဘွဲ့ဘာဝဒါဖွဲ့ ကျော်၊ ဗုဘ်သားရုံ အရေး
ကြီးသည့်အရာရှိကို ပုံပေါင်း၍၊ သစ်ဘော
ရေးဆရာဘောင်း တဘိုးဘေဘီခရီး ဦးပု
ရေးသား ထားသော စာရုံးဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှု
သုံးသပ်ကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊
အထိုး ၁၈ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊
ဈေးနင်း ၁၈ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊

ဝိုးပွားရေးထက်မှု

ဂုဏ်းကျင်းဗုဒ္ဓာအသုးပြောရန်မသုံးကြိုးဘိုး
နာသိပ်သည်ဖြစ်၍ ထရုနေ့ဂာတ်ဆုံး ကြည့်ရှုခဲ့ရ
ထပ်အနှုန်းထေသော ကျန်ရှိုင်း ဝဏ္ဍသည် ဖြစ်၍
ရုထဏ္ဍာရေးပြု ဂ၆ ဆွေ့ဒွင်းဆန်းနေ့ပြီး၊ အဖြူး
ဗုဒ္ဓာ၊

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ရှင်းထင်းသေချာဖွဲ့ဖွဲ့စရုံစီစဉ်ထားသော
စာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊
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Jesus and Gandhiji

ကောင်းထရက်လယ်ထွန်စက်။

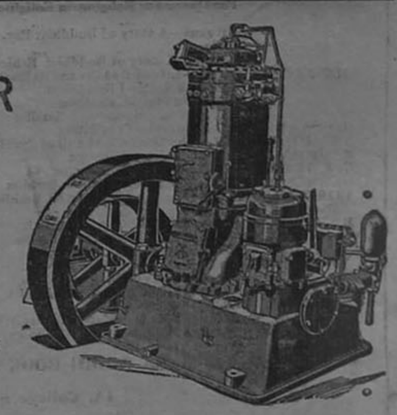
ယရုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ
တိုင်းမှာပင် ကျေ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်
ကြောင်းသိရှိရုပါ၍။ မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး
ဖြတ်လျှင် ဖြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယရုက မှာမှသာ
လျှင်အချိန်မှီရနိုင်ပါခည်။အဒျါးထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လို
သည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကလိထရက်
လယ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအဖြေတကြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အ
ထက်ကာရီကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ-ငွေဆင့်ပေး
နှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြန်မာပိုင်-မြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ဝါတ်ဗီးတိုက်။

တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်။

နံပါတ် ၉၂၈း ဓလတ်ဆိုင်ဆင်း ရန်ကုန်မြို့။



ဘိုးသင်ဒါ

ရေနံဒဏ္ဍာကောင်းများ။

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်ကြွယ်ဝစွာရှိသော ရေနံဒဏ္ဍာများကို ပိုမိုထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းအား
ဖြင့် အလွန်တရာ ကျေးဇူးသော စက်များသည်။ ရောင်းရန်အဆင်သင့်ရှိပါသည်။ မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းဘွားအ
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The auction sale of licenses to carry on the business of Pawn brokers in five Pawn shops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 which had been fixed for Friday the 10th January 1930 is hereby postponed and will be held at 7-30 A.M. on Monday the 10th February 1930 at the Municipal Office.

TERMS

1 One-fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality

Moulmein
Dated the 7th January 1930.

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OFFICE OF THE MINBU DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given for general information that All Burma District Councils Conference will be held at Minbu on the 7th to 10th February 1930, [both days inclusive].

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council,
MINBU.

MINBU,
Dated the 20th January.

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THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Notice

Tenders are invited for the purchase, including demolition and removal of the undermentioned buildings excluding all Electrical and Sanitary fittings, situated on the Strand Road at Barr Street:—

	Approximate area
River Police Superintendent's office (Brick and Tile) ...	881 sq. ft.
River Police Station (Brick and shingle)	1463 "
Old "Port Commission House" (Brick and tile)	3969 "
Kitchen (Brick and tile ...	245 "
Goomty (Corrugated iron) ...	24 "

Tenderers must quote one lump sum for the whole of the above buildings and must state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs 25 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Purchase and Removal of Barr Street Houses" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 8th February 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit receipt for Rs 500 deposited with the Chief Accountant, Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars and permits to inspect the buildings may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SD/- E. C. NIVEN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

Office of the Pegu Municipality Pegu.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at their office up to 8 a.m, on the 10th February 1930, for the construction of 40 feet span Reinforced Cement Concrete floor Bridge at Pegu, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 13,825 (thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty five only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engneer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President
Pegu Municipality

PEGU,
The 21st January 1930

ELEPHANT

Cigarettes

Buy a packet to-day

THE MOST POPULAR CIGARETTES IN BURMA

Government trusts that they will make every effort to increase their revenues. The receipts from cattle-markets, though rising yearly, are small, and now that the Council has decided to appoint a District Engineer it would be well to consider whether the construction of bazaar-buildings in important villages would not be a good investment. Cattle-pounds might be expected to bring in a larger income than they do. The report comments on the prevalence of intestinal disease in the area served by the Amherst Hospital, and it is evident that much money could be usefully spent, there and elsewhere, on the provision of pure water.

Government regrets to find that the Council's accounts for the previous year were found by the auditor to be not satisfactory, and hopes that the new Council will succeed in remedying this defect. Bad accounts inevitably lead to loss of money, which Amherst, with its precarious income and the heavy calls on its purse, cannot afford.

Ordered.—That copies of the Review be circulated to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, Chairman of the Amherst District Council, Amherst School Board and Hospital Commitee and Heads of Departments concerned.

MAGWE.

The Magwe District is not wealthy, and nearly two-thirds of the Council's income is derived from Government contributions. The most promising source of revenue is the markets, which should gain from the railway development now in progress, and it is to be hoped that the Council will fully exploit this. The Report mentions projected new bazaar-buildings at Twingoo, and there are no doubt several villages in which bazaars might profitably be established. The Council also derives a substantial income from ferries and from pawn-shops, and this should increase. Cattle-pounds should be a source of profit, but the expenditure during the past five years has almost equalled the income, although scarcely any new pounds appear to have been built, and this point requires the attention of the Members. The total expenditure of the District Fund has for some years been exceeding the revenue, which evidently needs to be husbanded. In this light, the rapid increase of expenditure under the head of General Administration requires scrtuiny, though the Ministry notes with satisfaction the Commissioner's opinion that the office staff is above the average in efficiency.

The new Chairman has submitted an interesting report, and Government hopes that under his guidance the Council will maintain its reputation for prudent administration.

Immoral Traffic in Madras

BILL FOR SUPPRESSION PASSED IN COUNCIL

Madras, January 31,

In the Madras Legislative Council, an interesting discussion ensued this afternoon over the Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic in the Presidency. which passed into law.

The House negatived Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi's amendment introducing a new clause providing punishment with imprisonment extending to two years or a fine extending to 1,000 or both to persons aiding, abetting or compelling prostitution.

The Government opposed this on the ground of practical difficulties. Mr. James' amendment providing punishment extending to two years or a fine of Rs. 1,000 to those fequenting any street or public place either for prostitution or solicitation as constituting a nuisance or offending against decency was passed.

The Council stands adjourned to February 24.

NOTICE.

Myoma National Boys' High School Building Scheme Tenders are invited for the supply of full Bricks, Broken Bricks, Corrugated Iron Sheets, R. S. beams Cement etc. Tenders will be recieved by the undersigned not later than 1 P. M. Monday the 10th February, 1930.

Particulars & forms of tenders etc can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/ per set.

Sd./ BA KET Lt-Col.; I. M. S.
(Retired),
Buildings Committee,
Myoma National Boys' High School,
Simpson Road,
Rangoon.

Pinder Murder Recalled

ATTEMPTING TO STAB POLICE INSPECTOR

The eastern subdivisional magistrate, Rangoon, passed orders on Saturday in the case in which Inspector Maung Than Pe charged Maung Tin, Hla Aung and Ohn Tin with attemping to stap him.

The facts of the case as set out in the judgment are as follows: At about 7-45 p.m. on June 26, 1929, while Inspector Than Pe and his companion, police constable Maung Tun Shein, were walking along the footpath leading through the Kyinbye quarter, Pazundaung, they met the three accused when nearing Natsein. The three of them being under the influence of liquor, Maung Tin took exception to the inspector's look and look and lost his temper when he was answered back. Maung Tin abused the inspector and threatened to stab him, while Hla Aung caught hold of the inspector's right arm. The inspector wrenched himself free, and warned Maung Tin, who was advancing on him holding a dagger in his upraised hand, not to come near him. Finding that no heed had been paid to his warning, the inspector drew his revolver and fired at Maung Tin. who retreated. Hla Aung next rushed at the inspector, who fired a second shot. Both Maung Tin and Hla Aung then ran away. The third accused Ohn Tin, did not take part in the fight. The was inspector chased the two men along the rail-way line but stumbled and fell, and a third shot in consequence fired accidentally. From the time Maung Tin had first rushed at the inssector, the constable had blown his police whistle, and continued doing so when he joined in the chase. Hla Aung was caught by some people who had run up, and Maung Tin who came up a few minutes later, was arrested and made over to the inspector. Because Maung Tin complained of pain due to the wounds he had received, the inspector took him in a motor bus to hospital, and then came back to the Pazundaung Police Station and made his report. Ohn Tin was arrested later in the night and was discharged while the case was in progress because there was no evidence to prove that he had been a participant in the fight. According to Dr. D'Cruz there were two wounds on Maung Tin and all the three accused smelt of liquor.

The defence plea of the accused was that the inspector and the constable had commenced the quarrel because the first accused had refused to listen to the inspector's bidding him to go quietly. Becoming angry, the inspector fired his revolver at the accused, firing a second shot, which hit Maung Tin on the leg, while he was chasing them. The inspector caught Maung Tin up on the railway bridge, and, although Maung Tin entreated the inspector to spare his life, a third shot was fired which hit Maung Tin on the shoulder, causing him to fall into the drain. Hla Aung sought shelter in the Yegyaw quarter.

Commenting on the case, his worship said that the incident happened soon after Maung Tin, Hla Aung and Ohn Tin had taken liquor in the Pazundaung quarter. Common experience enabled one to say that liquor acted differently on different people. Some get quarrelsome, some get morose. Invariably, when Burmans of the accused's category partook of a strong drink like uye they become offensive and agressive. It was very probable that the inspector's evidence was true when he said that Maung Tin and Hla Aung took offence at the look he gave them, which they would not have done had they been sober. They must have attacked the inspector and his companion, and the inspectors firing of his revolver destroyed most of their Dutch courage and they sought safety in flight. Although no dagger was found in the vicinity of the occurrence and although it was doubtful whether they had used a dagger for the attack on the inspector, Maung Tin's shout "Stab-stab," followed by a rush, was sufficient to cause reasonable apprehension for bodily safety.

His worship found Maung Tin and Hla Aung guilty section 353, I. P. C., of using criminal force and ordered them to be imprisoned till the Court rose.

COUNTER CASE OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER

His worship found that there was no ground to frame a charge against Inspector Maung Than Pe the case which the first accused Maung Tin had field against him for attempting to murder him (Maung Maung Tin) by firing a revolver and wounding him.

New Public Prosecutor for Rangoon.

Maung Myint, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Public Prosecutor in place of U Kyaw U, Barrister-at-Law, who has been transferred as District and Sessions Judge of Myaungmya.

MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

First Wireless Signal.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

The Marchese Marconi, in a speech according to a contemporary recounted his experiences in receiving at St. Johns, Newfoundland, 28 years ago the historic "S" signal, the first wireless signal to be transmitted across the Atlantic.

This broadcast was arranged at the request of the National Broadcasting Company of the America which rebroadcast the Marchese Marconi's speech throughout the United States by means of its chain of wireless stations.

"It gives me very great pleasure" said the Marchese Marconi "to recount to Americans, through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation my experiences at the time when I first attempted—and, as it proved, successfully—to send Radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean, twenty-eight years ago, almost to the very four.

"Very naturally I realised that my first endeavour must be directed to prove that an electric wave could be sent right across the Atlantic and detected on the other side.

"What was at that time a most powerful wireless station, was built at Poldhu in England for this purpose, and an antenna system was constructed, supported by a ring of 20 wooden masts, each about 200 ft. high.

"A similar station was erected at Cape Cod in Massachusetts. By the end of August 1901, the erection of the masts was nearly completed, when a terrific gale swept the English coasts with the result that the masts were blowing down and the whole construction wrecked. I eventually decided that it might be possible to make a preliminary trial with a simpler aerial attached to a stay stretched between two masts 170 feet high and consisting of 60 almost vertical wires. By the time this aerial was erected, another unfortunate accident also caused by a gale, occurred in America destroying the antenna system of the Cape Cod Station.

"I then decided, notwithstanding this further setback, to carry out experiments in Newfoundland, with a receiving aerial supported by balloon or kite, as it was clearly impossible at that time of the year—owing to the wintry conditions, and the shortness of the time at our disposal—to erect high masts to support the receiving aerial.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE.

"On the 26th November 1901, I sailed from Liverpool accompanied by my two technical assistants, Mr. G. S. Kemp and M. P. W. Paget.

"We landed at St. Johns, Newfoundland on December 6th, and before begining operations, I visited the Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, and the Prime Minister Sir Robert Bond, and other members of the Newfoundland Government, who promised me their heartiest co-operation in order to facilitate my work.

After taking a look round at the various sites, I considered that the best one was to be found on Signal Hill, a lofty eminence overlooking the Harbour. On the top of this hill was a small plateau, which I thought suitable for flying either balloons or kites. On a crag of this plateau rose the Cabot Memorial Tower, and close to it was an old Military Barracks. It was in a room of this building that I set up my receiving apparatus in preparation for the great experiment.

"We flew a kite with 600 ft. of antenna wire as a preliminary test.

"I had arranged with my assistants in Cornwall to send a series of "S's" at a pre-arranged speed, during certain hours of the day. I chose the letter "S" because it was easy to transmit and with the very primitive apparatus used at Poldhu, I was afraid that the transmission of other more signals, which included dashes, might perhaps cause too much strain on it and break it down.

"Mr. Entwistle, Mr. George and Mr. Taylor were in charge of the English Station at Poldhu during the transmission of signals to Newfoundland.

"On the morning of Thursday the 12th of December, the critical moment for which I had been working for so long at last arrived; and, in spite of the gale raging, we managed to fly a kite carrying anatenna wire some 400 ft. long. It was a last on the point of putting the correctness of my belief to the test!

"Up till then I had nearly always used a receiving arrangement including a coherer, which recorded automatically, signal through a relay and a Morse instrument I decided, in this instance, to use also telephone connected to a self-restoring coherer, the human ear being far more sensitive than the recorded. Suddenly, at about half-past-twelve, a succession of three faint clicks on the telephone corres-

Continued on page 8

New Burma

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RANGOON, BURMA.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1930

Rural Self-Government

"THE Burma Gazette" of last week contains the Government review of the reports relating to the working of five District Councils in Burma for the year 1928-29. These are Shwebo, Akyab, Toungoo, Amherst and Magwe District Councils. From the Government's review, we understand that the administration of the Shwebo District Council has been a subject of grave concern. Not only there are instances of extravagant expenditure but in some cases there are suspicious ones. Besides, the noticeable feature in the administration of the Shwebo District Council is the egregious failure to collect arrears of revenue and the bad keeping of accounts. It is deplorable to learn the existence of these grave shortcomings in the Council. We hope that matters would considerably improve in course of time.

As regards the Akyab District Council, we are glad to note that there are no reprehensible features in it, though the Government notes that the signs of energetic administration are lacking. Akyab District has suffered severely from floods and the consequent epidemic of cholera and rinderpest. Therefore it is natural that the health conditions, water supply, roads and waterways badly need improvement. But with limited finances, the Council can hardly do much in the direction of rural improvement. It is not justifiable to blame the Council for not going as quickly as the Government desires, in view of the fact that the District is a poor one. If the administration is fairly satisfactory, Government contribution should be increased to enable the Council to improve rural conditions, rather than blame the Council, as the Government has done, for showing lack of energy in the administration, which presumably is due to lack of funds. The Government finds not much to comment on the working of the Toungoo District Council, which seems to possess considerable sources of income. The Government simply makes the suggestion to exercise due proportion in incurring expenditure. We are told that the receipts from bazaars are large and increasing, and the Government suggests a check to control the tendency for growing expenditure on establishment. This should be appreciated by the Council, if it is to expand its activities. But at the same time, we have to remark that efficiency in the administration should on no account be sacrificed to the exuberance of zeal to expand its activities.

The Amherst District Council has been doing well in various respects, in spite of the fact that the District is not a rich one. But the Government finds that the system of accounts is not yet satisfactory. If the members are actuated by a spirit of honesty and integrity, this slight shortcoming on the part of the Council does not need much criticism. However, proper system of accounts is the best security against fraud and embezzlement and the Council would do well to direct its attention in this respect. As for the Magwe District Council, its total expenditure has for some years been exceeding the revenue. The Government thinks that the rapid increase of expenditure under the head of General Administration requires scrutiny. We on our part would think that the expenditure on general administration, so long as it is not unduly extravagant, should not be grudged at all, if thereby efficiency in the administration is maintained. The Commissioner's opinion that the office staff of the Magwe District Council is above the average in efficiency should serve to justify the present expenditure on general administration. It would be incongruous on the part of the Government to press for efficiency in administration, while at the same time it seeks to impute faults at heavy administratives charges essential for efficiency. In this connection, the heavy expenditure of the Government itself on general charges would have to be pointed out as a justification by the Magwe District Council in its heavy administrative charges.

On the whole, the administration of rural bodies in Burma is not so black as it is painted in some inimical quarters, though unmistakably there is still much room for improvement. Of course, there are here and there instances of maladministration resulting in fraud and embezzlement. On this point, the administration of the Government itself with all its talk of efficiency is not entirely perfect. There were in the past cases of embezzlement in some Government treasuries. On this account, will the Government say that it is inefficient in its administration? The same remark should apply in the case of the rural bodies, which have the disadvantage of lack of auquate facilities for education on the right lines. It may be stated here that the progress of educating the rural folks has been slow, and thus the District Councils have been handicapped in many ways. In course of time, however, there may be substantial improvement in these rural bodies and the obvious duty of the Government is to help them wherever and whenever necessary and not to indulge in the game of fault-finding.

VICEROY AND PRESIDENT.

Home Member Heckled.

When the Legislative Assembly met on Tuesday after four days' recess there was a good deal of stir in the House.

Pandit Malaviya's short notice question was then asked; (a) Is it a fact that His Excellency the Viceroy had telegraphed to the Hon'ble the Home Member to request President Patel to postpone making any statement on the question relating to police arrangements in the visitors' series in the Assembly till His Excellency's return to Delhi? [b] If the answer to part [a] is in the affirmative, is it a fact that this message was not communicated to President Patel. If not why not?

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY TO QUESTION.

Sir James Crerar replied—"I have His Excellency's permission to state to the House that on the evening of 19th January I received a confidential telegram from His Excellency in the course of which he suggested if the Hon'ble President intended to make a statement on the subject I should approach him in order to suggest his postponement of any statement, pending an opportunity for further discussion after His Excellency had returned. I had no reason to suppose that the President intended to make a statement when the House met as he had given me no intimation to that effect but on receipt of His Excellency's telegram I at once telephoned to the President's house intimating that I had a very urgent matter which I wished to discuss with him personally. I was informed he was unable to receive me and I accordingly wrote to him immediately repeating my request that I might see him at any time convenient to him before the House met. To that communication I received no reply."

A volley of supplementaries ensued causing great excitement.

Pandit Malaviya:—In view of the urgency of the matter why did not the Home Member ride down to meet Mr. Patel?

Sir James Crerar:—I would have been prepared if that suggestion had been made to me (Official applause).

In reply to Pandit Malaviya the Home Member said the 'phone was answered by some domestic servant. In the first instance he stated the President was having dinner, later that the President was ill in bed. In the absence of further information from him it was not for me to intervene in his privacy and his indisposition (Official applause).

Mr. Jayakar:—Will the Home Member show me any words in his letter indicating he received a message from His Excellency which he wanted to communicate to the President.

Sir James Crerar:—When I intimated that I wanted to see the President and had urgent matter to discuss I think it hardly possible that such a request made from the Leader of the House to the President, that the President would not reply to [official cheers].

Mr. Jinnah:—May I know when the Home Member found no reply to the letter did he send a demi-official letter communicating the Viceroy's message to Mr. Patel? [Opposition cheers].

Sir James Crerar:—I considered that the communication which I desired to make to the President would most properly effectively be made in an interview than in correspondence.

Pandit Malaviya:—Did not the Home Member owe to the Viceroy to write a letter to the President stating the message he had received from the Viceroy?

Sir James Crerar:—Having asked for an interview on an urgent matter I had no reason to anticipate it will not be complied with.

Mr. Jinnah:—When the Home Member found it was not possible to communicate the message should not he have communicated the message to the President before he made the statement?

Sir James Crerar:—I expected my request would be complied any time before the Assembly met.

Colonel Crawford:—"May I know, Sir, whether you got a telephone message and the reason you did not reply."

The President:—The "Hon'ble Member does not expect the Chair to enter into the controversy. All I can say is that the answers given are imperfect in some ways and incorrect in others. I no not wish to enter into a controversy at this stage. If I have matter to communicate I will make a statement.

Cheers and counter cheers were at this stage partly drowning the words indulged in by either side.

Sir James Crerar was heard to ask the President:—"May I know which part of the statement is incorrect.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Patel: "I had no telephonic communication from the Leader of the House. The Hon'ble Member cannot cross-examine the Chair."

Sir James Crerar: "May I respectfully point out my facts are correct and enquire whether my statement that no reply was received to my letter is perfectly correct".

No answer was given.

Mr. Aney:—"Did you mention the fact of having 'phoned him in your letter."

Sir James Crerar:—"I made no statement to that effect in my letter?"

Mr. Jayakar:—"May I know why in the letter the Home Member did not state specifically he was in possession of an important message from the Viceroy."

No answer was given.

Mr. Moore:—In view of Sir James Crerar's statement the Viceroy's message was confidential how did this information come into the possession of the Leader of the opposition?

Sir James Crerar:—I have no information and I should be glad to hear from Pandit Malaviya.

Pandit Malaviya:—I received the information from a reliable person at Allahabad. I then wired my question. I am glad the information is found to be correct."

The President closed further questions by asking the House to proceed with normal business. Immediately a number of members retired into lobbies and discussed the critical situation, of which the general opinion was—it had done considerable damage to the peace movements. The lobby atmosphere became distinctly one of war.

On Current Topics.

BY LU SOO GLAY.

Congratulations to Tharrawaddy U Po, M.L.C. for Toungoo South for deviating long sense and his motion of congratulation to H. E. the Viceroy for the providential escape from bomb outrage plot, recently near Delhi. He has not followed the minority party of the Congress. Now that he has not thought it improper as a staunch non-cooperator to go out of his way to congratulate the Viceroy, I hope, he will extend his activity a little further, by going back to the district, which gives him a distinctive epithet, and preach to the people there to pay up their capitation taxes, thereby reducing the extraordinary expenditure of maintaining Military Police and a Company of British Soldiers. U Po, please oblige! Oh, for a Burmese pucca Gandhi ! ! !

x x x x

Talking of British soldiers, will some one enlighten me whether British soldiers have the monopoly of the public road during their march? Last month, a friend of mine had to forego the waste of one hour and petrol due to slow motion, as his motor car, along with many others, was not allowed to pass the soldiers marching on to Tharrawaddy on the Rangoon-Prome Road. All vehiculars traffic had to give way, by stopping at the road-side, for the British Soldiers to march by the middle of the public thoroughfare. I have been under the impression that pedestrians have to give way to vehicles, to show kind of the latter to be the quicker variety. But the general convention for the British Soldiers now seems to be different.

Will the Editor, Headmen's Gazette please enquire into the rules of the public road and publish in his paper so that the public may be fully aware of their rights and privileges as well as their restrictions?

Will U Kin Maung please oblige?

x x x

Peaceful penetration of the Japanese is being felt even in England and the British cotton trade is suffering much from Japanese rivalry. Thus the British in Britain are suffering or rather paying the penalty, called "wut lai tai" in Burmese, for the sins of their cousin exploiters in small countries.

But being an Independent nation, they can find means to combat the evil. The remedy sought is the combining and solidifying of small firms, a tip which the Burmese paddy traders will do well to take and act up, to especially now.

Reading a paper "On Japanese Competition in Cotton Trade" at the Royal Statistical Society, London, Mr. H. Ellinger stressed the advantage Japan held over Britain in organization, for in British industry it was mainly the fringe-finishing sections and subsidiary trades—that was organised whereas Japan had organised the heart of the industry—cotton buying, distributions and chief productive sections.

Mr. Ellinger contended that no problem confronting British cotton industry was more urgent than that of solidifying small firms into larger units while rationalisation of trade must include the distributing sections. Advocating the formation of a series of big combines interlocked by a financial community of interests. Mr. Ellinger recalled that Lancashire still exported even now approximately half the cotton goods that were exported from all countries of the world and expressed the belief that if she had the will and power so to organise as to meet the requirements of the present century, she could once more regain her former prosperity.

x x x

Mr. Ellinger insists on the "will and power" to organize for a successful issue. An English Judge thinks "High spirits first, high spirits second, and High spirits—third," the only essential thing for success in life in this world. Lord Reading, however, attributes his meteoric success to "Just hard work—and some Luck." After a streneous ten years' hard labour and repeated failures in various enterprises I am rather inclined to Lord Reading's view and that LUCK is the chief factor for success in life. For instance, a teacher who was considered not worth his meagre pay of Rs. 100 some ten years' ago, is now drawing ten times that amount as a big bug in the Secretariat, with a long patsoe.

In another case, two barristers-at-law applied for District Judgeship. The second one who was considered not intelligent enough at that time, later became an Hon'ble Judge of the High Court.

Then look at the result of balloting of the resolutions for the Burma Legislative Council ! x x x

Burma certainly is a queer country. An Anglo-Indian daily noticing the death of Lady Reading, had below, the biography of Lady Hardinge and now says that "Mrs. Macdonald, the District Magistrate of Rangoon" was present at a recent Garden Party. So was " Mr. E. T. Couper, I.E.S the Financial Commissioner.' I never knew that an I.E.S. man can become a Financial Commissioner. In that case our teachers should not be so much disheartened and downhearted.

"ECONOMICS"

To The Editor, NEW BURMA

Sir, For the last 4 weeks or so the local press has been inflicted with a series of long rigmaroles which the author was pleased to call "Economics." In these days of wear and tear when the law of survival of the fittest holds an inexorable sway it is very inervating to find oneself immersed to the brows with abstruse questions of a subject which, even when put in a most palatable form could not disguise its dreary aspects.

After an exhausting days work in the office struggling with reports and returns, or in the unbracing atmosphere of the Law Courts tussling with the Judges and the opposite parties on relevent facts in issue or at the rice market wrangling with merchants and brokers, as the case may be, [according to whatever denomination or profession the reader follows] one is naturally inclined, as a relaxation, to favour a light form of reading even to the extent of a harmless frivolity. On these occasions one yearns for information of what other people are saying and doing. One therefore picks up one's paper expecting to find in it, in addition to the latest local, moffussil and foreign news, what Tharrawaddy U Pu thinks about the impasse between the Viceroy and Mr. Patel brought about by the latter, it seems, by a simple process of ignoring the fact that the Government of India exists, or what U Sein Gadon said just before his death, or what U Po Sein, I. P. S. remarked when he was first informed of the demise of his great rival, or what are the latest publications of Dr. Marie Stopes and Havelock Ellis, or what is the present position of the facinating art of mixed dancing among the Burmans, or why we have not as yet adopted the mode of European dress, or how much has the Lady's Football Team of one of the Delta districts improved in their practice, and so on and so forth.

But instead of having a chance to browse on such pleasant things that broadens one's outlook on life one feels one's intellect has been suddenly stunted by an unexpected dose of a long winded and incoherent mass of litterature—full of misrepresentations and repetitions which claims to be the last word in the science of Economics. Week in and week out this conglomeration of words simply refused to be neglected. Willy-nilly when one picks up the paper one has to slog at it without gaining any pleasure or profit until at last the thing has so much preyed on one's nerves, or rather, I mean, one's nerves have been so much put on edge by this pinchbeck affair that one is tempted to break into one's neighbour's houses and start smashing all glassware and crockery therein.

The subject of the economics in spite of its claims to the contrary is, at best, a dry subject. Its scope is so broad and its principles so elastic that all ordinary human beings are quite satisfied to leave even one of its small aspects—I mean the household economy—to the wife. Political Economy is beyond the ken of the average man. The deeper one goes the more one is entangled in its meshes and as such the subject is tabooed in some circles. But if any one aspires to master its intricacies and is willing and ready to expend his energy he will find all he craves for in such books as "Jevon's Essays on Economics", "Mackennsa' Agriculture in India," "Clayton's Rural Development in Burma," "Marshall's Elements of Economics in Industry" "Burm's Money and Monetary Policy," "Dr. Prahullachandra's Economic Principles," "Pillai's Economic Conditions in India", Wolf's Rural Reconstruction," Bryce's Modern Domocracies" and "Well's Democracy under Revision." In all these volumes he will find better and more interesting principles laid down by their scientific authors after a lifelong study and world-wide research and that they could be better applied to Burma according to to the will or volition of the student as well as according to the actual conditions existing. But considering the vast amount of dry literature required to be digested and owing to the number of inconsistencies sure to be revealed therein I hope the student would not be reduced to a lunatic when he has finished the last volume. Indeed, I do not grudge him or her, whoever the aspirant may be.

When one opens a book and finds an opinion or a principle go as-begging to be applied, one naturally cannot resist a desire to apply it at once to one's pet theory, and straightaway one picks it up and uses it to the satisfaction of oneself, without a thought to its suitability or appropriateness. I think this mode of application of ideas to practical conditions is mostly followed now-a-days by the quack authors of all kinds whose patent genius is to cull extracts from the books created by others with enormous labour and show them as products of their own. However, this "modus-operandi" after all, seems to be the best, since it not only gives the greatest amount of pleasure to the author who followed it but also does no harm to any body.

As to this alleged study of economics or the study of alleged economics (which way you please) I confess I am much impressed by it as it contains, as I have stated, a large number of repetitions. In ancient times Great Minds resorted to the practice of repeating words, phrases and ideas. Lord Buddha himself used this method whenever he wished to impress on his hearers a particular point in his Noble Philosophy. By repetition any obscure fact is made clearer and more significant and as much in Buddha's case it was as necessary as it was valuable. But to us moderns especially among the educated class, to repeat unnecessarily whatever you have said once before amounts to bad manners and when such repetitions are committed in a modern book, essay or article the offence is unpardonable. The reader would at once make a deduction to the effect that as the author is unable to produce any more new ideas he is repeating what he has already said or described before. For this reason most of the modern authors shun repetition as poison and for this reason also there are now-a-days few authors who are of any account, that is to say, who could show real merit in their writing's.

And now, this rigmarole of alleged economics being full of unnecessary reetpitions as stated above I feel I am thoroughly impressed, nay, convinced of its great paucity of new ideas applicable to the existing conditions in Burma at the present moment.

"U BA AUNG"

THE RICE QUESTION.

The following memorial was to-day submitted to the Local Government, through Mr. Searle, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, by the District Association of Agriculturists, Mandalay, praying for a postponement of the peroid of collecting the Land Revenue from the month January March to April-June of this year.

It will be remembered that a deputation consisting of U Ba U, M. L. C., president of the association; U Ba Thi, M. L. C., hon, secretary, U Khet, vice president and landowner, U Pa, U Pan U, U Zoo, landowners and U Myint, Chairman, District Council, and vice-president of the Association, recently interviewed the Deputy Commissioner on the rice and paddy question.

The same gentlemen have signed the Memorial.—

THE MEMORIAL

Respectfully sheweth.—That the District Association of the Agriculturists of Mandalay at their general meeting held on the 23rd ultimo and after careful discussions on the present position of the local Rice Trade resolved "to request Government to postpone the period of collecting the Land Revenue for the present year from January-February-March to April-May-June."

2. That U Ba U, M.L.C., President of the Association, U Ba Thi, M.L.C., Honorary Secretary, U Khet, Landowner of Nayagan Amarapura, U Pan U, Landowner of Patheingyi, U Myint, Chairman of the District Council, U Pa Landowner of Kyaukmi, U Zone, Landowner of Kanbaing, Madaya, were appointed to form themselves into a special sub-Committee Association to carry out the resolution referred to above.

3. That this special sub-committee met once on the 28th ultimo, and has held several inquiries in every part of the District, from which inquiries the following facts are recorded and herewith submitted for the consideration of the Government, namely, (a) that in no part of the District did the price of Kaukkyi paddy exceed Rs. 90 at the threshing-floor in the January this year; [b] that the average price of the average grade of Taungdeikpan and Ngasein paddies in the Mandalay Town was Rs. 115 in the same month; (c) that [according to the best possible local forecast] the price of paddy of the average grade will not exceed Rs. 125 before the end of March of the present year; (d) that the previous prices of paddy of the average grade were Rs. 195 in March of the last year, Rs. 210 during the War and Rs. 180 even before the War; [e] that (according to the best possible local forecast), the price would be about Rs. 150 in June this year; [f] that the Kaukkyi crop had suffered in out-turn on account of the absence of late rains during 1929; (g) that the whole of the Mandalay District is to pay Rs. 6,88,989 approximately as Land Revenue including water rates for the Kaukkyi crop of the year.

4. That these results of the local inquiries have been reported to the Executive Committee-members of the Association who confirmed them as true and further added their unanimous remark, namely, that the submission of this memorial may be expected to allay the growing and spreading concern of the agriculturists of the district, as the result of the fall of paddy-prices even below the normal pre-War levels.

5. That your memorialists most respectfully beg further to submit that the difference in the prices between March and June of the present year, as shown under clause [c] and [e] of paragraph 3 above, works out to be 20 per cent exactly.

6. That, on the basis of the amount of Rs. 6 lakhs to be paid as Land Revenue this year, the difference is calculated to approximate to Rs. 1,20,000.

7. That, if the Government is kind enough to collect the Land Revenue in June instead of March, that sum of Rs. 1,20,000 can be enjoyed by the agriculturists.

8. That the mental relief of all the agriculturists will be greatly enhanced at the same time.

9. That, the responsible representatives in this humble memorial neither asks for a wholesale remission of the Land Revenue, nor does it by itself propose to have it reduced, but it seeks to request the Government to see its way to postpone the period of collecting the Land Revenue to a later month when, as submitted above the paddy can fetch a fairly adequate price.

10. That, for a matter of three months from March to June, your humble memorialists entertain the belief that the usual work of administration can carry on without serious interruption because the Government are in a position to depend for the short while, upon other sources of revenue than the Kaukkyi land Revenue.

Wherefore your humble memorialists most respectfully pray jointly and severally on behalf of the agriculturists of the Mandalay District the period of collecting the Land Revenue for the present year may be most compassionately postponed from January March to April-June. And in duty bound shall ever pray.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TO VERIFY STATEMENTS.

When the deputation had submitted the memorial to the Deputy Commissioner a discussion ensued during which the Deputy Commissioner is stated to have promised to make inquiries in order to verify the statements in the memorial and then to submit a report to the higher authorities.

The deputation requested that early action should be taken as certain batches of revenue tickets had reached the headmen and demands would very likely be made before April 15 which was the last date under the usual circumstances.

The Deputy Commissioner, it is understood, promised to take prompt action.

The deputation then expressed their thanks and withdrew.

G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN OUT

NEARLY 20,000 ON STRIKE

Bombay, February 4,

The G. I. P. Railway—strike has begun.

SUBURBAN TRAINS DRIVEN BY ANGLO-INDIANS AND PARSIS.

Bombay, February 4.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway began early this morning. Braving the biting cold scores of picketers, wearing red badges, stationed themselves at the gates of the workshops of Matunga, Parel, Kurla and Victoria Terminus Station, Policemen, with a sprinkling of white uniformed European sergeants and some armed as well as mounted police, were also there. Up to 7-30 only the European and Anglo-Indian engine room staff of the Matunga Workshop had gone in and a little later a few clerks and mistris were escorted by European members of the staff past the police picketers. At 7-40, the siren sounded in vain and the workmen, who on ordinary days would have begun to stream in much earlier, gathered at some distance from the gates in casual, purposeless crowds mingling with the onlookers. At 8 when gates were closed, scarcely a single workman, out of 4,000, had entered. By 8-30, the majority of the strikers, urged by the picketers, were either returning home or boarding suburban trains cheering and shouting like happy schoolboys on a holiday excursion and alighting at Parel to join the mass meeting being held there.

Except in the deserted workshops, the effects of the strike are not apparent elsewhere. Suburban trains, driven by Anglo-Indians and Parsis, are so far running though from 15 to 30 minutes late. Booking office are closed. Some stations and platforms were crowded with strikers shouting in good humoured protest at every passing suburban train. Policemen are posted in every station and near some of the cabins.

CHINESE WORKERS JOIN STRIKE.

Chinese workers, who were concentrated at Matanga, have in a body joined the strike. Most of the porters and station coolies of Victoria Terminus and Madi Bunder have also joined. The army of picketers at Victoria Terminus are busy exhorting passengers not to travel by train and the result is seen in the slight deminution of suburban traffic. The Police Commissioner, Sir Patrick Kelly, personally supervised the police arrangements near the workshops.

CALCUTTA AND POONA MAILS DELAYED.

Bombay, February 4.

Long distance trains are considerably affected. The Calcutta mail due at 8-30 is not expected before noon, while the Poona mail due as 11 is expected two hours late. Both trains are now beyond Kalayan and are creeping up towards Bombay. Sightseers and idle workers are crowding Victoria Terminus.

It is estimated nearly 20,000 men are out in the city and suburbs up to Kuria.

Bombay, February 4.

The delay in the arrival of the Calcutta mail is said to be due to engine trouble. The Poona mail was held up beyond Kalayan due to the strike of cabinmen, who have been replaced. Both trains have now left Kalayan.

Bombay, February 4.

The Calcutta and Poona mail trains arrived about 1 p.m.

One of the passengers of the Calcutta mail, narrating his experiences on the way, said the train which arrived at Igatpuri 7 a.m. was held up over an hour outside the station owing to the strike of cabinment. The station staff had to take their places before the train could pass through and with great difficulty it reached Kalayan, where again there was a delay for two hours.

A Poona mail passenger had a similar story to relate of the cabimen on strike. Both passengers were impressed by the apparently peaceful but determined attitude of the strikers.

Suburban traffic is showing signs of partial paralysis. A Press representative who motored up to Thana reports everything is peaceful expect a Kurla, where two volunteers have been arrested on a charge of causing obstruction. They have been released on bail.

AGENT'S PRESS NOTE.

Bombay February 4.

The G. I. P. Railway Agent's Press note issued at 12-30 p. m. says: A complete service of suburban main line trains is being maintained mastly to normal timings. The numbers on sorike are not sufficient to make the necessary curtailment of serpice. The shops at Parel, Matunga Manmad and Jhansi are on strike. The situation on the Jubbulpore and Sholapur divisions is normal. On the Jhansi division only four stations are affected and train running is not influenced.

Bhusaval division situation is normal, except at Nagpur and Itarsi, where trains are being passed through all right.

A REVIEW

A hand book on the Treatment of Diseases by Pakokku Saya Sawk is sent to us for review. It is written in plain Burmese language, and it is second and enlarged edition. This is worthy to become household book, as it would be very valuable as a first-aid in various diseases. Every family should possess a copy of it. It is obtainable from the Sun Press Ltd, at only one rupee per copy.

The management of the Burma School of Commerce conduct their business from 1st January 1930, under the new name and style as:—

'Burma College of Commerce & Economics"

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PRINCIPAL.

Continued from page 5

ponding to the three dots of the letter "S" sounded several times in my ear-beyond the possibility of a doubt!

SUCCESS!

"I asked my assistant Mr. Kemp for corroboration, if he had heard anything. He had in fact heard the same signals as I had. I then knew that I had been justified in my anticipations!

"The electric waves, which were being sent out into space from Poldhu had traversed the Atlantic unimpeded by the curvature of the earth—which so many considered to be a fatal obstacle—and they were now audible in my receiver in Newfoundland;

"The then enormous distance for Radio of 1,700 miles had been success fullybridged.

"The result meant much more than the mere successful realisation of an experiment. It was a discovery which proved that contrary to the general belief, radio signal could travel over such great distances as those separating Europe from America, and constituted, as Sir Oliver Lodge has stated, an epoch in history besides being an astonishing and remarkable feat.

"It must be remembered that at that time there was no suggestion of the existence of the Heaviside Kennelly layer, or of the reflection of electric waves from the higher regions of the atmosphere. The instruments we had at our disposal were very crude compared with those we have to-day. We had no valves or tubes, no amplifiers, no sensitive super heterodyne sets, no directional transmitters and receivers, and no means of making continuous waves. All we had for transmitting, were the means of making crude damped waves by means of irregular spark discharges. The receivers that were then employed were insensitive as compared with those of the present day"

meedone 342-8 In sympathy with the outside markets the godown Rice Market was also week price being Mill Sugandi 385 400 Long Boil 375 380. Boil Milchar 365 380. Full Boil Ngasein 350 360. Half Boil 335 345. Rangoon Mill Milchar 362 360-8 River live 350 355. Pyu 362-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 510. Inferior 440 460. and New 420 425.

The paddy market was steadily prices were 137 138 Mandalay 139 Prome 139 to 141 Boat and 150 to 156 Meedone.

The Local Rice Market Reported drop in prices by Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10 according to quality than yesterday. Outside quotations were 9 Small Mills February at 357-8 and March, April 362-8. Poozondaung Big Miller sold Small Mill quality February 1520 tons at 353-8 white Meedone March, 1000 tons at 380. Kanoungtoe quality April 800 tons at 360 March 1600 tons at 355 and special 500 tons at 345 small Millers sold their own quality February 500 tons at 355 March 500 tons at 360 white Meedone Immediate Milling 100 tons at 385 387-8 and Poozoondaung small Mill quality February 1700 tons at 352-8. Other nominal prices were S. Q. Ngasein 370, 372-8 S. Q. Meedone 402-8, 405. Loonzain Ngasein 305, 307.8 Loozain Meedor c. 330,332-8 The Godown Rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 385, 400, Long Boil 375 385. Boil Milchar 365, 375. Rangoon Mill Milchar 355, 362.8 River line 345, 350. Pyu 360 365 Full Boil Ngasein 345 355 Half Boil Ngasein 330 340 Boil Broken 180 200 Boil Bran 45 White Bran 55 Shwebo old Rice Superior 510 Inferior 440 460 and New, 420 425.

Paddy market Reported a further drop by about Rs. 2 to 3. than yesterday prices being 135 137 Mandalay 138 Prome 138 to 140 Boat and 150 to 153 meedone. The daily supply was increasing.

Who'll finish first?

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

Rangoon Turf Club (Selections for Saturday)

1ST RACE
1 p. m
1. Gaung Nyun Way
2. Kan Baw Ma
3. Ma Hta Kyi
F. Aung Kywe

2ND RACE
1. Jublee Nyun
2. Yowaru
3. Obo Star
F. Savastika

3RD RACE
1. Vulcan
2. Lai Lai Win
3. Grayling
F. Golden Arrow

4TH RACE
1. Quilina
2. Ruby Star
3. Caronet
F Bosco

5TH RACE
1. Aung Mingala
2. Dro Thwe
3. George Mya Than
F. Captain Cattle

6th RACE.
1. Diamond Star
2. An Gyi Maung
3. Joliba
F. Yan Aung Kyi

7TH RACE
1. Thain Dawa
2. Wike Ohn
3. Toe Aung
F. Sein Dwin

8TH RACE
1. Jolly Boat
2. Wallaby
3. Zev
F. Laughing Water

9TH RACE
1. Tha Aung
2. Aung Thu Kha
3. His Excellency
F. Thein Mauk

10TH RACE
1. Toe Naing
2. Myo Nyun
3. Thaung Sein
F. Thabye Aung

11TH RACE
1. Zarcena
2. Aung Nyun Pe
3. Aung Hlaing
F Ace Prior

THE RICE MARKET

The Local Rice market Report a further drop. Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 than Yesterday. Out side quotations were 9 small mill February at 360 and March, April at 365. Big millers sold Their own tquality March 800 Tons at 345. Poozondaung Small mill quality February 600 Tons at 355 Kanoungtoe quality 200 Tons at 357-8 March, and April 800 Tons at 360 and white meedone before 15th February 100 Tons at 390 Small Millers sold small Mill Ngasein February 100 tons at 360 Loozain Ngasein 100 tons at 312-8 and special 50 Tons at 345 Other nominal prices were white meedone 397-8,400 S. Q. Ngasein 375 S. Q. meedone 407-8 Loozain

ယခုအခါလျှံဝေ့ဖျန်နှုန်းဖြင့်ရောင်းချသောစာအုပ်များကိုဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့ကစ၍ အောက်ပါနှုန်းအတိုင်းရောင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝ	ပိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝ	ပိုင်
ကျဝမ်ပြည်ယော ကျဉ်း ဒဲန်းမကလေးအကြောင်း		၁		မဏ္ဍလာန်နှုန်းတွင်းဒဿတ်		၁	၂
လေ်ရာဇာကသာရတ္တဒီပနီ		၄		အိုင်ယာလန်ပဒီးဝတိတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး		၀	
ပါရာဃနဝတ္ထု		၀		ပုသိမ်ရာဇဝင်နှင့်ပြီးထွန်းကိုးအနှစ်ပြထိုး	၁		
မြန်မာပြည်ကျေးလက်-လက်မှုပညာ		၃		စံသဒ္ဒေပကာသနီ		၂	၀
မဟာရဟန်ထိ		၅		**Ondemand** ဒွေချေးလွှဲခြင်းမင်		၀	၂
ဦးဥဒုမော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်		၄		ရတနာရတနာဝါတ်စကြာ		၁	၀
တရုပ်ရာဇဝင်		၅		ဖေါင်းပိုကာသစ်		၂	
ပေါတူဂီရာဇဝင်		၀	၂	မဂ္ဂင်ရှစ်ပါး			၁
ထဲသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ			၀	အာဝါဟဆရာဌေတော်ရင်းခွဲ			၄
ရာဇဓမ္မသင်္ဂဟကျမ်း		၁		ရဟန္တာအရှင်မြတ်တို့ရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း			၂
ရေနံချောင်းမြို့သင်္ဘောတာဝင်း			၀	စက်ပိုင်ရှင်ဝတ်ပွဲ		၃	
ပါဠိဖြန်မာအဘိဓာန်ကျမ်း			၀	ဒုဘိယပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်		၂	၀
လုနဲ့ပြိုသွားနေ့စဉ်ဖွတ်တင်းရတိယ			၀	ရွာသူကြီးလက်စွဲ		၃	
အောင်မြင့်ခွင်းထပ်ဆွန်			၅	ကျဝမ်ပြည်အဆုံးပုတ္တိပဏ္ဏာ:		၀	
ကျဝမ်ပြည်အဆုံးပုတ္တိအဝတ်ပုံး		၂		မောင်ဝံသူဇနနုံးဆွဲမှာတင်း			၂
ကာယဝေရဏစစ်ထုံးခန်း			၆	ဝဲနုးရာဇဝင်			၄
ချမန္ဒီဝဏ္ဏ			၀	ထာခုစ်ဖြစ်ကွားဆောဇုံးဖြည်များ			၁
ပုညကြွယဝတီနိုင်္ဂုယ			၀	ဝံတခုရဏ္ဍိတကျွန်း		၁	
အာဠာဂျုံးယဒီပနီဆေးကျမ်း		၀	၄	သူ့ ယသာဘင်းစာတိုက်ဥပဒေ (Burmese)		၁	
မြန်မာပြည်ဘုရားကျမ်း		၀	၂	ဦး (English)		၁	
ခံသဝေမြဝ ဂဲသီးဥပဒေ		၀	၀	ရတနာပုံပွဲမတွဲ			၁
တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်		၀	၁	အရက်ဖြူး ၁၀ ပါး			၃
ထင်ဒိရောင်ဗုဒ္ဓ			၀	ဦးနှင်းဆိုတ် ငဖြူ			၁
စံသဟိတပကာသနီ			၀	သုတိပါဠေတေ့ျ-ထုတ်သိုလဂ္ဂ-ထုတိမထာဝါ ယဒိုက် ပါဠိထေဒါများ ထဆုံ		၇	၀
ဥပဒေသာင်းပေါင်းချုပ်		၀	၀	ဖွိုးဂုဏာင်		၃	၄
အဖြင်အောင်ခြင်းဒွင်အကျယ်		၀	၂	သူ့ပေါ်နာဒေးကျမ်း		၁	၄
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး		၀	၅	ပဖြိုးခေါ်ဆေဒဝင်ဆု!			၁
ဆိပေါမင်းတရားကြီး ၊တော်ကား				ထင်ဒူ ဒေသချုပ် (Plain)			၂
မောင်ဒွိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံတတိယ		၀		ဝှး (Stamped)			၁၄
မဟာဂိတသစ်		၀	၅	Indian Nationalism	1		
ဆုံးစောပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး		၀	၅	Imperialism	1		
ဗုဒ္ဓတာသ ၁ဗျသတ်		၂		Current English	0	6	
ဝကန္ဒ ဝဏ္ဍ			၄	Dictionary of Useful Plants	1	6	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံဝဋ္ဌမ		၀		Pali Reader	0	8	
သီပေါမင်းအဆုံးဖြတ်			၅	The Struggle for Swaraj	1	8	
ဗဒေသာသ ၁ဗျသတ်		၀	၀	The Voice of Bengal	0	4	
ဝကန္ဒ ဝဏ္ဍ			၄	The Voice of Young Burma	1	4	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံဝဋ္ဌမ		၀		At the point of Spindle	0	4	
သီပေါမင်းအဆုံးဖြတ်			၅	Ethics of Passive Resistance	0	4	6
ဗဒေသာသ ၁ဗျသတ်		၀	၀	Advance India	0	8	
ဝကန္ဒ ဝဏ္ဍ			၄	Indian and the Empire	0	4	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံဝဋ္ဌမ		၀		The Issue in India	0	4	
သီပေါမင်းအဆုံးဖြတ်			၅	The New Russia	1		
ဗဒေသာသ ၁ဗျသတ်		၀	၀	Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee	1	0	
ဝကန္ဒ ဝဏ္ဍ			၄	Indian Home Rule	0	6	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံဝဋ္ဌမ		၀		Pious Phrases in Politic	1	10	
သီပေါမင်းအဆုံးဖြတ်			၅	Boundries and Law Act	2		

(စာဆက်ပါစာမျက်နှာများကို-သူရိယသတင်းစာတိုက်အွင်း-ရန်ကုန်ပေါ်သည်။)

Jesus and Gandhi ji

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE

"WILL THE WORLD CRUCIFY GANDHI?"

The following is the text of an address (taken from "Advance" of Calcutta) delivered by Mayor Mason, the distinguished American Lecturer, at the Calcutta Brahmo Samaj Centenary.

"The Love of Christ constraineth me" cried one! In other words he said, "Ah! Love what hast thou not done? Thou hast made the timid brave, the weak strong, the dead alive, the blind to see, the lame to walk, and the dumb to hear" The martyr, the patriot (of non-violence) the hero (in the cause of Christ and humanity) have learned the secret of finding beds of down on stones, and garlands of flowers on barren sands. Thou didst bring The King Himself from the midst of His Royalities to the Cross—and he counted all things but loss that he might redeem the world upon which he had set his heart. Then self will be dethroned, the cross of daily dying will be robbed of its bitterness—and become a joy and bliss unspeakable; the furnace floor will become a flower-enamelled pathway, if only thou wilt reign in me supreme.

EXPELLING SELF.

The love that can expel self—not the vague love of a person, is but a principle (the Christ-Principle) dwelling within the soul and actuating every thought and word and action. It is the love of Christ which passeth knowledge! We may apprehend it, but never fully comprehend it. We may enjoy it without fully realizing its infinite extent; as a child may shelter from the burning sun under the spreading boughs of the gigantic oak without being able to compute the spatial proximity existing between the heat and its source. A single gentian sent us by a friend gives some idea of the glory and beauty of the Alpine flowers; but how little can we imagine the effect of the myriads that make blue patches on the mountain slopes! Every time we manifest love to others, we learn a little more of the love of Christ; but though we give eternity to our inquiries, his love will always pass our knowledge. The full and true vision will ever be beyond us. There will ever be as much horizon before as behind us. And when we have been gazing on the result of the Principles of the master for millenniums, their beauty will be as fresh and as fascinating and fathomless as when we first viewed it from the Gates of Paradise.

Stand by the cradle, or lower yet, at the Cross, and we behold it like Jacob's ladder, reaching to the Throne of God—a spiral staircase by which we may climb from the darkness of earth's night into gloriously gorgeous dawn of eternal brilliancy.

DEEPER LOVE GIVING TO THE POINT OF SACRIFICE.

There is no condition so profound, no despondency so low, no misery so abject, but the love of Christ is deeper. Its everlasting arms are always underneath. "If I make my bed in hades behold thou art there." It is as broad as the race of man: It is like the fabled tent which when opened in a courtyard, filled it; but when unfurled in the open space, sheltered many thousands. It claims all souls. There isn't one, from the vilest to the most godly, but what the love of Jesus embraces. It is timeless and changeless. It never began, it shall never stop. It cannot be tired out by our exactions of our demands upon its patience.

As we consider these things can we not almost hear the voice of God speaking to us as to Abraham: "Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art, northward and southward, eastward and westward, for all the land which thou seest, to the will I give it, and to thy seed forever. Arise, walk through the land in the length of it, and in the breadth of it, for I will give it unto thee." But it is only when we separate ourselves from our little narrow concepts, this land is ours! It is an undiscovered continent on which we are settled; but every year we may, as it were, pitch our fences outward to enclose more of its infinite extent.

Wherever there is true love, there must be giving, and giving to the point of sacrifice. Love is not satisfied with giving trinkets; it must be at the cost of sacrifice; it must give blood, life, all. And it was so with the love of Christ. "Jesus loved, and gave himself up, an offering and a sacrifice to God." In love, so reckonless of cost, for those who were naturally so unworthy of it, there was a spectacle which filled heaven with fragrance, and God's heart with joy. Well may we believe Him when He said, "I have loved you with an everlasting love." And now the Son of God yearns for the redeemed who shall answer to him, and give him love for his love.

What does giving Christ [and the Christ-Principle] pre-eminence in our lives and in all things mean? It means the choice of Jesus Christ, and our-mind-and-soul acceptance, of the spirit of his Character; His Teaching; his Work; and his Love.—And what does this mean? It means that all the nations of of the earth must "beat their swords into plough shears, and their spears into pruning hooks;" it means that instead of investing the wealth of the various nations in Armies and Navies, Dreadnaughts and Submarines; powder and poison gas, and only God knows what not; they will be feeding the hungry and clothing the naked; they will be caring for the sick and suffering, and extending the helping hank wherever it is needed—thus we will be manifesting the Christ-mind, and putting into actual practice the Lessons for which the Christ laid down His life in order that we might learn the Divine Lesson of love towards our fellow men—but still we turn our backs towards both God and man, and utterly refuse to listen.

But thank God, the world has never been without its true followers of true principles, as laid down by the Great Master, all down through the ages we find them though few in number! And the sadly strange part of it is that the world-of-men fail to recognize them even when they appear in their very midst, until centuries after they are gone. Jesus, because of the high standards of his thought and teachings, was crucified upon a cross by his own people.

GREATEST MAN LIVING IN THE WORLD.

What are you people, and the world in general, going to do with your Mahatma Gandhi? And just how do you regard him? According to the Rev. J. H Holmes, Minister of the Community Church, New York City, he (Mahatma Gandhi) is the greatest man living in the world at the present time; and there are thousands and thousands of others in America who are of the same opinion. Some time ago there appeared in America a compilation of "Yellow Journalism" in the form of a book, under the caption of "Mother India" which has long since been looked upon by the thinking class with an unusual amount of suspicion; while those who are more highly enlightened on the real cause of India's present distress regard this publication as surreptitious propaganda. The speaker would have you know that America is not asleep concerning world and national conditions and their causes, nor are the American public as easily hook-winked as they were once upon a time! But they are interested in the abolition of war, slavery, poverty, human suffering and injustice, in all their various forms and phases. "Mother India" is being closely followed by "Father India" and "Unhappy India" and in due season the real and true picture will appear upon the canvas of truth!

WILL GANDHI BE CRUCIFIED?

The "non-violent' policy of Mahatma Gandhi has already gained an impetus which no power on earth can ever check, and since Mahatma Gandhi's Policy embraces all the teachings of tChrist; and is the strongest manifestation of "The Golden Rule" the world has ever witnessed since the Crucifixtion of the Saviour, there is little danger of the powers of divinity interrupting Gandhi in his grand and noble struggle towards the fulfilment of his sacred and holy calling—and there remains no cause for the shadow of a doubt but that through the example and efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, the whole world will eventually for ever lay aside the "Sword of Steel" and take up the "Sword of the Spirit." It only remains for you dear people of India, both Hindu and Mohammedan, to lay aside all manner of violence and adopt the Principles and policies of this Great Apostle who God hath appointed—and in due time "peace on earth and good will towards man" will be realized and enjoyed by every living soul upon this planet. We are told in Holy Writ that "one with God, is a majority." "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away until all these things be fulfilled."

Regardless of all our loud professions as a White Race, and our false claims to civilization, it has fallen to the lot of Asia to rear a son, upon whom God could depend to re-establish his kingdom here on earth—therefore it behoves all the true children of God to rally at the Shrine of this great movement. The World crucified the Christ of God. It may yet crucify Mahatma Gandhi, (and the stranger within thy gates) and many of you; but the future generations will look back to these days that are and speak of them as the "Mahatma Gandhi period."

Meanwhile, may each and every child of God be dominated, actuated, and controlled by the true spirit of the Master: placing full confidence and implicit trust in the powers of Divinity, fully believing that in due season the dawn of a new day will break forth and shed its radiance throughout the earth until every living soul becomes illuminated with its splendour.

Rangoon Turf Club

FIRST DAY SPRING MEETING

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY

1 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE (Div. V).—About 6 Furlongs.

Ant Maung	9 0
San Shwe	8 13
Wun Hi	8 12
Hla Hla Win	8 11
Aw Thaung	8 10
Sein Win	8 9
Aung Kyu	8 4
Shotaway	8 4
Pyi Nyun	8 2
Hla Bwe Sein	8 0
Kan Baw Ma	7 13
Happy Hampstead	7 12
Win Pe Aye	7 7
Ma Hta Kyi	7 7
Gaung Nyun Way	7 7
Yuzana	7 0
Victor	7 0
Htein Win	7 0
Aung Kywe	7 0

1-30 p. m.

THE PEGU MODERATE PLATE [Div III).—About 5 Furlongs.

Thein Dan	9 0
Savastika	8 11
Sein Mu	8 7
Obo Star	8 0
Sansation	8 0
Champagne	7 12
Yowaru	7 12
Mya Than Sein	7 9
Ma Thaung	7 8
Quantock	7 7
Jubilee Nyun	7 4
Nyun Hlyan	7 0
Nat Kyi Nyun	7 0
Hla Aye Myg	7 0
Kyaw Swa	7 0

2 p. m.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE Div. II. About 7 Furlongs.

Lai Lai Win	9 7
Kamal	8 10
Irroy	8 7
Vulcan	8 2
Grayling	8 0
Golden Arrow	7 7
Mica	7 7
Salrem	7 0
Final Square	7 0
Ko Ko	7 0
Squibbs	7 0
Fortune	7 0
Elsie	7 0

2-30 p. m.

THE PEGU MODERATE PLATE Div. II. About 5 Furlongs.

Darling Than	9 0
Bosco	8 11
Kyaw Hla Mg	8 9
Kyaw Moe II	8 6
Coronet	8 5
Koucha	8 3
Best	8 0
Ngwe Dwin	7 12
Busa	7 11
Patrick Sein	7 11
Aung Sint	7 5
Ruby Star	7 2
Quilina	7 2

3 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. IV.—About 7 Furlongs.

Aung Kyaw Nyun	9 0
Pigeon Hawk	8 10
Shwe Pyi E	8 10
Popa Ma	8 8
Missy Baba	8 8
Bala Mai	8 7
Captain Cuttle	8 5
George Mya Than	8 5
Shwe Dwin	8 3
Kin Mya Kyi	8 1
Aung Mingala	8 1
Dro Thwe	7 11
Lady Sybil	7 10
Thein Sint	7 9
Mya Nyun Gyi	7 9
Half Peg	7 9
Bo Hein	7 7
Rowena	7 7
Lar Byan	7 7

3-30 p. m.

THE PEGU MODERATE PLATE Div. I.—About 5 Furlongs.

Sein Kyi Kyi	9 0
Joliba	8 13
Hla May	8 13
Hla Siu	8 12
Yan Aung Kyi	8 9
Mya Shwe	8 2
An Gyi Mg	7 13
Tin Myaing	7 11
Papyrus	7 7
Diamond Star	7 5
Wembley	7 2
Nyun Yin	7 0
Daung Yin	6 12

4 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. III. About 7 Furlongs.

Thein Tin	9 0
Golden Gift	8 10
Sein Dwin	8 10
Jimmie	8 9
Toe Aung	8 8
Htay Mai	8 7
Bo Yan Naing	8 6
Sein Mary	8 3
Than Nu	8 1
Hla Sein	8 0
Daily Thein	8 0
Major Brown	8 0
Royal Bass	7 12
Wike Ohn	7 12
Flying Foe	7 10
Thandawa	7 9
Sein Mya Thein	7 7
Shwe Daik Win	7 7
Mingala Nyun	7 7

4-30 p.m.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE Div. I.—About 7 Furlongs.

Pretty Girl	9 0
Parwiz	8 12
Zev	8 10
Digger	8 8
Gypsy Bride	8 0
Jolly Boat	7 11
Laughing Water	7 8
Wallaby	7 0
Blackie	7 0

5 p. m.

THE BURMA CUP.—About 1½ Miles.

Le Sancy	9 7
Win Thein II	9 7
Brideamaid	9 5
Aung Thu Kha	9 0
His Excellency	8 10
Tha Aung	8 3
Kan Baw	7 13
Thein Mauk	7 11
Kaw Wi La	7 6
Sein Aung	7 2
Bilberry	7 1
Pinsticker	7 0
Chandrably	7 0
Pauk Kharani	7 0
Domes	7 0
Padonma	7 0
Thiha Bala	7 0

5-30 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. II. About 7 Furlongs.

Suspicion	9 0
Royal Rainbow	8 10
Win Aung	8 9
Thiha Thway	8 9
Pacolet	8 9
Than Win	8 8
Mohince	8 4
Best	8 4
Ngwe Dwin	8 2
Nila Nyun	8 0
Thabye Aung	7 12
Myo Nyun	7 10
Thaung Sein	7 10
Sandee	7 8
Kokine Star	7 6
Toe Naing	7 6
Gaung Win Nyun	7 2
Royal Rose	7 0
Christabel	7 0

6 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. I.—About 7 Furlong.

Ace Prior	9 9
San Hlaing	9 1
Old Gold	8 7
Htein Hlyan	8 2
Thaung Dee	8 2
Win Sin	8 0
Aung Hlaing	7 8
Shwe Daung Nyo	7 8
Padamya	7 6
Aung Nyun Pe	7 6
Sammer	7 4
Zareena	7 4
Min Nyun	7 2
Mya Win Maung	7 1
Sein Ohn	7 0

Long-Wanted Absconder Arrested

Crown Sergeant Triggs, of the Mogul Guard, who has been responsible for bringing to book a number of absconders, has now effected the arrest of J. C. Rosair, an Anglo-Indian, who has been absconding since early last year. Rosair has it is stated been evading arrest by moving his residence from place to place, the last being in 43rd-street, where he was discovered on January 31.

Rosair is wanted in connection with charge of misappropriation and cheating made by the Burma Enamel Works, where he was last employed.

INDIA THE REAL ISSUE

The "Manchester Guardian" writes.

The Congress at Lahore has carried one step farther a plan of campaign by which India or a large and representative section of India, has for some time been seeking to bring pressure to bear on the British Parliament. The general idea is to extract concessions by threatening to demand independence rather than Dominion status. This appears to be a somewhat futile manoeuvre, for British statesmen and the British electorate are aware that Great Britain's power to direct Indian policy so as to secure British interenests will be terminated by India's attainment of Dominion status less decisively than by her declaration of independence. There are two chief reasons why a self-regarding England may hesitate to relax her control over India. The first is that her influence in the East depends partly upon her power to summon troops and to draw resources from India in time of need. This power will vanish when India has Dominion status. The second is that Great Britain finds in India her best market, and that she has a thousand million of capital invested, there. The British Government has already gone far towards stripping itself of power to modify India's financial and commercial policy in favour of British interests, but it is still in a position to protect them against unfair discrimination and—what is more important—to maintain law and order without which British trade and investments must suffer—till we may not speak of Indian lives. Once Dominion status is attained the British Government will have no more right or power to interfere in India to secure fair play or law and order than it would have in the case of an independent country. There are, indeed, certain considerations which might made Great Britain wish to see India independent rather than India a Dominion. It might evidently be exceedingly inconvenient for Great Britain to have to reconcile her foreign policy and the foreign policy of the other Dominions with the foreign policy of an Indian Legislature. An Indian Cabinet might easily get involved in quarrels with South Africa, with Mohammedan countries in Asia, with Japan, or with Russia. On the other side of the account, what is there to get except prestige and the vague hope that the loose association of India with the British Commonwealth may make it easier for India to maintain peace and prosperity within her borders and may help to promote sympathy and understanding between the East and West and to avert the danger of a revival of the age-long struggle between Europe and Asia?

Clearly, the selfish arguments for retaining our hold on India are out weighed by the risks involved in holding on too long. Self-interest and humanity alike teach us that we must leave India free to govern herself within a few—a very few—decades, But we must not delude ourselves with the belief that the grant of Dominion status will enable us to retain all the advantages of control without its risks. Nor need we be unduly concerned about the question whether a self-governing India will choose to remain within or to go outside the British Commonwealth. What concerns us today is not false issue pressed upon our attention—Dominion status or independence,—but the true issue the date on which Indian Government, central and provincial shall be made responsible to Indian Legislatures. The general tenor of the evidence given to the Simon Commission shows that expert British opinion now favours making the provincial Governments fully responsible to the Legislatures but at the same time it insists on the need for retaining a strong, irremovable central Executive, responsible only to the British Secretary of State, till such time as the provincial Governments have learnt to function efficiently under the new conditions The tactics of the Indian politicians have been to take the establishment of full provincial responsibility for granted and to contend that it is worthless without the immediate establishment of responsible government at the centre. Their argument seems weak, but its reiteration has had the natural result. The feelings and expectations of the rising generation have been wrought up to such a pitch that it will listen to one who speaks of anything short of full and immediate self-government.

This would involve control of an Indian Cabinet responsible to an Indian Legislature. Experienced Indian leaders can hardly regard this as a business proposition to place before the British Parliament. But their followers will not allow them to draw back, as they have,to consider how they can force the Indian Government to tell the British Parliament that it is time to surrender The proceedings at Lahore show clearly that older leaders feel that no satisfactory solution for this problem can yet be found, They are playing to gain time and to restrain the rashness of youth. The proposed boycott of the Legislature has already been shown to be worse than futile More drastic methods promise worse results. For armed revolt India is not prepared Sporadic assassinations discredit a cause and are useless bicked by more solid achievements. Civil disobedience is now the popular formula, but there arises the question how to apply it in practice. The obvious answer is, "By organising the peasants to refuse to pay land tax on the Bardoli model". This would be difficult, though not impossible; but if the peasants are now taught to withhold the land tax no Swaraj Government could compell them to forget the lesson. The Communists seem to hold that even in India the town proletariat and the railway worker might be organised to make government impossible, but a recent utterance from Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru shows that in spire of his Communist sympathies, he is dissatisfied with result of Communist experiments in China. Another method is the establishment of a parallel Government on the Irish model. But the lack of organising capacity and the strength of the existing administrative system are fatal obstacles. There remains the method of sapping the loyalty of the innumerable Indian servants of the British Govment in India through whom the administration is carried on. Their loyalty will certainly begni to dissolve on the day when the British Raj ceases to be evidently necessary for the welfare of India. But in the meantime these Indian servants may be trusted to be true to their salt, So in the end the Congress politicians, after a longer or shorter period of violent agitation, will again be forced to recognise that steady work in the Legislatures is the safest, surest, and shortest road to self-gvernment.

Chicago Municipality's Finances

AN IMPASSE REACHED.

STATE AID ASKED FOR.

Chicago, 25th January.—The City Council has passed a resolution asking the Government to call special session of the State Legislature to pass measures to help Chicago, whose finances have reached an impasse. The Chairman of the Citizen's Committee says that the plight of the City, although precipitated by the delay in the collection of the 1928 taxes, is really the result of of reckless municipal finance of many years. It is estimated that if something is not done before the end of the month the arrears of pay dne to 40,182 schools and other city employees will amount to 11,276,157 dollars.

A pool of 20 millions dollars has been raised by local businessmen to help the city on condition that the municipal speeding departments agree to specified economies.

Parker
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KYAUKSE DISTRICT MEETING

TAX PAYERS ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Tax-Payers Association was held in the premises of Hafiz Habibulla Khan on the 31st January at 4-30 p. m, with U Maung Gyi in the chair.

The following items of public welfare were considered for representation:

The driving of carts, motors, lorries, etc. by young boys under 18 years of age. These youngsters are allowed to drive on hire and being small they are not able to manage the vehicle in case of accidents. Licensed adults only should be allowed to ply the conveyances and not mere boys of 11 or 12 years of age.

The Culverts on the south-west boundary of Railway Police Station Compound have no drainage area owing to the encroachment by wire feucing. This defect has to be remedied.

The overhead bridge of the Kyaukse Railway station which has come into use by passenger, and public requires an approach in the way of a stair case from the platform to the bridge, as is the case in other stations. The widening of the south level crossing gate is also very necessary.

The District Council Road from On-bingyau Village to Singaing Paleik Railway level crossing gate is in a very bad state. The road requires dressing on the canal side to make traffic possible.

The culvert at the junction four roads near Kaka's shop requires broadening as the trunk road traffic has to pass through.

BURMA MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT

The Review by Government on the working of Municipalities and District Councils states:—

It is satisfactory to note that the Kyaikto Municipal Committee is in a sound financial position, and that, thanks to prudent revisions of assessment, the receipts from service taxes are steadily increasing. A rise in the rate of tax on houses and lands was foreshadowed in the Report for 1925-26, and seems necessary if the Committee is to cope with the serious ravages of disease: the demand under this head has actually decreased since 1925-26 a matter which requires the Committee's attention. as also does the inexpansive condition of the tax on animals and vehicles and the road-tolls. The revenue from bazaar and slaughter-house is satisfactory. and the Committee has had a windfall in an unprecedented fee for the Pawnshop-license.

The provision of a supply of pure water has been under consideration for several years; the Ministry has no doubt that the Committee will do its part in expediting the work, and that the Public Health Board will favourably consider an application for financial assistance. The general sanitation of the Town needs attention.

Government is glad to acknowledge the interest taken in Municipal administration by the members. It hopes that the amount of money still required for the new hospital buildings will be subscribed by the people of the town.

SHWEBO.

The administration of the Shwebo District Council has for some time past, been a subject of grave concern to the Local Government, which has been compelled to comment severely on more than one case of extravagant and indeed suspicious expenditure, and to institute a prosecution for criminal breach of trust against the former Chairman of the Council. There is unfortunately no reason to suppose that these are isolated instances. The appointment at one time as Overseer and at another time as Secretary of a man qualified for neither post, without the Commissioner's knowledge, the egregious failure to collect arrears of revenue, and the bad keeping of accounts, are all conditions under which waste of money and deliberate dishonesty became almost inevitable.

In the circumstances, the Ministry does not propose to comment on the Report for 1928-29, and can only express a hope that the new Council which took office towards the end of that year, will show more sense of its responsibility as the trustee of public funds than its predecessor,

AKYAB

Akyab District has suffered severely from floods, cholera and rinderpest, and the health conditions and water-supply, as well as the roads and waterways, badly need improvement. The District Council has an uphill task, but it has sources of revenue which can be developed, and is at present in a sound financial position, and the Ministry regrets to note that the signs of an energetic administration are lacking. The revenue from bazaars is not commensurate with the importance of the District, and though money has been spent on construction, the income shows little signs of growing, and is stated to be actually less now than before the establishment of the District Council. Goods will be pawned whether pawn-shops are licensed or not, and the Council cannot afford to continue to neglect the revenue which can be obtained from the sale of licenses. It is necessary to draw the Council's attention to the fact that the maintenance of District Roads at the prescribed standard is a definite duty incumbent on it, for the performance of which adequate sources of revenue have been made over to it by Government and that by failing to perform this duty it is liable toifor feit any claim to special contribution from Government for capital expenditure. The Ministry trusts that the new Council which was elected towards the end of the year under report, will infuse greater energy into the administration.

TOUNGOO

The Toungoo District Council draws a considerable income from the cess on Land Revenue and from ferry-leases. The receipts from bazaars are also large and increasing, but there appears to be a tendency for expenditure on establishment and repairs to swallow up the increase, and this needs checking if the Council is to expand its activities. The closing of certain cattle pounds has resulted in a decrease of establishment charges, but the expenditure under this head is still large in comparison with the revenue received.

The Report comments on the inadequate protection of the water-supply in villages. The heavy death-roll from cholera bears this out, yet the Council appears to have spent practically nothing during the last four years on this essential service.

Expenditure on Public Works has been considerable, but a recent case, which occurred after the conclusion of the year of Report, unfortunately raises doubts whether money alloted to roads has been honestly expended. There are few Districts more in need of improved communications than Toungoo, and the public of the District should use their influence with their representatives to make a proper use of the considerable funds with which they are entrusted,

It is unsatisfactory to note that the Council is apparently content with an unqualified Secretary.

MERGUI.

Review.—Expenditure from the Mergui Municipal Fund has exceeded receipts for some years past, and the Committee would be well-advised to consider whether it will be able to continue its present expenditure on schools without imposing fresh taxation: in view of the present state of the Provincial finances, Government cannot depart from its expressed intention of reducing its educational contribution by 20 percent, annually. Fresh taxations will in any case be necessary before long in view of the proposals for construction of a new Hospital, for the provision of a water-supply, and for draining the town, and some measure of retrenchment seems inevitable.

In the meantime, every effort should be made to exploit existing sources of revenue to the full. The Ministry notes that the demand on account of tax on houses and lands has been almost stationary for several years, and it is possible that a scrutiny of the rolls would show that some houses are escaping their full assessment. In view of the remarks in paragraph 24 of the Report, it is necessary to point out that instead of obtaining any nett revenue from pounds, the Committee is actually losing money yearly, apparently because of the rewards paid for seizure of cattle, the scale of which evidently needs reconsideration.

The Report comments on the delay in completing the estimates for the water-supply scheme. This matter will receive the attention of the Ministry.

Government is glad to note that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the Committee is alive to the requirements of the town and is doing its utmost to meet them satisfactorily.

AMHERST.

Review.—The Ministry is glad to note that the Amherst District Council, in the opinion of the Commissioner, has on the whole done well in the year under Report. The District is not a rich one, and over two-thirds of its income is derived from Government contributions; moreover, the uncertain crops cause grave variations from year to year in the receipts from cess; in the circumstance credit is due to the Chairman and his fellow-members for maintaining a satisfactory financial position.

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြင်စရာတော်ပုံ။

ပေမည်ဖြင့်ခရိုထွတ်၊ ထုရင်းနှင်ထွေ
တင်းနှံရထားဘွဲ့မည်သာသော၊ ထံသာတီ
ဆင်ခြင်ဖွယ် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဆရာတော် ပုံ
ပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း ဖြာဂ်နှင်ထားပါ
သဖြင့်၊ ပဒုသိထားအပျိုးသားဘို့၊ တိုးပွား
ဥာဏ်ထူထပ်၊ ပညာထြားသိပ်သိုသာဟိုင်း၊ ကြွယ်ဖွံ့
ရန်သင့်ထွေပါကြောင်း၊ ဆဆုံး ပီ။

ထွေးထွေး ၄၃၊

ဇဒ္ဓဘာသာဖွေဆတ်ထက်ဆုံး၊

ဝံသာနု၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး ဦးဗု
ဇ်-အေ-စီတို့ ရေးသားသော စာရင်းထွင်၊
ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စီဝံရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မ
သတ် ၃၄ ထောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှင့်၊ ဆန္ဒ
သင်္ဂဗေးနှုန်းထူထပ်သော ဗမာသတ်ကျင်းများ
ကိုပါဖြထားသည်ဖြင့်၊အထက်အောက်ယွတ်
ထော်ကြီး စီရင်ထုံးများနှင့်၊ ဟိထပ် ဖနီဘို
ကောင်စီ ယွတ်တော်စီရင်ထုံး များစွာ တို့
ထည်းပါရှိပါကြောင်း၊

တာရှည် ၄ ကျပ်၊
ထွေးထွေး ဝံကျပ် ၁၂၅။

မြန်မာခြည်ဟူရွှေးကျင်း၊

ခေတ်ကာလအထွေကော်ဟူရွှေးဆရာချုပ်
နည်းကို ထိထားသည်အားထေ့ာ်စွာ၊ ဟူရွှေး
ရယ်နှိုင်းကြောင်း နည်းစနစ်စည်းကမ်းဥပဒေ
များတို့၊အကိုးအကားရဲလင်စွာတို့ဖြင့်၊စီတဲ့
ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ထီးထဝ်သွား ကိုထ်
ားထွတ်ကြီးတို့၏ ဝါတိပုံများကိုထည်း နှိုက်
နှိစ်ထည်ခွင်းထားပါသည်။

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၄ဝ၊

ထွေးထွေး ဝဝဲ၊

ရာဇဓမ္မသင်္ဂဟကျင်း၊

ဧရာမဟာသေနာပတိ၌ဝက်မတ်ဝန်ကြီး
မင်းသုတ်မင်းအဝိုးဒုနှင့်ထိုင်းသူဖြည်သားဘို့
ထိထင်ထိထိုက်သော တရား။ ကျွင်ကြိုအင်
သောတရားတို့ကို၊အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်
ဖြင့်ရေးရန်ရေးသားသောကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ ဓမ္မည်
သုမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်ထုပ်ကြောင်း

ထိုး ၁၀ကျပ် ဝဝဲ

ထွေးထွေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ဗေါဓိရာဇဝတ္ထုပုံ

သက္ကရာဇ်ဂဏန်း ၁၉၃-ခုနှစ်၊ အင်းဝဖြို ဘုန်းကြီးဘုရင် ထုရင်မင်းဖြတ် ကိုးထွတ် ထော်မူ သော၊ရှင်မဟာသိဃံဝံသဝဂ္ဂဖြို့ထိကျော်သည်၊ ကျင်းဝန်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဃောကျိုး ဒိန်းမအရိယာရှင်ဃောက်တို့၏အဆွေမြစ်ဖြို့ကို စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထား သောစာရင်းဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊
ထွေးထွေး ၆ဝ၊

တေးထဝ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ရင်းစာရင်းဌာန၊ ကျောင်းသားများနှင့်၊ က
ဆုထက်ဒီ ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်းတို့ ထက်ဝွတ်မြတ်
ထုဝ်ရန်အထူးသင့်ကျော်ထွပါသည်၊

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အထိုး ၅ထွေ်

မဟူတာမောင်နှင်းဘို့ဘောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဇင်းစာရင်းကြီးထွင်ဆောင်းပါးအပျိုးပျိုး ဩဇာဘေ၊ကဏ္ဍာ၊ထေးရိုး၊ဌေးရိုး၊စာပျိုး၊သံ ရိုးသံထောက်ခွန်းထော်၊ မဏ္ဍန်၊ရုကန်၊ထုထု၊ သဖြန်၊ အိုင်ခွင်း၊ထွဉ်းခွင်း၊ပြိုခွင်း၊တင်းခွင်း၊ တေးထဝ်၊ထေးဆင်နှင့်ဆွဲ၊ ဩဇာဝိကာ၊ ဖိုဆီဝိ ကာဘို့ဝဝ်၍၊ ဝဏ္ဏများပါ အပျိုးပျိုး ဆဲခဲ့ ဝိ ထုံး ရေးသားထားသော စာရင်းကြီး ဖြစ်ပါ သည်၊

ထွေးခွင်း ဖိ-၁၂၈၊
စာရင်းအနှည်းငယ်သာရှိ၍ ဖိ- နှင့်ရောင်း ပါသည်၊

ကျောပန်ပြည်ထောဘိုးများနှင့်ဂုဏ်

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရင်း၊

ကျောပန်ပြည်နှုန်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေ ထိုင်ခဲ့သူသော ဇာဘန်းတော် အရှင် ဦးဥာဏ မဏ္ဍိတော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအပျိုး ပား အ ပျိုးထိုးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ကျောပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အ လေ့ အကျင့်ဝတ်ထားနည်းယူထွယ် အသွယ် တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရင်းဖြစ်ပါ သည်၊

အထိုး တစ်၊

ခုံသမာဓိထက်သံဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရင်းကြီးနှုန်းထိထင်ဝိနိုင်ငံ၊ အ ပေါ်ကဆိုနိုင်ငံသော ဗွတ်ဆာင်ကြီးများ ဗီရ ထုံးနှုန်း အထက်-အောက်ပြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ဗီရ ထုံးအရေးရင်တို့ပါရှိ၍၊ပြည်သူအများတို့ အ ထွယ်တထွ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်တေ့ာရေး ဆ မတ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံးတော်ရဲဒိုးဝှ-တိ-အေ-ရေးသား အင်သော စာရင်းဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာ သန့်ရှင်းဖြ ဖြစ်သောဂဏားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထား ပါသည်၊

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RANGOON.

အကြီးဆုံးလျှော့ဈေး။

ထွန်ခဲ့သောကဏ္ဍာစစ်ကြီးကြောင့် ကမ်ပဏီ ကြေးငါးဆယ်ရာနှုန်းခုပဲပုံများမှ ထပ်မံ၍ ပုံနှိပ်ထားသောရန်ကုန်မြို့ထောင်စစ်ဆေးစာရင်း ကာရော်သည်များပဟုသုတ ထိုထားထူများအား ထွက်ပွားစွာသင့်လျော်မဲသည်။

နံပါတ်(၁) တစ်ယောက် နှင့် ထူးထူးခြားခြား

ပေးရင်းဆေးဖိုးငွေတန်ရာ ၁)

ယံ့လေ့ဌာနကုလားရာစ်)

၃-ခုပဲတွဲတစ်ကြည်းသုလျှင် ၅ပဲ၊

စာရုံပ်ရောင်းစားကြွေထူများ ငွေ ၁၀၀

ထိုးကို တခါတည်းဝယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့

ရန်ပေးစရာမလို၊ ထူးပေတိုက်၊

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဗွေထိရုံ ဆုံးရှုံးကြေး တောင်ထက်စောင်းထန်းလင်ငံနံခေါတ် ၄၂၊စာရုံပ် ထုပ်သည် ထိုတိုကြေး ခေါ် ဝေငံခြမ်းနှစ်ခု။ အသွင်ပိတ်ကုန်၅ ရောင်းချထွက်ပွင့်သော စာရုံပ်အမျိုးအမည်၊ ဆံပင်ရွှဲ ကိုယ်စားလှယ် အခြေခြင်ရှင် ရောင်းချွင်ရန် ခန့်ထားထင်ကြောင်း၊ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လောကြောင့်၊ အထူးပို့ကြေးလောရထန်း ပွင့်ထူးအားဖေါ်ထားသည်။ ၎င်းလင်ငံ ထုံးယံ ဝင်ပြစ်စေးစာတိုးတက်ပြစ်စေ၊ အထွေထွေထဝ ထူပွာသား၀ယ်ယူပိုင်ပေကြောင်း။

ပဲထုပ် ဝင်းစာတိုက် ရန်ကုန်မြို့ ဆို

မောင်စံသူဆိုဒ္ဓနုန်းဆွဲပွဲဘာကင်း၊

အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းစားဆဲ့၊ စာဆိုဆယ် ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ စစ်အထုံးအနှုန်းအ ဆွဲအခဲ့ အခြောင်း အကောင်း ပထူသဖြော ထိုးသုံးနှုန်းမူတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည့်ဖြင်၊ ကဗျာရေးနည်းနှံသျှည်းနှင့် ထူးမြို့-အမျိုးတို့ ထေ ကျင့်ခဏ်းဆည်း မည်ဆိုက်သော စာ ရေးဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုပြ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ဈေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ လျှော့ဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

ပဲကူးဆစ်ဝင် နှုန်းတွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊ ငင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ ပဒုတ္တာသဆာဒုဒ္ဓါင်း ကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်သောသုခစဝင်တို့ နှင့်ဖြို့နှင်းပြုဖြင်၍ သေးချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်း ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဘ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုစဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

မထိမက်နှုန်းတွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဒ္ဒတာမောင်နှင်းမြင့်ဆင်ဂိုက်ဒို့ပ်အင် သော၊ အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ဌာပြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းတော်တွင်းဒို့က၊ ပြုရသော စာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဟန်နှင့် ဌားကြီးတော် ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊ မင်းဦး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌ ဇ၍၊ ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ထျောက်ခန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေး နှက်သောစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဘ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နေ့ခက်သားနေ့ဝင်ထာတို့ဆတ်ရွှန်း ပုရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဝိ-၄ပဲ၊

ဟာရထျောဖွေး ၈ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည် ရေးနှင့် စပ်ထွဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာလအလိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ ဒေတို့ကိုသာခွဲခြမ်းစိတ်ဖြာ၍၊ ပင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံးတော်ရှိဦးမြင့်မောင် ရေးသား သောထရုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထုခုအခါ ဥပ ဒေ ရုပ်ပိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီမင်းဆင်းသားမေခွန်း ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် ရန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျစီ ကိုယ်တိုင်ဆရွဲမဝတ်ယူထောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၀ကျပ်-၀၆၊

လျှော့ဈေး ၁ကျပ်၊

ကဗျာမှုပြည်အကြည်ဖြတ်ကြီး၊

အနှုတ်ဒို့ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ကိုယ်ထေဝီကြီးအသည် ကျာမမှုပြည်ဒို့ နှုန်ပေါင်း၊ စဝေဝ်ကြော နေ့ဒို့ ခုနှာ်ကျာမနှ်ကိုဆို၊ အကြည်ဖြည်းချုပ်စဝင် ဆေသင်းရှာဒို့၊ အကြိုးသားကို စဟုသု ပွားများရန်၊ ၎င်းတို့ဆိုဆုစဝင် ဆဖြစ်အ ယဉ်ဆခြေစနေ့ဆသုပ်အိပ်နေ့ဆိုင်းဆာသူ ကြီတိုထင်ရွာနှုင့်ဂင်းကိုဆို စကာများဖေါ်ရွင် ပုံးမင်းမြောက်ခြာရွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပုံ၊ နှုပ် သားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်မဖြောကြောင်း။

ဆထိုး ၀-၀ပဲ၊

of dea... ၀၊

ဟာဒိတသစ်စာရုပ်ကြီး။

ဖွေးဟောင်းဟည်ာရှိကြီးများရေးသားသော ကဗျာထတ်ကြီးများကို မမျက်စိမဟိပ်ဖြုပ် စေရန်၊ ကွန်ပ်ကိုသုံ့ထတိုက်ကာ၊ ရုပေါင်းဖြု ဖြင်၍ရိုက်ခွဲပ်ထားပြီဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊

ရှုအထိုပ်တား ဖြူထျင်၊

လျှော့ဈေး ၂ပဲ့၊ ဘွဲ့ဘွဲ့ပဲ့၊

မွှေးလဲမွှေးတယ်။ လွှလဲသွှတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဓိအဝါအသားလှရည်ဖြူ။
တပုလင်း ၈-၀ နှင့် ၁၂-၀စီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း
အာမခံချင်းသတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-၀စီ။

မျက်စိနာ၏။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခမ်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဗလမျက်စဉ်း။
တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

ဘီးလင်းတန်းရပ်၊ ဒိုးတုတ်ကြီး၊
ထက်ပတန်းရွှေ၊ ပထွာ၀နုန်းဆေးတိုက်၊

ဝက်နှံ့ဝယ်ထုံး၊

ဝက်နှံ့ ဝယ်ထုံးကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ဂုဏ်ထိခွာ၊ ရာဇနုပုံဝယ်ထုံး၊ ရံထောက်မောင်စံ ရှာဝယ်ထုံး၊ ဆိုးနှုတ်ကိုဝယ်ထုံး စသော-နာမည် ကျော် ဝယ်ထုံးများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဖွေဥဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဝက်နှံ့ဝယ်ထုံးခွာ-ရတနာပုံဝယ်ထုံး၊ ရူပနှုံ့ဝယ်ထုံးတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်ရှိမင်္ဂြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး ထွဉ်ဘတ်ချင်းသော ဝယ်ထုံးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝယ်ထုံး သွားဖွာများ၌ ဖွတ်သားရုံ့ဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဤဝယ်ထုံးပွားခွာ၊ လူများ၏ဖတ်ကို၊ ဝယ်ထုံး ဘတ်ရင်းပင်အိန္ဒိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင့်၊ အထွဉ်းသင်းထွားနှင့်ထည်း ဖြည့်နှုတ်ရွာပါ ရှိပါသည်။ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ခွာ၊ သတ်တရားပွား များ၍၊ စိတ်ထားမြတ်တြိမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်လူ ဖြင့်ထွင်နေရခိုက်၍၊ နှက်ကြိုက်၊ လူတို့က်၊ ဆိုက်ဖြိုက်ရွာ ကျင့်ဘူဒိုင်ထေသော အများက အထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝယ်ထုံးဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆတိ ရပြီးထျင်၊ အသက်ရှင်ဝင်-အင်္ဂါသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိမ်းသားထားသည့် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တအုပ်ထျင် ၁၀၀၊

လျှော့ဈေး ၄ပဲ၊

ကောသာထိရိမင်းဖွဲ့နုန်းဘွင်းစာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ဖွေးဟောင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကို၊ အိဘွတ်-ဖတ်ဘွတ်-နည်းဒိုးဘွတ်-အဆိဖွာ တိုးဘွတ်-အသွတ်သွတ် ဘွဲ့ဖြင့်၊ ချတ်ထွတ် စိစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝယ်ထုံးကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်။

ထုံးပုံထျင်အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၄၅၊

ဘိဝေါမင်းတရားကြီးအဆွေမြေ့ဆိ၊

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်း နေ့ခက်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုံးချုပ် မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ ဝိဒိဘွိုင်အရှင်သခင် ဆု ရင်မင်းမြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာဆု ပျိုးတို့ငင်း ဆိုရှိထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အမြန်ပွာ ကြေပါ။

တးရုပ်အထိုး ၀ပဲ၊
လျှော့ဈေး ၃ပဲ့၊

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မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ နှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည်၊ ဖြေ-ရေး-နာသိန်ဒိတ် အဝိုင်းအခြား၊ မြန်မာမင်း ဘိုးဆုပ် ချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဆရဆုပ်ချုပ်ပုံများ၊ လျှိုးရေးအရွှန် တော်ဒွေများ၊ ရပုံ၊သုံးပုံဘိုးတုံး စသား၊ ဘွဲ့ နှင့်တာဘွတော်ဖြဲဆွေကို၊ ဖွတ်သားရုံ့ အရေး ကြီးသည့်အချက်ကို ရပေါင်း၍၊ သစ်သော ရေးစမတ်ဟောင်း တတ်သုံးဆဲရကြီး၊ ဦးပု ရေးသား ထားသော စာစုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှု ဆုသင့်ကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊

ဆထိုး ၁ကျပ်၄၅၊

ဗီးပွားရေးထက်ပွား

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Rural Burma

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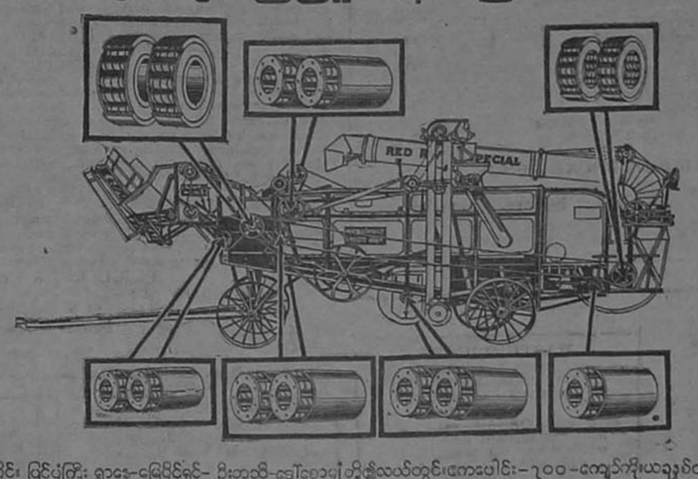

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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

Rural Burma

or

The Burman Behind the Plough

BY U HLA MAUNG, B.A.

[Continued from last Sunday issue]

CHAPTER V.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

"India (Including Burma) was a country carrying on skilled agriculture, at a time when in their own unreclaimed mountains and morasses Europeans still hunted the bear and the wolf. Province has endowed her with the wealth of natural resources and rare aptitudes for prolific high-class husbandry. Skill is there. Capacity for labour is there. Arms fit for cultivation are there in plenty. Nevertheless Agriculture, taken as a whole, has remained, and still remains, backward-backward, at any rate in quantitative production."—Wolff.

What of capital, old debts and high rate of interest are the main causes of backwardness. Burma lacks that drop of gold which would oil the machine, set it going and turn its wheel as a productive factor. Another salient factor is the existence of crushing debt of the agriculturists. The country is in "the grip of the money-lenders" because of the traditional unthriftiness of her people.

The majority of our nation particularly those belonging to the agricultural class, exist in a state of indebtedness and it is practically of a permanent character, loans being considered by the cultivator as the normal source of his capital.

"The lesson of universal agrarian history is that an essential of agriculture is credit. Neither the condition of the country, nor the nature of the land tenures, nor the position of agriculture affects the one great fact that agriculturists must borrow. The necessity is due to the fact than agriculturist's capital is locked up in his lands and stock, and must be temporarily mobilised. Hence credit is not necessarily objectionable, nor is borrowing necessarily a sign of weakness. "Sir Frederick Nicholson.

The mischief lies chiefly in the exorbitant rates of interest charged by the money-lenders, both indigenous and foreign. By foreign, we mean the chettyar community particularly. The rates, which depend largely on the security offered, the necessity of the peasant and the season of the year when the loan is required, ordinarily in vogue are 24 per cent., 30 per cent. and even 36 per cent. per annum.

Thus we see, the tenants are poor, without an adequate supply of capital, deeply indebted, and as a producer less productive, whereas the usurer still sits safely cross-legged behind his money bags and bundles of currency notes, while the victims of his silver bullet lie all around in heaps.

Let us now find out how the cultivator wears the millstone round his neck. During sowing seasons he borrows at a high rate of interest from the usurers or takes advances from the middleman. So during harvest time, after paying the interest and the discount for advances accepted beforehand, very little is left to him. Then there are old debts, its capital and interest. The consequent demoralization is also appalling.

The next question to consider is where the hope lies. In this connection may palliative suggestions have been made from time to time both from the platform and in the press and the one which is now engaging the attention of all concerned is the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks.

Owing to her fertile soil, abundance of labour and considerable inherited agricultural skill Burma seems to be marked out for a very prosperous agricultural country. And yet, as we all are aware, Burma agriculture is in a backward condition. The presence of a huge volume of indebtedness, which is for the most part unproductive, exhibits improvement in every direction and constitutes one of the most serious problems of agricultural economy in Burma.

Burman tenantry requires a training in thrift, providence, self-help mutual help and the inculcation of a habit of saving. He has short credit at his disposal and habitually borrows on the crop, on his cattle, etc. He is not given technical education in agriculture and the books on modern scientific agriculture are sealed books to him. He has no desire to share his profits with the brokers and middlemen. He strongly desire to deal direct with the consumers and exporters.

Agricultural Credit. The local money lenders and Chettiar firms comprise the main source of finance and credit to the agricultural population during their seasonal demand for the capital for agricultural purposes. Their existence is universally condemned, and yet their presence is a necessity, though a a pianful and deplorable one. The consequence is much to be feared. Once an agriculturist becomes a debtor, it is very hard for him to get out of the clutches of his money lenders. The rate of interest charged by them may on the average be kept at 30 per cent.

"The main financing agency in Burma is the Chettiar Banking Community. After them come the local money lenders, mostly Burmans. These do a greater proportion of the agricultural financing business in Upper Burma than they do in Lower Burma. Besides these there is a European managed Bank in the Delta with headquarters at Pyapon, and there are the Co-operative Credit Societies. The actual amount of business done by the co-operative Credit Societies is small when compared with that done by the Chattiar banker and by the indigenous banker. The amount of capital invested by Chettiar concerns in the grant of loans to agriculturists may be taken in round figures at 25 crores, of which 22 crores are lent in Lower Burma. No figure of any sort for the amount of capital involved in other indigenous banking business is available, but it certainly cannot exceed half the amount of the Chettiar capital and is probably much less than this.

Unlimited agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies have at the end of the year ended the 30th June 1925 rather less than 1½ crores of loans due to them by individuals.

x x x

Including 36 Chettiar concerns in Rangoon that lend money to agriculturists, there are in Burma roughly 1,300 Chettiar concerns having money-lending operations with the agriculturists in the province. The capital involved, roughly 25 crores, includes not only the money owned by the Chettiar community, but also the capital borrowed by them from banks, from members of their own community in India, etc. The average rate of interest may be teken at 20 o/o. The Local Chettiar-often a branch of the firm established in Rangoon-commences to issue loans to the cultivators at the commencement of the rains when agricultural operations at taken at hand. He keeps on doing so till the end of the cultivating season. The rate of interest depends on the security and repute of the borrower; it may range from 15 to 20 per cent. The next loaning season commences from about the middle of November and the total steadily increases until about the middle of January (rice crop). This money goes to pay for reaping, threshing and removing the crop. Repayment by the cultivator comes in after the middle of January when the new crop is marketed."—The Marketing of Crops in Burma Agricultural Surveys No. 5 of 1928.

Though no comprehensive estimate for the country as a whole has so far been attempted, some idea of the extent of the serious embarrassment through debt is conveyed by the results of the somewhat sporadic and limited inquiries undertaken from time to time.

The seriousness of debt does not lie in its volume, which in itself is neither alrming considering the size of the country nor is it unparalleled in other countries. What gives cause for uneasiness is that the greater part of the debt is unproductive. One of the disadvantages of unproductive debt is that it tends to increase automatically. Productive debt by fertilising the soil creates its own means of repayment, but unproductive debt is apt to be repaid with difficulty.

One of the causes of the poverty of the rural masses in Burma is indebtedness which is the stumbling block in the way of economic progress of the country. The following are the chief causes of rural indebtedness :—

(a) pressure of the population on the land ;
(b) evils of subdivision and fragmentation of the soil ;
(c) absence of supplementary industries;
(d) ill-health of the cultivator at certain seasons due to the prevalence of diseases such as malaria, putting him out of action when his labour is most needed, and lowering his efficiency;
(d) The insecurity of the harvests-a feature which has justified the description of Burma agriculture as a gamble in rains ;
(e) The loss of cattle due to diseases like rinderpest is another obvious cause of the economic embarrassment ot the cultivator.
(f) A further cause is loss of litigation characteristic of the Burma cultivator. We may admit that this is not an ineradicable defect of character and is amenable to treatment and cure by better education and elimination of itinerant touts to lawyers.
(g) Ancestral debt:—The ancestral debt is one which is being inherited from father to son without any equitable restrictions.
(h) The improvidence and extravagance of the cultivator :—It is no exaggeration when we say that the improvidence and extravagance of the cultivator is mainly due to the tyranny of social customs connected with marriage and other domestic and religious ceremonies, his lack of education and the speculative character of his calling which endows him with the mentality of a race-goer. Their existence cannot be well denied, nor their effects in the direction of aggravating indebtedness. The Burmese taw-tha (peasant) normally lives a most frugal and abstemious life, but he is apt to carry his expenditure on special occasions to extravagant limits, considering his resources. Besides the debts enumerated above, there are many other kinds of debts which have been contracted on various occasions from which the borrower has never been able to extricate himself.
(i) the purchase of land on credit ;
(j) a lowering of prices in produce;
(k) the weight of taxes, succession duties, etc. ;
(l) the necessity for intensive cultivation with its attendant need for a larger working capital ;
(m) the social and individual defects of the the community-e.g. in matters of education, thrift, temperance, and foresights.
(n) The modern change in the cultivator's economic position :—

With the advent of the British rule and the development of a strong and stable rule added to a definite assessment of land, better communications, growth of towns and high prices, the value of land and the capacity to borrow on the strength of it is increased. The Chettiar community and the local money-lenders became increasingly willing to lend freely in view of the valuable security of land, and the mortgage debt began to rise rapidly. ... ... Exceptional prosperity, such as that enjoyed by the cultivator during and some ime after the recent Great War, had on the whole an evil effect on him. When prosperity has been easily won and owes little to the efforts of the cultivator, its effects on the characters of the peasant are apt to be injurious, for it leads to the evils of drink, gambling, dissipation, womanising, bribery and extravagance. No doubt, prosperity leads to a rise in the standard of living, but when the prosperity is too sudden and is followed by periods of bad crops and trade depression, the standard cannot be immediately accomodated to the change in the circumstances and leads to a growth of indebtedness.

(o) The Money-lender and his action:—As has been stated before, money-lending has always existed in Burma as in other countries, but under the present British rule, there are no restraints on the money-lender. On the other hand the money-lenders or land-grabbers fully utilised their opportunity, wit and resources for exploiting the cultivator. The establishment of Civil Courts affords a greater help to the money-lenders. Owing to excessive pressure of work, the judges of the civil courts followed the line of least resistance and favoured a rigid and literal application of the law without much attempting to go behind the bond, except in very exceptional cases. Thus they became prey to the money-lenders. Sale of mortgaged land for the satisfaction of debt under a civil decree became an ordinary expedient which was not the case in the days of old Burmese kings.

We have already discussed about the high rates of interest charged by the money lender. We shall now venture to see the relation between him and the peasant. The facilities for the recovery of debt provided by the Civil Courts had transformed the old customary human relations between the peasant and the money-lender into the legal relations of creditor and debtor with no other tie than the cash-nexus between them. The final result was that land began to pass, on an alrming scale, from the cultivator to the money-lender.

Let us now turn to the bright side of the money-lender. He shares the weakness as well as the virtues of ordinary human beings. The risks he undertakes are many and great owing to the ignorance, improvidence and irregularity of the cultivators and, so, the high rate of interest he charges is largely an insurance against them. The need of the agriculturalist for loans is imperative and the money-lender is the only person to satisfy it.

The existence of the moneylender is a necessary evil, and to eradicate la better system of credit fully meeting rural needs should be evolved. The money-lender also plays at present a very useful part in the rural economy. He may be compared to the only oasis of thrift in a desert of improvidence and extravagance, and is the only main source of supplying capital for all the needs of the peasants at the present time.

The money-lender can never be made to be extinct and any attempt to do so will be merely futile, or perhaps, silly. Even under any other conceivable scheme of rural credit, such as the Co-operative Credit Societies Land Mortgage Banks or Aricultural Banks, it would be an immense advantage to induce him to make his capital available to the new credit organisations and to make him an integral part of the new credit institutions, in order that there may be no more battle-cry for the need of capital in the rural community.

Finally let us examine the State policy regarding rural indebtedness. The question was discussed from time to time by the various enactments and suitable scheme had been laid.

Sir Edward Maclagan in his Note on Agricultural Indebtedness in India, classifies the measures taken by Government under four heads as follows:—(i) Measures taken to encourage the avoidance of unnecessary debts (ii) measures for the improvement of the Civil Law in connection with agricultural debts; (iii) measures for restricting the alienation of land; and (iv) measures undertaken with the object of providing or maintaining creditor reducing debt.

(To be continued)

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE, BASSEIN

COMMISSIONER'S OPENING ADDRESS

The Commissioner, in opening the Agricultural Conference and show at Bassein on January 30, said :—

I am happy, this morning in having the privilege of opening this Agricultural Conference and Show of the Bassein District and in extending a welcome to all of you who have gathered together for it, both you who have come forward to promote discussion and disseminate knowledge and you who have come from the various towns and villages of the district in order to obtain information and are not unwilling to learn something even about your own trade. The ample programme that has been drawn up for the three days that the Conference will last and the visible indications of interest that I see on every side lead me to think that your time here will not be wasted nor your expectations disappointed. The subjects that are to be handled—Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Cottage Industries, Co-operation and their related Branches—are not subjects that can be disposed of in a day or two. But a discussion on them and the exchange of views that a Conference of this kind is sure to bring about will undoubtedly do something towards a realisation of the problems of the day, which is the first step towards the attainment of an ultimate solution.

COMPLEX PROBLEMS.

The problems that are assailing agriculture and the paddy trade in this Division—I might even say in this country—are numerous and complicated. I am not an expert and I cannot vie with the experts—the farmer, miller, banker, botanist, entomologist, mycologist and many another—in describing the particular difficulties that you are now meeting with at the present day. But I am a sufficiently interested spectator to be able to describe to you the present position and to convey to you the warning that I think is needed at the present juncture. In making the observations that I am making to-day and in giving you a disquisition on the paddy trade I need hardly say that I stand forward as the spokesman of no particular section of the population. I am no more concerned with the farmer than with the miller or with the broker than with the banker. I am equally concerned with them all. The paddy trade is the trade on which this Division lives and its general prosperity is the concern of all.

The position of the trade is at present an unhappy one. It has been caught in the widespread trade depression and prices are falling so low that one wonders when bottom will be reached and whether any margin of profit will be left for the cultivator and the other agencies in the trade. For all are in the same boat and the one cannot suffer without the other or others being affected. What is the explanation of the phenomenon? Why has an

article of such general use as paddy, an article that in a large part of the world is a necessity of life, so suddenly and rapidly fallen in price after enjoying high prices over a long period of years? To put the question thus is perhaps to suggest the answer. But to get a clear view of the problem, let us go back a few years and trace the course the trade has taken during them.

THE PADDY TRADE IN RETROSPECT

From 1900 onwards—in fact up to 1914—an examination of the figures shows that the paddy trade enjoyed a safe and healthy expansion. There were no doubt fluctuations here and there with their consequent setbacks but the steady advance is plainly discernible. From a price under 90 in 1902 a rise to well over Rs. 120 had established itself by 1914. Then came the cataclysm of the war. The misfortunes of the world at large were Burma's opportunity. Many of you here to day will remember, as I do how prices soared, until it became necessary for the local Government to step in the interests of the people and control prices, which howsever continued still largely in the cultivators' favour.

The artificial conditions that the war had set up endured for a considerable time after its termination. The operation of natural laws takes time to nature and here there was a wastage of four years to make repair. The trade room that followed the ravages of the war also lent its aid to the upward movement in price, so that from 1919 onwards we find the paddy trade enjoying its peak prices. And you all—naturally enough I admit—made hay whilst the sun shone. The waste spaces of the Delta had by that time been practically all brought under cultivation but what was left was taken up, wherever there was a scrap of available land, it was put under paddy. Even in villages little was left bare save the house sites. The demand was there insistent, at high prices and you set yourselves with a will to satisfy it.

But meanwhile the natural operation of those economic laws—those immutable laws which may be bent but cannot be broken to our purposes—was beginning to take effect. The prodigious destruction that the war had entailed was being repaired: the lands that, had owing to the war gone out of cultivation in the West were again brought under the plough and helped to swell the foodstuffs of the world. Not only that, but the lessons of war had been assimilated and economical methods in many instances replaced the old wasteful ones, leading to greater production and better distribution. And so not in a day, not even in a year but slowly and surely the world price came down, and under the pressure of economic law began to grope for its proper level.

THE GOOSE DEAD WHICH LAID GOLDEN EGGS

What was Burma doing all that time? It was if I may say so living on the fat of the land. After enjoying a wonderful prosperity and availing itself to the full—as it was entitled to do—of the high prices up to 1924. it proceeded to kill the goose that lay the golden eggs. So far as I can read the situation the high price of paddy was maintained from 1924 onwards by artificial means. It did not keep pace with the world price in a gradual and seemly decent. On the contrary it refused to respond to economic pressure, and attempted to maintain itself at a high level at all costs. And finally the last and fatal mistake was committed: an attempt was made to bolster up the price by speculation. The speculators have suffered the fate that such speculators always suffer. They have been swept away; but the wreckage remains.

Before we are able to clear it away it is necessary to realise the facts and to understand how it has come about that Burma has been brought to this pass. If an attempt had been made to keep in touch with the world price, and if we had been influenced as we should have been by it, the fall in price from the glittering and very delectable but dangerous peaks of the years subsequent to the war would have been gradual, so that we should have been not unprepared when a low level was reached and we should have been able to fight for the retention of our markets. As it is a fall that should have been spread over several years has taken place in a short period and has found us unprepared. We have now to pay the penalty for a very shortsighted policy.

It is useless—let me say so that this point for grumblers to arise and try and lay the blame for this unhappy situation on this or that person's shoulders, on anyone's shoulders in fact but their own. Let are rather remind you of an adage that is frequently forgotten: "Heaven helps him who helps himself". It is my concern to-day to lay the facts before you. I see them, in the hope that you will address yourselves to face them and win through to the remedy.

SUPERIOR COMPETITORS

The maintenance of the price of paddy at a level that is not warranted by the world price of foodstuffs has brought it about under the natural working of economic laws that Burma rice has been ousted from markets that it once commanded. This can be proved—if proof is necessary—by one very significant fact. In 1914 Western countries such as Italy, Spain and America produced from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of rice, which was about sufficient for their own consumption. In 1928-29 their production was 1,800,000 tons, and the superior quality of their grains is an additional factor in their favour. The result is that Burma that once had a monopoly of the supply of rice has lost its position entirely.

The factor that I have mentioned of the superior quality of the foreign rain deserves more than a passing notice. For very many years now the cultivation of paddy in Burma has continued on its haphazard and happy -go-lucky way. Nature in the vast plains of the Delta was so bountiful and gave you year after year such a wonderful increase that it seemed as if there could be no bounds to her prodigality. But everything has its limits and so has Nature. The price for a ruinous exploitation of the soil has now to be paid and is already being paid in some quarters even of this district. You have been taking everything out of the soil and have been putting nothing back. It is now feeling the strain on its fertility and shows it in its inferior product In the same way you have neglected in your pursuit of quantity and ever more quantity—egged on by the high prices—to treat with any considerateness the feelings of the plant. In plants there is about the same amount of equality as there is in mankind that is to say, very little. Some are better than others. and the questions of mixture and adaptation have to be carefully considered. If these are neglected here again the result is an inferior product. But on all this you probably know more than I do. All I can do is to deplore the fact that in the past this knowledge would not seem to have been translated into practice.

COMPETITION FROM OTHER KINDS OF FOODSTUFFS

And then finally as a factor determining the price of paddy there is the competition of other kinds of foodstuffs. For rice though a necessity of life has competitors in the markets of the world and can be ousted by them. Take wheat for instance. What is now down to pre-war price while rice is not. Wheat is therefore taking the place of rice. In India it always does so, as the relative prices are in favour of wheat. And now it is even competing with rice in rice-eating countries such as China and Japan. With other foodstuffs the tale is the same. And thus you will see that the high prices on which I have dwelt have brought their own Nemesis. Rice has become too costly and the demand has fallen away.

From this short and cursory sketch will appear the points which call for a change. If you are not to lose your markets altogether and if you are to be in a position in the future to compete in the world's markets and thus maintain the price of your paddy at an economic level, a change of mind is necessary and a change of methods. You must face the fact that you have lost the advantage you formerly held through your own neglect, and you must set about to recover it. The Government is there to help you in your efforts. It cannot to more then help. The activities of the Agricultural Department have been greatly increased during recent years. There are now 14 Government seed farms in the Bassein District alone with an area of 862 acres, The annual output from these farms when they are fully developed will exceed 25000 baskets of selected pure strains of Paddy. But even this amount—respectable as it is after the few years the Agricultural Department has been at work yet small when compared with the output of paddy in this district—even this amount is not absorbed by the cultivators of Bassein. Have you not yet learnt the need for selected and pure grain, and the advantages that you will derive from it? There are other points on which the Agricultural Department can help you. Guided by it you might consider the possibility of the introduction of improved ploughs which work more efficiently than the indigenous one and which will save time, labour and expense, and the use of fertilisers suitable to a paddy crop which would probably yield a good profit,

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

There is also the Co-operative Department with which you have been familiar. It can help you if you help yourselves. It will facilitate your production and the marketing of your crops. and might even, should you so desire, safeguard you from the immense losses you suffer annually from cattle disease by some system of cattle system of catile insurance.

But all these are technical matters which I had better leave to the experts. I mention them here, however briefly, in order to show you that you are not being left to fight your battles alone, and that there is a remedy for the present situation should you but be willing to exert yourselves and tackle the question properly. From the teachings of both these departments and I might add to them the Veterinary Department—and they are all at your disposal-you can learn about the remedies that seem so urgently needed at present. You can learn to improve the quality of the paddy you produce, and to produce it in the large quantities which will enable you to compete with the outside world. You will see how it is possible to reduce the cost of cultivation by using better implements: this will enable you to sell at prices which now seem unremunerative, and make a profit. You will understand how to give back to the soil a little of what you take out of it by using fertilisers, thus satisfying Nature and at the same time reaping the reward Nature gives to those who treat her properly and generously.

I have now done what I set out to do. My intention was to impress upon you the gravity of the crisis that has overtaken the paddy trade of the Division and perhaps of the Province, the reasons why you have fallen behind in the race and the necessity —the urgent necessity of an effort on your part to regain lost ground. I admit that a beginning has been made: last year I am told 7,000 baskets of pure seed were distributed to cultivators in this Bassein District and it is estimated that about 15,000 acres of land were under the Agricultural Department's strains of paddy. Let the figures in the following years reflect the effort you will make and the energy you will show in a struggle the importance of which to you cannot be over-estimated.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

Choice Before Great Britain

MR. H. N. BRAIDFORD'S VIEWS

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in "New Leader" in mail week:—

Way back in the days when Macedonia was still a Turkish province, there was a tune which quick years could catch wherever youth was vocal. The girls would sing it as they fatched water from the spring, and the lads would play it on their Pan's pipes to their sheep. It was sung to a ballad which recounted the heroic death of a band of insurgents, and ended with a vow to fight to the bitter end for liberty.

It was the peculiar delight of the small boys in garrison towns to whistle it as they strolled past the Turkish sentries. Hands on hips and head in air the boy would swagger past the impassive, unconcious soldier. I used to wonder, as I watched them, how long this slow-witted race of conquerors would take to realise that this spirited tune was a challenge to their empire and a prediction of their fall.

A WARNING.

At Lahore this week the Volunteer Youth of the Indian Nationalist Movement adopted a tune which has all the drama of this Macedonian air, and something more. Unlike the Turks we recognise it. From the Viceroy down to the simplest Tommy, every Englishman knows "The We ring of the Green."

It is more than a challenge, it is an a men and a warning. It has a message for all of us, whether we are Cabinet Ministers or units in the rank and file. It inquires of us and we have only a few fateful mouts in which to frame our answer whether India like Ireland, must pass throug years of violence and murder, of bitterness and waste before she also achieves her freedom. It will be said, of course, that Indian is not Ireland; that the parallel is fallacious, Certainly there is a difference. We were ten to one against the Irish. In India the odds are the other way.

What will our answer be to the claim for Independence, which has at length been made by the National Congress? There are some preliminary questions which one would wish to ask. How far does the Congress represent the mass of the Indian people? Is it entitled to speak even for that part of the Indian population which is politically conscious? Does this resolution express the sober and deliberate opinion of the Congress itself, or is it a tactical move?

India was conquered by the sword under the inspiration of the usual motives of economic Imperialism. It has been held, partly by force but chiefly by sagacity, and in modern times the by-products, which often qualify the initial wrong of conquest—order, unity honest administration, the work of the engineers, the doctors and the teachers—have connted for something in the estimation even of India's. They have moved slowly towards national consciousness, advancing only gradually from detailed criticisms and demands for concrete reforms, through claims for some measure of representation for self-government. But it was not till this week that any organisation with some right to speak for India had pronounced for absolute independence.

This demand, if we should be obliged to take it literally as the mature expression of a peoples will, would transform the whole outlook for any honest Socialist party. It would mean that henceforth we hold India, as we won it solely by the sword. The by products of incidental adventage which India derives from her connection with the Empire would cease to matter from the moment that Indians ceased to value them. There would remain only the crude motive of economic advantage which created the original. "Jhon" Company.

We will hold no shares is that capitalistic venture. To maintain our rule over Indian under such conditions would be to hold down a subject people by force, for no end save gain and prestige. On the day that such a situation confronted us, our duty would be clear, A Labour Government would have to prepare the new era of Independence with the minimum of delay. Against any Government, our own or another, which refused in such conditions to concede independence, it would be our duty to declare unflinching opposition.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

We are not yet, in spite of the Lahore resolution, at this difficult parting the ways, though we may be within sight of it. The Congress speaks undoubtedly for a great part of the Indian people, but by no means for all. Outside it there is in the first place an influential Liberal Party, which is content to claim the Dominion Status. There is also the Mahomedan community of which only the Left Wing belongs to the Congress group.

Inside it, again, there is a serious cleavage of opinion, for on the big representative committee which considered Mr. Gandhi's resolution in draft, there was a large minority (77 against 114) which favoured a more moderate course.

It is probable that a majority of the more influential men with crime of life, the men who have been elected to representative positions and have some experience and achievement behind them, is still opposed to Mr. Gandhi. But it is still equally probable that the rank and life of the politically conscious nation including all the younger generation, is with him, when it is not in advance of him.

Indian thought is moving with the repidity of a revolutionary period. The extremist of yesterday is the moderate of to-day. The solution which might be accepted now will be out of date to-morrow. The divisions of Indian opinion disclose no difference in kind. They are differences in degree and in pace.

To the second question the answer is rather easier. When one surveys the recent history of this Congress Party, it is obvious that its demand for Independence is tactical. It is not yet the claim of men who will accept nothing less, or perish in the attempt to gain it. One may say this without doubting their sincerity or their determination On the substance of Self-Government, they are resolute and united. But manifestly the main body has not yet reached the point at which it would reject the Dominion solution, if it were with in its grasp.

RISKY TACTICS

The evidence for this interpretation is clear enough. In the first place Congress gave a year's notice before it called for Independence and said plainly that it would accept the Dominion Status if it were conceded during 1929. Secondly, all the Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus, signed the manifesto accepting the Viceroy's declaration subject to certain conditions.

The conditions [notably the general amnesty] were not realised and the debates in Parliament lessened the hopes which the more sanguine had founded on Lord Irwin's words Thereupon, Mr. Gandhi and his fellow leaders went to negotiate with the Viceroy. After a long discussion these negotiations broke down, apparently because he could not give an understanding that the Round Table Conference will workout a constitution for the Dominion of India. The Congress leaders doubted whether the British Government and the British parliament intend to take immediate action to realise the promise of the Dominion status, That is why they took the plunge, and demanded independence.

There are intelligible, risky, tctics. Mr. Gandhi will boycott the Round Table Conference. But he knows that other Indian leaders, men of ability and experience, will certainly attend it. Let them do the negotiating: the meanwhile, will keep up the necessary presure. His followers will walk out of the rather impotent assemblies to which they have been elected, and he will hold over our heads the threat of a general or local refusal to pay taxes India disposes her forces on two fronts one band will plead and argue at Westminister, while the main body is busy in making the continuance of foreign rule increasingly difficult.

It may be a sagacious division of labour, it involves, however, considerable risks India has already her De Valera. Mr. Bose, the Bengali leader, stood aloof, while his colleagues made their qualified response to the Viceroy's declaration. He makes no pretence of sharing Mr. Gandhi's politicism. For him all means are good, and the end in his eyes, is certainly independence. It once the active rebelion, in the form of a refusal of taxes, begins, it is this violent Left Wing, with its stronghold in the most advanced and populous province of India, which will make the pace and decide the character of the struggle.

There is one service and one only which a Labour Government, faced with this situation, may be able to render to India and to our own good name. It cannot concede independence, or discuss it or prepare for it—that path, even if we thought it the best [as few of us do], is closed to a minority Government. What it may be able to do is to lay down the steps by which a measurable period India shall attain to the status of a Dominion, so plainly, that no reasonable doubt shall remain of our good faith.

No one outside the ranks of the more reckless of Die-hards doubts that one day this concession of full self-government must be made. A man must be very blind or very ignorant if he supposes that it can be delayed for many years. On the other hand, few Indians who have given any candid thought to the problem suppose that this immense advance can be taken save by stages spread out over a period of transition.

What they find intolerable is that that the timing of these stages should depend on our pleasure. Viceroys and Secretaries come and go: it must not rest with the Birkenheads of the future to slow down the advance. Nor will they again consent to await the verdict of a second term of "God's Englishmen" (to use Mr. Baldwin's name for the Simon Commission) before their fitness is certified for another step forward.

It is plain that a generous instalment of self-government must be conceded at once, not merely in the provinces, but at Delhi also. Our study should be to reduce the few safeguards and reservations to the bare essentials, and to make these as little galling and as inconspicuous as possible. They cannot be permanent, and their removal must be arranged by a procedure as nearly automatic as can be devised,

Finally, we must hasten the Indianisation of the Civil Service and the higher command of the army. To put it briefly and plainly, we must take steps which will convince the present natures generation that India will attain the status that Ireland enjoys befor they are disillusioned grey beards.

A DANGEROUS RESPONSIBILITY

Such is the advice of the more moderate leaders of Indian opinion. It we disregard it, these men will, be silenced and discredited, and we shall be left face to face with a nation led by its extremists and its youth in a passionate effort to make our rule impossible, and to bring all government to a standstill. Let us be warned the England which would not settle with Redmond and Dillon had to capitulate to Sinn Fein.

The choice is simple as it is clear. Either we shall satisfy the elder and more sober generation which is prepared to meet us round the table of conference, or we must prepare to coerce all India.

The task is one which would tax the statesmanship of any Government: it lays on a minority a painful and dangerous responsibility. Wedgwood Benn has given proof of courage and insight. We should wish him to exhaust all the resources of leadership ann negotiation, so long as a chance remains that Parliament will permit him to advance towards the definition and realisation of the Dominion Status.

But if the two Oppositions should make the honourable pursuit of that policy impossible, the time will have come to decline the responsibility for governing India We will make no common front with other parties against the Indian Nation; we can support no Government, our own or another, which lapse, whether by faults of omission or of commission, into a policy of coercion. Nothing would so certainly split the Labour Government after it had first stained it with indelible dishonour.

NOTICE.

Myoma National Boys' High School Building Scheme Tenders are invited for the supply of full Bricks, Broken Bricks, Corrugated Iron Sheets, R. S. beams Cement etc, Tenders will be recieved by the undersigned not later than 1 P. M, Monday the 10th February, 1930.

Particulars & forms of tenders etc can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/ per set,

Sd./ BA KET Lt-Col.; I. M. S. (Retired),
Buildings Committee,
Myoma National Boys' High School,
Simpson Road,
Rangoon.

London Naval Conference Delegates

WHO'S WHO

The Five Power Naval Conference which the King opened January 20 has brought together one of the most interesting grtherings of men ever assembled for the purposess of international parley.

Their careers are packed with national achievement and with that romance which must ever cling to those who guide the destinies of a myriad lives.

The United States delegation is perhaps the most unique. It is composed of personalities as striking as they are diverse.

No two men, for example, could be less alike thau Dwight Morrow and Senator Jos. Robinson.

BRITISH NAMES

Dwight Morrow is the exclusive social leader, banker, late Ambassador to Mexico, father of Colonel Lindbergh's wife; Senator Robinson is the astute Party politician, floor-leader of the Democratic Party in the Upper House, friend of Al Smith, lawyer.

Secretary of State Simson, fierce Nationalist, sits with Senator James Reed, the comparatively young and passionate champion of the so-called antinational Anglo-Saxon tradition in American life.

Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, aristocrat descendant of two American Presidents, is harnessed with bluff and democratic Dawes.

Dawes is possibly the best known outside his own land. He was an intrepid general in the late war and later famous for the Dawes scheme.

A notable peculiarity of the American delegation is that without exception it bears British names.

This may be taken as flattering testimony to the fact that our race is still prominent in authority in the great Republic although, unfortunately, this does not appear to be of any advantage to us.

The most strenuous anti-Britishers in Ameriaa are usually of British extraction It has always, somewhat curiously, been, like that. Our greatest friends across the water invariably bear foreign names.

INTELLECTUAL BACKBONE.

Messrs. Reijiro Wakatsuki Takeshi Takarabe and Tsuneo Matsudaira are the intellectual backbone of the Japanese delegation.

Mr. Wakatsuki comples respect as the former President of the second largest Party in Japan, more or less Democratic in politics.

As Prime Minister for a brief period—March, 1926 to April, 1227—he had a lot to do with the Californian business which sought, and succeeded, in excluding Asiatics from the United States.

He is, in additioe, a member of the House of Peers, and has held numerous home and foreign appointments.

Admiral Takarabe is the Minister of the Navy and was one of the outstanding naval figures of Japan during the war. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Third Naval Squadron, and later commanded Japan's two great naval bases, Sasebo and Port Arthur.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudatra enjoys wide respect as Japan's representative to the Court of St. James. He is a remarkable man, vastly informed on foreign politics and a great admirer of England.

One of the most outstanding figures in the Italian delegation will be Admiral Acton.

He is a member of the well-known English family headed by Lord Acton. An admiral in the Italian Navy he is Chief of the General Staff and a Britis K. C. B.

Mussolini recently elevated him to a barony in the kingdom of Italy.

INCREDIBLE FAMILY

The Actions have been an incredible family. The branch for instance, that settled in Italy produced Sir John Francis Edward Action, who became Prime Minister of Naples after reorganising the Neapolitan Navy under Ferdinand IV, becoming Commander-in-Chief of both Services, and latter Minister of Finance.

Another member of the family became a lieutenant-general in the service of the King, and yet another a famous cardinal.

More amazing still however, John Acton, a captain in the East India Company, actually rose to be Commander in Chief of the Germanic Imperial Navy in the Adriatic.

Dino Grandi leads the Italian delegation. He was one of the famous Fascisti Quadrumvirate that led the march on Rome.

He has a gallant record in the war, was several times decorated, and eventually returned to Parliament, where he could not sit as he was under thirty.

He is Minister of Fo eign Affairs and an authority on labour questions, Many consider he will be Mussolini's successor.

The remaining Italians will be Admiral Giuseppe Siriani, Minister of the Marine, a famous naval officer in the war, and His Excellency Antonio Bordonaro, Italian Ambassador in London.

For the most part we know the French representatives, although there is one with whom we have yet to be acquainted. Here is Admiral Violette, Chief of the Naval Staff.

He is said to know more about European naval affairs than any other man on the Continent and to be the real master-mind of the delegation.

Andre Tardieu, so-called political heir to Clemenceau, Premier of France, heads the French contingent. He is a remarkable man. All his life he has prepared for the moment when he would lead his country, and now that moment has come.

He has stated that he intends to remain in office a considerable time, and if he succeeds it will be a remarkable achievement in a land where the man-in-the street keeps Parliament in subjection and brings it down at will.

Monsieur Tardieu has already performed a large amount of public service, notable among wich is his work on drafting the system under which the Saar region has been administered.

He is comparatively young as Prime Ministers go, His age is fifty-three So European politics should hear a lot of him before he retires.

Of Aristide Brian, disillusioned yet still a presevering statesman in the cause of world peace, volumes could be written. He is the supreme orator of France, and perhaps her greatest public servant.

He has been have Prime Minister twelve-times, and will probably improve on this record before he goes.

Whatever be the instructions of the French Government to its delegation—and many rumours are already float—B and will certainly do his utmost to make the conference a success.

CALLED BACK,

He has twice retired from politics to be called back into the arena again. And each time he returned to his favourite office—Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Back in this office, he has plunged straight away into the darkest pool of international politics, disarmament, and working with a more or less hostile Government, he has always achieved something to bring nearer the reign of world peace.

Briand is a great man, and, next to Lloyd George, history will have more to say about him than any other world figure of the period.

The fourth member with Tardieu, Violette and Briand, is Leygues, an ex-Premier, who began life as a poet. He is now Minister of Marine and retains much of the literary leanings which made him prominent, years ago, among the Parnassian group of poets.

With our own British delegation all the representatives of leading Powers now assembled should go far towards winning the the Viccory of Peace.

The Five Power Conference faces a grave task, and it has our blessing.—"John Bull."

SWEEPER M.L.C.

BENGAL BYE-ELECTIONS

Jubilation Among Sweepers

Calcutta, February 3: The latest to be returned unopposed to the Bengal Council are the Maharajas of Kasimbazar and Dinajpur, Kumar Shanti Shekhareswar Ray, brother of the Minister for local self-government, Bengal, and Hosseini, a mehtar by caste, who was employed as a sweeper at Midnapore European Club. A big procession of mehtars paraded the streets of the town last evening expressing their jubilation. It is reported that immediately the result was known, Hosselni went to the Club and resigned his service. The nomination paper of one of his opponents, a cobbler by caste, was rejected, while another local pleader withdrew at the last moment.

Calcutta, Feb. 5: The man who attracted most attention when 15 newly elected members were sworn in at the Bengal Council when it opened session this afternoon was Hossein Routh, sweeper by caste who has been returned uncontested from the non-Mahomedan constituency of Midnapore. At the time of taking the oath it was noticed that he could neither read nor write. The Oath was therefore translated to him in Bengali and he put the "dhobi" mark that is a big cross on the book. There was applause from the House when the Speaker hands with the President Raja of Santosh who is a scion of the aristocratic family.

Burma Education Extension Association

The Annual General Meeting of the Burma Education Extension Association will be held at 6 p.m, on Tuesday the 11th February at the Myoma National Boys, High School, Rangoon. All members are requested to be present. After the termination of the meeting at 6-30 p. m. U Kyaw Myint Bar-at-Law will deliver in Burmese the first in the series of his lectures "Some Problems of Modern Burma." The first lecture is on "Nationalism." The others in the series which will be delivered at the same place and at the same hour are on the following dates, Wednesday 19th February "Education" Tuesday 25th February "Economics-Wednesday 5th March "The Future." These lectures are open to the general public without any charge for admission.

The management of the **Burma School of Commerce** conduct their business from **1st January 1930**, under the new name and style as:—

"Burma College of Commerce & Economics"

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SUNDAY FEBRUARY 9 1930

Economic Distress

"In regard to finances, the situation is still gloomier. That the country is being slowly drained admits of no doubt; that the purchasing power of the people of the country is dwindling is also certain; it is also true that the Government have done next to nothing to give effect to the desire of Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Government, "for increasing the average income of the people of this country to enable them to consume more of British goods and thus to relieve British industries from their present depression."—These are the significant words contained in the Presidential address delivered at the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce. We have no doubt that this remark also applies with equal force in Burma. Wherever we go throughout the broad miles of Burma, in all spheres of life, the prevailing topic is the growing economic distress among the people. Cultivators, traders, rice-millers, even lawyers are now feeling the effect of the wide-spread economic distress. Obviously, the cause of all this is due to the apathy of the Government in the matter.

There is much truth in the statement that the purchasing power of the people is fast dwindling because the Government has done practically nothing to increase the average income of the people. We need not point out that this state of affairs in Burma will in the long run have an adverse effect on the British manufacturers. Again, it is also undeniable that Burma is being steadily but surely drained. In fact, we should be in a position to say by this time that Burma is not getting what she deserves from the rice-trade, which is the life-blood of the people here. A lion's share of the profit goes to those who enjoy undisturbed monopoly in the rice-trade. We have every justification to say that this is the main cause of the wide-spread financial stringency in Burma. It is inexplicable to us that the Government could still assume a complacent mood while the people are groaning under the burden of grim economic distress. However, it ought to be known to the Government that the financial affliction of the people, though some short-sighted enemies of the people's progress might rejoice for political reasons would ultimately land the Government itself in a quandary. This brief hint should enable the Government to see what we mean in all its perspectives.

To the people, we would point out that strong organisations should be made in various parts of Burma to control and direct the sale of paddy, so as to counteract the sinister attempts of the rice-exporters to put down the market. Besides, the cultivators and the village folk should now realise the necessity of supplementing their income by resorting to other means of occupation in their spare time. In this connection, we think the lecture delivered by Mr. Grahame at the Rangoon Rotary Club the other day covers a subject which is of vital economic interest to the people, though the lecture itself is no more than a description of the cottage industries of Burma. The question of giving more remunerative employment or occupation to our rural population is of great economic importance at this moment, and for this reason cottage industries and handicrafts should occupy quite a prominent place in our programme of industrial development. Cottage industry really means the manufacture of articles of use on individual or family system of production, with little or no division of work in contrast with the modern European system of production on factory lines wherein division of work is carried to a very high state of perfection.

In former days, practically all articles of use were made in the country according to the indigenous system of cottage industry, and in some of them such high standard of excellence and efficiency was reached that their products were objects of admiration in some foreign countries But the conditions are now considerably changed. Assisted with modern science and huge capital, the factories of the West have been able to flood our markets with cheap articles with the consequence that the local cottage industries have practically died out making money flow out from the country in an incessant stream. The products of the local cottage industries, therefore, have been reduced to a state of rarities, novelties and curios, and they have to be searched out in the market before they are procured. Large size industries run on mordern lines may have a field in Burma, but this field is of an uncertain nature and cannot be depended upon, unless the keen competition of highly organised foreign factories working on a collossal scale could be avoided by raising the tariff walls. Apart from the large-size industries which need large capital, highly skilled staff and considerable organisation, our social and economic conditions which have made Burma a cradle of cottage industries for centuries past, make it imperative for us not to ignore our indigenous system of production altogether, but to investigate its position and its potentiality and to develop the same as far as possible. We have every hope of seeing the economic distress of the people minmised to a great extent, if we could only bring to life the decaying cottage industry system of the Burmese people.

Agriculturist's Miserable Plight.

The agriculturists of the Thonwa Island have prepared a brochure for the purpose of circulating it among the members of the Burma Legislative Council and others interested in the welfare of the agriculturists of Burma, with a view to impress on them the necessity for the immediate alleviation of the distressing situation in the island. Famine and starvation stare the majority of the agriculturists in the face. To them it is a question of life or death.

In this booklet, written in English the cultivators make a special appeal to the Government. They make these four demands :—

[1]. Either a big channel should be dug out in the centre of the island in order to serve as a outlet into the main Irrawaddy river, or the existing old channels should be deepened.

(2) Fishery "Mylawunses" obstructions at the mouths of the chaunels should be immediately removed.

[3]. The erection of one sluice gate each at the months of Khoonit-cia-dan Chang, the Ngape Chaung and the Latagyi Chaung should be started in this dry season.

(4). The Yenok Chaung should be improved as recommended by the Flood Enquiry Committee.

Late U Wisaya

CREMATION ON SUNDAY

The remains of phongyi U Wizaya whth a few months ago died at the Rangoon Central Jail as a result of hunger strike, will be removed from Uyin Kyaungdike, Bagaya Road for cremation on the western side of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda on Sunday.

The funeral procession will leave Uyin Kyaungdike at 12 noon and will proceed along the following route Bagaya Road, Lower Kemmendine Road Ahlone, Suburban Road, Strand Road, Dalhousie Street, China Street, Pagoda Road. Ahlone Road, Voyle Road and then to the western gate of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda where the remains will be kept for public view till Sunday evening when the cremation will take place on a specially decorated pyatthat erected on four wheels and will be towed by members of the Wunthanu Konmayi Women's Association. Pwes will be held to-night and also during the cremation ceremony on Sunday.

Mr. Hartshorn to John Cabinet

SECRETARY FOR COLONIES AND SEPARATE SECRETARY FOR DOMINIONS

GOVERNMENT POST FOR MAJOR ATTLEE

London, Feb. 7: According to the newspapers Mr. MacDonald has decided to separate two offices of Secretary of State for Dominions and Secretary of State for the Colonies, at present held by Lord Passfield. Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M. P. will become Secretary for Colonies as soon as the Simon Commission has submitted its report. It has not yet been settled as to who will be Secretary of State for the Dominions. Lord Passfield in anxious to retire an Mr. MacDonald wishes to fill the vacancy by promoting a Minister not at present holding a seat in the Cabinet, but a difficulty is created by the law limiting the of number of Secretaries of State in the House of Commons. Consequently one of the two new Secretaries must be a peer. A Government post will also be found for Major Attlee who, however, is not destined for a seat in the Cabinet.

News and Views

Whose fault ?

In the course of the judgment delivered by Sir Benjamin Heald last Thursday in a Civil revision case, His Lordship said that the order of the Lower Court was grossly irregular in almost every conceivable respect, and that it was deplorable that an officer exercising the power, of a Judge of a District Court should display such ignorance or disregard of law and procedure as is disclosed. Had this remark been made by one who has no connection with the administration of justice in Burma it might have been dismissed as the outcome of an inimical mind. But this strong remark, coming as it does from no less a person than Sir Benjamin Heald, deserves close study and serious contemplation. And the inevitable question that one is compelled to ask is,—Whose fault? That an officer of the status of a District Judge should display ignorance or disregard of law and procedure is an offence, of which the Government as an appointing authority, would have a due share. We have reason to believe that this is not a singular instance in the the administration of Justice. The obvious course for the Government is to shelve such of the judicial officers as are inco mpetent to places where they are fit and to exercise more care in future appointments.

Disgraceful.

A correspondent writes to us :—"About three months ago I happened to pass by the Mandalay Railway Institute where there was a dancing party. In this I found two Burmese women dressed like the modern Burmese ladies of fashion. On their head I saw Sabatt with an ivory comb inside. While dancing they put on Burmese sandals, htamein and jacket, probably they are married to the Eight-Anna Class of people. Perhaps they took a pride in having the dance with the Eight-Anna people embracing each other." Surely this is disgraceful. Adoption of European dances by Burmese women is one of the evils that we can hope to get out of our contact with the West. Western dance, whatever may be its grace or art, is in many respects contrary to the Oriental conception of morality. We hope our Burmese parents and public opinion will get up a crusade against any tendency on the part of some Burmese women to indulge in western-dances.

Is it Burmanisation ?

The following three questions are raised by a correspondent :—

[1]. What is the purpose of our Government in letting us have a form of self-government of our own in the shape of municipalities ?

[2]. Why are there Indian Presidents in municipalities instead of Burmans who are of equal social standing ?

[3] Do the sons of the soil stand the chance of securing vacant posts under the foreigners who may have a warm corner in their heart for their own countrymen ?

The answer to these are quite obvious and it would be superfluous to go into details. The main problem raised is the one relating to the presence of Indian Presidents in some of the municipal committees. That even in local self-government the Indian element is slowly dominating is a question which every true Burman should begin to think on deeply. For this reason especially we are anxious to have Burma separated from India thereby enabling Burma to determine the civic rights of those foreigners who have no interest in Burma save that of exploiting her resources.

Sweeper M.L.C.

The election of a sweeper to a vacant seat in the Bengal Legislative Council has been an occasion for amusing thought to many. After swearing the oath of allegiance, this sweeper M. L. C had to scribble a cross in the register as a token of his signature, because he cannot read or write. The legislature has ever been regarded as a body of respected persons with sufficient education to legislate for the people, but the election of a sweeper to the Bengal Council would probably serve to disprove this belief. We make this statement, not because we have any intention of running down those in the lower scale of society but because we wish to see the maintenance of the dignity and respect of those who belong to a legislature. However, apart from the amusing part of the incident, the return of a sweeper to the Bengal Legislative Council unopposed shows that the Legislative body, as it exists under the present circumstances, has ceased to attract those who have prestige, position and enlightenment.

U Than Maung, Deputy Myook, made over, and U On Pe, 2, Deputy Myook, received, charge of the Tenasserim Township, Mergui District, on the 9th January January 1930, after noon.

U Tun Ba, Myook, made over, and U E Dwe, Myook, received, charge of the Pa-an Township, Thaton District, on the 15th January 1930, before noon.

VICEROY AT LUCKNOW

Replies to Addresses

TALUQDARS OF OUDH

Viceroy's Camp, Lucknow, Feb. 6 : The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to an address presented by the Taluqdars of Oudh on the 5th February 1930 :—

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.

Gentlemen,—I thank you warmly on my own behalf and on behalf of Lady Irwin for your kindness and hospitality in entertaining us here this evening in these appropriate surroundings which recall the magnificence of Asaf-ud- Daula and the days of the Nawabi and which are so rich in historic associations for the old landed aristocracy whom you represent. We have been deeply touched by the cordiality of your welcome and the friendly feeling shown to us by the terms of your address. It is a privilege I highly appreciate that I should be permitted to acknowledge as His Majesty the King Emperor's representative the sentiments of loyalty to the Crown to which you have given heartfelt expression this evening and which are shared by the many millions of your compatriots throughout the length and breath of India.

BENEFACTIONS OF TALUQDARS

No serious student of affairs nor any charged with the governance of this great province can afford to ignore the important position which the Taluqdars of Oudh have acquired by their history and social position. nor can he fail to recognise the generous benefactions which they have made to various forms of public service. The statues and portraits of many distinguished benefactors from among your order look upon us from the walls of this building to-night. The Canning College, the King George's Medical Hospital the Lucknow University are monuments of your enlightened munificence. You have helped to made Lucknow a centre of education and western culture and you have contributed on a noble scale to every institution affecting the life of the whole province. You possess in a high degree the quality of remembering your friends and commemorating their services. As a body you stand in special relation to the British Government as owners of estates which have been formally conferred on you by the Covenant of 1859 and regulated and protected by special legislation peculiar to your order.

PRESERVATION OF PRIVILEGES.

In your address you have expressed anxiety as to the preservation of the right of privileges you have hitherto enjoyed based on Sanads granted to you by the British Government. I trust that there may never be occasion to charge the Government with a breach of undertakings, written or unwritten, which they have given in the past. Your apprehension is, I take if, that with the growth of democratic ideas you anticipate a rapid expansion of the authority of legislative institution elected on a popular basis with which India has hitherto been unfamiliar, but here if you use your opportunities boldy and wisely it does not seem to me that you should have anything to fear in a country whose chief industry is and must ever be agriculture.

MEANS TO POLITICAL POWER

Political power will depend to a great degree on those who are able to guide and organise opinion among the rural population. An order such as yours has therefore great opportunities and great responsibilities. The extent to which you will be in a position to influence the course of legislation must depend largely on your own efforts, on your adaptability to new ways, on your capacity for organisation for leadership and for concerted political action. Many of you are the owners of large estates, many of you are the scions of historic families tracing your ancestry far back into the centuries, but in these times of stress and change no one can rest only upon the heritage of the past. All must take their share in the day-to-day work which imperceptibly shapes the destinies of a great country. Organisation, education, close touch with the land with your tenantry, sustained and enlightened interest in public affairs seem to be some of the means by which you will take the place to which your position naturally calls you in the furture Government of the country. The better the landlord the more he will be trusted by his tenantry and the more influence will he find himself exercing over them in that they will naturally look to him for guidance. For this reason among others I am glad to know that many of you are already talking one of the most effective ways of improving the husbandary of the country side by side developing agriculture on modern lines and maintaining for this purpose large farms in which the latest agricultural improvement are demonstrated You no doubt readily recognise that much yet remains to be done before our agricultural methods can compare favourably with those of other countries, but the landowner can do more if he will than anyone else in this direction and you as owners of large estates are particularly well placed to further the efforts of the provincial agricultural department to improve and increase the produce of the land.

SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION

You have referred in appreciative terms to the Settlement Legislation of 1926 The united Provinces Government was the first to enact the main principlas of settlement legislation and I am glad to think that this was done with the support of the landlords in the Legislative Council. The purpose of the legislation in question is to hold the scales even between the interests of tenants and owners and it is satisfactory to know that this purpose may be generally held to have been fairly achieved in this as in all matters affecting the welfare of your order. You have been fortunate in being able to rely upon the wise advice and sympathy of the Governors of this province, both present and past. I believe that on one of them. Sir Harcourt Butler, who was himself a Taluqdar at heart you conferred the honour of an extraordinary membership of your order and in Sir Malcolm Hailey you have a friend in whom your confidence will never be misplaced.

REPRESENTATION AT LONDON CONFERENCE

Your address drew attention to the question of the representation to be accorded to the landed aristocracy of India at the conference which is to take place in London. I have made it plain on more than one occasion that it is His Majesty's Government's intantion that the Conference should be fully and fairly representative of all those caring for the interests of India and although no final decision as to the methods of selecting its personnel has yet been reached I would think no conference fully representative of India that did not include among its members some qualified by their own knowledge to speak on behalf of the great agricultural interests of this country, for those interests depend perhaps more than any other upon peaceful and orderly administration and it is obvious that full and careful consideration is due to the views of those whose welfare and contentment is the surest guarantee of the stability of any government.

DISRUPTIVE PROPAGANDA

You have spoken of your loyalty to the Throne and the person of our Sovereign, of your determination to maintain the partnership of Great Britain and India and of your resolve to combat all disruptive propaganda and doctrine. I need no such assurance from a body whose past record bears ample testimony to the willing assistance they have given in times of crisis. There are some in India to day who think that the way to political salvation lives through a desert of anarchy and chaos in which ordered society of India has hitherto known it would be destroyed to be remodelled on a pattern alien to her instinct and to her tradition. If ever an attempt were made to translate this wild creed to practical form it would of course be the evident duty of Government to protect society from so disastrous and disruptive an attack and in this, as in any of the other of the complex political problems that now confront us, I am glad to think that Government can count with assurance upon the wise counsel and co operation of the Taluqdars of Oudh.

REPLY TO EX-ROYAL FAMILY

The following is H.E. the Viceroy's reply to an address presented by the members of the ex-Royal Family of Oudh at Lucknow on Thursday, the 6th February 1930 :—

RISE AND FALL OF THRONES

Gentlemen,—I thank you on my own behalf and on behalf of Lady Irwin for your cordial address and of the kindly terms in which you have bidden us welcome to Lucknow. India has perhaps seen in greater measure than most countries the rise and fall of Thrones and the growth and decline of great families. The remains of famous cities and the surviving names and memorials of a vanished past claim the frequent interest and sympathy of those who traverse the historic areas scattered through the length and breadth of India. You yourselves are the representatives of a family which in the past held the highest position in Oudh. In recent times the circumstances of your family have undergone great change and it greatly to your credit that tried though you have been by fortune you have never warered in your loyalty to the British Crown, nor failed to show every desire to support the administration by any means in your power.

CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION.

In your address you refer to your sense of gratitude for the protection and assistance which has been given to you. I can assure you on my part that my Government have every desire to continue to the members of your family the consideration which they have deserved and enjoyed in the past.

SAFEGUARD OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES

You have given voice to some anxiety that future constitutional changes may imperial your religious liberties and in the connection you have made a reference to the Marriage Restraint Act, It is a matter of great regret both to myself and to my Government that this measure, conceived solely with theobject of promising a higher standard of physical and moral well-being among the people, has met with opposition in certain quarters. I need hardly say that I fully sympathise with your jealousy to maintain intact your spiritual freedom in matter of religion and it has been and will always be the policy of my Government scrupulously to safeguard the interests and claims of every religious community in so far as these do not conflict with general interests of the people at large. But as I had occasion to say only a short time ago I am confident that the Muslim community as a whole would not wish to dissociate itself from the furtherance of these general interests towards which the measure we are now discussing is aimed, and it is my earnest hope that doubts which are now felt will be dispelled with the passage of time and the fuller consideration which this will allow. As to the apprehension you have expressed for the future of the adequacy of the security to be afforded to religious and other needs of the Muslims under any new constitution that may be devised I would reiterate the assurance which I have given elsewhere that I shall make it my duty to acquaint those who may now or later have special responsibility in these matters with views you have laid before me.

PROTECTION ANCIENT BUILDINGS

You have referred in your address to the buildings which commemorate so much of the history of the Oudh dynasty and which add so greatly to the beauty and interest of Lucknow. Many of these are, I understand, already protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. The majority of them, however, including the great Imambara of Asaf-ud-Daula, are in private possession. Unless therefore, the trustees are prepared to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India under Section 5 of that Act it is as things stand to-day not legally possible for the Government of India to assume responsibility for their maintenance. I would commend this course of action to the consideration of the trustees.

EDUCATION OF BOYS

I would say something too with regard to the question you have mentioned of the financial assistance with Government affords for the education of the boys of your family. You will remember that between 1911 and 1928 the sum of money allotted by the Government of India for this purpose was increased by more than three times the original amount, but the results of the facilities provided in this way were not altogether satisfactory, for a small percentage only of scholars have succeeded so for as to obtain suitable employment, The question of this grant and its adequacy will be reviewed a year or two hence and I would urge upon you all the necessity of proving that you merit a continuance or even an augmentation of Government's assistance by showing that you have utilised to the full the opportunities placed before you.

BOND OF COMMON LOYALTY

In conclusion it is my privilege to acknowledge your expressions of loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor and your congratulations on his recovery, I have received assurances similar to your from all over India and there can be no stronger bond that this common loyalty to help forward together the people of this vast country along the path of progress in which their feet are set. By continuing, as I know you will, to give practical shape in daily life to your old traditions of loyalty you will be making the best contribution that lies in the power of any individual or class to the further evolution of your native land.

THE RICE MARKET

7-2-30.

The Local Rice Market was better by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5- than yesterday. Outside quotation were 9 Small Mills February at 360 and March, April 365 Bassein Big Millers sold white yathalay April 200 tons at 390. Small millers sold small mill Ngasein February 300 Tons at 360 March, April 400 Tons at 364 Poozoondaung Small Mill Quality February 200 Tons at 355 April 100 Tons at 360 White Meedone before 12th February 200 Tons at 390 and Putto rice 30 Tons at 395 other prices were S Q Ngasein 370 S Q Meedone 407-8 Loozain Ngasein 302-8 and Meedone 330-332-8. In the Godown Rice Market quotations were mill Sugandi 380-400 Long Boil 370-380 Boil Milchar 355 372-8 Boil Yathalay 370-390 White Yathalay 350-370 Rangoon Mill Milchar 355-360 Full Boil Ngaseln 340-350 Half Boil 330-340 River Bne Milchar 340-350 Pyu 355-360 Boil Broken 170-190 Boil Bran 45 white Bran 57-8 Shwebo old Rice Superior 510 inferior 440-460 and New 420-425.

The paddy market reported a further drop by about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Than yesterday prices being 130-132 Mandalay 134 Prome 134-136 Boat and 145-150 Meedone.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

The following licenses and leases for the year from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931, will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Prome, on Wednesday the 19th February 1930 at 8 a. m.

1. Right to collect fruits and flowers from trees on berms of roads and on Municipal grounds within Municipal limits ; and the right of alloting palms on Municipal berms and lands to licensed toddy tappers. The Government may cut such trees as it considers necessary.

2. Right to collect refuse bones within Municipal limits.

3. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers together with the keeping of Sinzu and Sandaw bazaars.

4. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers of the Main Bazaar, including the night tray-seller.

5. Right to collect fees for slaughtering cattle excluding calves and cows.

6. Right to collect fees for slaughtering pigs.

7. Right to collect fees for slaughtering goats.

8. Right to collect tolls on vehicles entering the Prome Municipality and not being liable to taxation under Section 46, sub-section (1) Division (A) clause [i] of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.

9. Right to collect fees from cattle entering the Cattle Market at Mayabin.

10. Nawin Ferry license including the construction and maintenance by the lessee of a temporary cart bridge, and its approches. The tolls liable on each cart crossing the bridge is annas two for loaded and anna one for each empty cart.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION SALE.

The following terms and conditions will be strictly enforced and, under no circumstance, be deviated from :—

[a] The Purchaser shall pay the whole of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer, if the amount does not exceed Rs 300.

[b] The purchaser shall pay 1/5 of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer if the amount exceeds Rs. 300.

[c] The purchaser shall, in case of leases purchased for more than Rs 300 pay the balance of the purchase price in eight equal instalments on the 20th day of the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, of the year for which the leases are sold, failing which a fine of Rs 5 a day, will be imposed for each and every day ; after the dates indicated, on which the instalments fall due.

[d] No resale shall be allowed except at the risk and expense of the auction purchaser,

[e] The purchaser shall abide by the decision of the President in the case of any dispute and shall be governed by all the rules and orders in force, in connection with his lease, in the Prome Municipality and also by such rules and orders as may be made and passed during the tenure of the lease.

[f] Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the leases are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchaser before bidding at the auction sale.

[g] The license of the right to collect fees from Sinzu and Sandaw Bazaars item [3] above, shall not collect rents from stalls and fees from temporary sellers, within a redious of 200 yards from the base of the Shwesandaw Pagoda hill on the occarson of the Tazaungdaing festival, and from temporary sellers who set up on roads adjacent to other Pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[h] The licensee of the right to collect fees from tray sellers of the Main Bazaar, item [4], shall not collect fees from temporary sellers who set up on the berms of roads adjacent to all pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[i] The President does not bind himself to accept any bid or to assign any reason for the rejection of any bid.

[j] The auction sale shall not take effect, unless confirmed by the Prome Municipal Committee.

By Order,
Sd. SAN PE,
Secretary,
Prome Municipality.

Dated 1-2-1930.

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated 8th February 1930.

His Excellency the Governor accepts the resignation by Mr. Charles Frederick Grant, I. C. S., of his office as member of the Burma Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor nominates Mr. Thomas Couper, I. C. S. being an officials to be a member of the Burma Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor accepts the resignation by U Maung Gale 8, K.S.M., of his office as a nominated Member of the Burma Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor nominates Mr. James Douglas Stewart, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.I.E., being an official, to be a member of the Burma Legislative Council.

Sao, Kawng Tai, Kyemong of Kengtung State, Southern Shan States, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class and to exercise jurisdiction as such within the local limits of the Kengtung State.

Mr. W.H. Payton, I.C, S. Assistant Commissioner, is, on return from leave, posted to duty in the Home and Political Department.

Mr. T. S. Atkinson, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, was posted to Homalin, Upper Chindwin District, for the period from the 24th December 1929, after noon, to the 7th January 1930, after noon, to continue his training.

Major R. R. Ewing, I.A. officiating Deputy Commissioner, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner, Arakan Division, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Butterfied, D. S. O., I.A. officiating Commissioner.

Leave on average pay for six months and eighteen days and in continuation thereof on half average pay for a total period of one year is granted to Mr. W. R. Head, Deputy Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain D. C. E. Tozer, M.C., I.A., Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, is transferred from the Bhamo Battalion and is posted to the Reserve Battalion, with headquarters at Pyawbwe.

Captain D. C. E. Tozer, M.C., I.A., Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, is appointed to officiate as a Commandant, and is posted to the command of the Reserve Battalion, with headquarters at Pyawbwe, in place of Major H. F. E. Childers, I.A., proceeding on leave.

On leave average pay for one month and eighteen days, and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay for six months and twelve days, is granted to Lieutenant Colonel A.F, M. Slater, I.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with effect from the 15th February 1930, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

On relief by U Ba Maung [1], T. D. M., Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. W. H. Austin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police, and is transferred from Kyaukse and is posted to special duty, as a temporary measure, in the Criminal Investigation Department at Insein with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his special duty.

On the completion of the tempoary special duty in the Criminal Investigation Department, Insein, to which he was posted in this office Notification No. 31, dated the 4th February 1930, Mr. W.H. Austin, officiating District Superintendent of Police, is posted as Crime Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, Insein, in place of Mr. J. P.W. Robertson District Superintendent of Police, proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. C. Rake, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, is posted to the charge of the Northern Range, in addition to his own duties, with headquarters, at Rangoon, in place of Lieutenant Colonel A. F. M. Slater, I.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J. W. Leedham, Burma Frontier Service, Assistant Superintendent, Putao, with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner under that Regulation.

U Ba Sein, Extra Assistant Commissioner Magistrate of the first class in the Katha District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Maung Maung (1), Extra Assistance Commissioner, is appointed to ben Magistrate of the first class in the Katha District.

U Thein Han, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Kyaukse District.

U Kya Win, Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Maubin District.

U San Ku, Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Pakokku District.

Leave on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. F. D. Odell, I. A. S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, with effect from the 1st April 1930, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for four months, and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay for four months, i.e., for a total period of eight months, is granted to Mr. A. McLean, I. A. S. Deputy Director of Agriculture, with effect from the 14th March 1930, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

U Thet Su is appointed to the Burma Agricultural Service Class I, with effect from the 15th October 1928, forenoon.

Mr. J. M. D. Mackenzie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for two months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

The headquarters of Mr. H. Hilbert, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Zigon Forest Division, were transferred from Tharrawaddy to Zigon with effect from the afternoon of the 11th April 1929.

On return from leave, Mr. H. L. Walden, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is posted to duty in the Myitmaka Extraction Forest Division.

Leave not due [on half average pay] for two months and seventeen days, i.e., from the 1st June 1929 to the 17th August 1929, is granted to Mr. J. N. Martin, Assistant Engineer, Burma Engineering Service.

On return from leave, Mr. C. E. Whitcombe, I. S. E. Executive Engineer, is posted to the River Circle for the charge of the Chindwin Division, vice U Po Thaw, I. S, E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Leave on [half average pay for three months is granted to Mr. M. S. Narayanan, Assistant Engineer, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Leave on average pay for three months and twenty-nine days, and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay for four months, and two days, for a total period of eight months, is granted to Mr. W. A. Hall, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Insein Division, with effect from the 20th March 1930, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

leave on average pay for twenty days is granted to Mr. Hazara Singh, Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 2nd January 1930.

Mr. Hazara Singh is permitted to prefix to his leave the gazetted holidays from the 24th December 1929 to the 1st January 1930.

U Ba Thein [5], relinquished charge of the office of Assistant Registrar on the Original Side of High Court of Judicature at Rangoon on the 1st February 1930, before noon.

Leave on average pay for three months is granted to Saw Carey Kaing, Subordinate Judge, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The leave is granted on medical certificate.

Leave on average pay for twenty-four days was granted to U Aung Tha Gyaw, B. L., Assistant Judge, Third Judge, Small Cause Court, Rangoon, with effect from the 14th December 1929 to the 4th January 1930, both days inclusive.

U Ba Thwin (1), B. L., Assistant Judge, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave and is posted to the headquarters of the Amherst District.

U Ba Than 8, Assistant Judge, is transferred from Moulmein and is posted to the headquarters of the Pakokku District, as Judge of the Subdivisional Court of Pakokku in place of Mr. C. P. Ellis, Assistant Judge, transferred.

U Thwin, Subordinate Judge, is on return from leave, posted to the headquarters of the Pa-an Township. Thaton District as judge of the Township Court of Pa-an and Additional Magistrate, in place of Mr. K. Ngyi Paik B. L., Assistant Judge, transferred.

Mr. K. Ngyi Paik B. L., Assistant Judge, is transferred from Pa-an and is posted to the headquarters of the Insein District, as Additional Judge of the Township Courts of Insein and Taikkyi and Additional Magistrate.

He shall try such cases as the Township Judge may make over to him for trial.

Leave on average pay for four months is granted to U Po So, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Tharrawaddy, with effect from the 9th December 1929, before noon.

M. C. Po Aung, Asst: Superintendent of Land Records, is transferred from Magwe and is posted to Tharrawaddy as Asst. to the Superintendent of Land Records, in place of U Po So, Extra Asst. Superintendent of Land Records, proceeding on leave.

Mr. N. A. Blaquiere, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, relinquished charge of the duty to which he was posted in this office Notification No. 232, dated the 19th December 1929, on the forenoon of the 20th January 1930 and assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Township Officer, Akyab, on the forenoon of the same day.

U Ba Gyi [2] Extra Assatan Commissioner, relinquished charge of the duty of Special Remission Officer, Akyab, on the afternoon of the 21st January 1930.

U Ba Maung, Deputy Myook. Assistant Township Officer, Maungdaw, is appointed to officiate as Township Officer, Maungdaw, Akyab District, in place of U Tun U 2, Myook transferred.

On relief by U Ba Maung, Deputy Myook, U Tun U (2) Myook, is transferred from Maungdaw to Ponnagyun Township, Akyab District, as Township Officer, in place of U Tha Tun Aung, Myook transferred.

On relief by U Tun U (2), Myook, U Tha Tun Aung, Myook, is transferred from Ponnagyun to Maungdaw as Township Officer, in place of U Ba Maung Deputy Myook, who reverts to Assistant Township Officer Maungdaw.

Mr. N, A. Blaquiere, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, is posted to the Headquarters of the Akyab Township Akyab District, as Assistant Township Officer.

On relief by U Pe Ba (1), E. A. C., U Ba Thein (4), E. A. C., is transferred to Minbya, Akyab District, as Subdivisional Officer, in place of U Tha Zan (3), Myook, proceeding on leave.

U Sein (3), Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Twants and is posted to the headquarters of the Insein District, to continue his treasury training.

U Kyaw Din Deputy Myook, relinquished charge of the duties of Assistant Township Officer, Gyubingank, Tharrawaddy District, on the 20th January 1930, before noon.

U On Shwe, Deputy Myook, is transferred from Insein and is posted to the Hlegu Township, Insein District, as Assistant Township Officer, as a temporary measure.

U San Maung, Deputy Myook, assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Township Officer, Kawa, Pegu District, on the 25th January 1930, before noon.

U San Maung, Deputy Myook relinquished charge of the duty to which he was posted in this office Notification No. 460, dated the first November 1929, on the 7th January 1930, after noon.

U Pe Thin, Myook, made over, and Mr. J. S. Wiltshire, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the duties of Treasury Officer and Headquarters Magistrate, Henzada, on the 23rd January 1930, before noon.

U Lu Din, Deputy Myook, relinquished charge of the duties of Assistant Township Officer, Pyapon, on the 20th January 1930. after noon.

U Ba Tin (11), Deputy Myook, assumed charge of the duties of the Assistant Township Officer, Kyaunggon, Bassein District, on the 21st January, 1930, before noon.

U Ko Ko, Deputy Myook, on return from leave, is posted to Kanbe as Assistant Township Officer.

U Hla Tin, Deputy Myook, under training Maubin, is appointed as Assistant Township Officer, Ma-ubin District.

U Maung Maung Tin (2), Deputy Myook, under training in the Toungoo District, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

The leave is granted on medical certificate.

U Maung Gale (3), Subordinate Judge, made over, and K. Ngyi Paik, B. L., Assistant Judge, received, charge of the Township Court and of the Court of the Frist Additional Magistrate, Pa-an on the afternoon of the 28th January 1929.

Saw Ba Thein, Subordinate Judge, assumed charge of the duties of Additional Judge, Township Court, Pyapon, on the 10th January 1930, before noon.

U Ba Than 8, Assistant Judge, made over, and U Tun Myaing 2, Subordinate Judge, received, charge of the Township Court of Taungdwingyi and Myothit and of the Court of the Additional Magistrate, Taungdwingyi, on the 25th day of January 1930, before noon.

Mr, Saw Carey Kaing, Subordinate Judge, made over, and U Ba Tun, Subordinate Judge, received, charge of the duties of First Additional Magistrate, Shwegyin, on the afternoon of the 29th January 1930.

Mr. E. A. D'Silva, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, assumed charge of his duties as Attached Officer in the Pyinmana Forest Division on the forenoon of the 7th January 1930.

Mr. Hans Raj, Upper Subordinate, made over, and Mr. J. B. Sinha, Temporary Engineer, received, charge of the No. II Subdivision of the Shwebo Canal Division, on the afternoon of the 30th November 1929.

Extraordinary leave without allowance for a period of five days is granted to U Po E, Veterinary Assistant, Kyaukpyu, with effect from the 5th October 1929 in continuation of this office Notification No. 261, dated the 23rd September 1929.

U Aung Gyi, Veterinary Assistant Myaing Township, Pakokku District, is transferred to Wundwin Township, Meiktila District, with effect from the date on which the transfer takes place.

Consequent on the transfer of U Aung Gyi, Veterinary Assistant, Myaing, to Wundwin Township, Meiktila District, U Ba Tin, Veterinary Assistant, Pauk Township, is transferred to Myaing Township, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of it.

On being transferred to Myaing Township, U Ba Tin, Veterinary Assistant, relinquished charge of his duties at Pauk Township on the forenoon of the 3rd December 1929, and assumed charge of his duties at Myaing on the forenoon of the 9th December 1929.

Consequent on the transfer of U Ba Tin, Veterinary Assistant, Pauk Township; to Myaing. U Tun Myaing, Veterinary Assistant, Pakokku, is placed in charge of Pauk tant, in addition to his own duties with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of it.

U Tun Myaing, Veterinary Assistant, Pakokku, assumed additional charge of Pauk Township on the afternoon of the 12th December 1929.

On the expiry of the medical leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 6, dated the 8th January 1930, U Maung Maung, Veterinary Assistant, is reposted to Ngape Township.

Consequent on the posting of U Maung Maung Veterinary Assistant. to Ngape, U Ba Sein, Veterinary Assistant, Minbu, who was temporarily in charge of Ngape in addition to his own duties made over, and U Maung, Maung, Veterinary Assistant, received, charge of the duties of Veterinary Assistant, Ngape, on the forenoon of the 14th December 1929.

Leave on average pay with medical certificate four months is granted to U San Khine, Veterinary Assistant, Sidoktaya Township, Minbu District, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

Consequent on the grant of leave to U San Khine, U Po Han, Veterinary Assistant, Salin Township, Minbu District, is placed in charge of Sidoktaya in addition to his own duties with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of it.

Leave on average pay for a period of one month with madical certificate is granted to U Ah Tun, Veterinary Assistant, Sandoway, in continuation of the leave granted him.

Consequent on the promotion of Kyaw Zan Hla, Veterinary Assistant, Pauktaw Township, to the rank of Veterinary Inspector and transfer to Sandoway District, U Ba Myaing, Veterinary Assistant on special duty at Akyab, is posted to Pauktaw Township with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of it.

On being transferred to Pauktaw Township, U Ba Myaing, Veterinary Assistant on special duty, relinquished charge of his duties at Akyab on the afternoon of 17th December 1929, and assumed charge of his duties at Pauktaw on the afternoon of 23rd December 1929.

On being relieved by U Ba Myaing, Veterinary Assistant, U Kyaw Zan Hla took over charge of duties of Veterinary Inspector, Sandoway, from U Hla Gyaw, Veterinary Inspector, on the afternoon of 23rd December 1929.

On being relieved by U Kyaw Zan Hla, Veterinary Inspector, U Hla Gyaw, Veterinary Inspector, Sandoway, proceeded to Insein and assumed charge of his duties as Flying Column Veterinary Inspector on the forenoon of the 28th December 1929.

U Ba Kan, Veterinary Assistant, on special duty at Akyab, is reposted to Madaya with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties at Madaya.

Mr. James Brodie, Agent of Messrs. the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Ltd., Moulmein, is appointed to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Port of Moulmein, in place of Mr. G. A. MacDonald, who has resigned.

U Ba Sein [4], Deputy Myook, made over, and U Than Maung, Deputy Myook, received charge of the Shwegyin Township, Toungoo District on the 20th January 1930, after noon.

U On Pe (2), Deputy Myook, made over, and U Ba Khin, Myook, received, charge of the Bokpyin Township, Mergui District, on the 6th January 1930, before noon.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee,

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce,

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

Calcutta, February 5.

The following is the presidential address of Mr. Faizulla Ganjee at the fourth annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce held to-day.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in proposing the adoption of the Fourth Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts of the Chamber for the year 1929. On this occasion I would make a few remarks on one or two questions of vital importance to the trade, commerce and industries of the country. But before I do so, gentlemen I feel I must express to you my most sincere thanks for the confidence you reposed in me by electing me as your Chairman for the last two years and for giving me the opportunity to serve the Indian commercial community. I would be ungrateful if I did not make a mention here of the very able and willing assistance that I have always received from the members of the Committee during the period of my Presidentship. Had it not been for their close co-operation with me, it would have been well-night impossible for me to carry on my responsible and arduous duties during my long term of office. I am therefore expressing here my warm thanks to all my colleagues for having made my task easy by their unstinted and valuable help. It was in April 1928 that Mr. Khaitan handed over the charge of this high office to me, as he was going abroad. In accepting this office then, I had no idea that I would be called upon to shoulder the burden for more than just a few months, and it was in that feeling that I accepted to serve as the President. That, however, was not to be, and I was called upon to continue for a period of another year. My task has been fairly heavy and I feel great relief to-day in handing over the charge of this responsible office to my successor who was also my predecessor, and I trust that his task will not be so difficult as mine.

The last two years were very arduous indeed for the commerce and industries of the country. The situation in the sphere of finance, trade and industries has been full of worry and anxiety to all concerned. and that being so, I have no zest for reviewing even in brief the events of the last two years and would not have done so at all had it not been for my feeling that the experiences of the past might give us good guidance for the future. I will, however, say this, that the state of almost all industries has gone from bad to worse and, indeed, some of them are on the brink of ruin and deserve immediate help at the hands of the Government who have heitherto remained studiously unsympathetic indeed. The Cotton Textile Industry has experienced an unparalled depression and labour troubles almost continuously during the last two years, and has been clamouring ceaselessly for additional protection from the Government which has hitherto failed to respond, in spite of the fact that no small part of the trouble in the industry is due to their blunder in the fixation of the ratio at the unjustifiable level of 18d., and to their Currency policy which has resulted in contraction of credit facilities all round. I hope the next Finance Bill will contain definite proposals for additional protection to the cotton industry to enable it to tide over its present difficulties and set its house in order.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY

In regard to finances, the situation is still gloomier. That the Country is being slowly drained admits of no doubts; that the purchasing power of the people of the country is dwindling is also certain; it is also true that the Government have done next to nothing to give effect to the desire of Mr. Snoden, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Government, for increasing the average income of the people of this country to enable them to consume more of British goods and thus to relieve British industries from their present depression. I am also convinced that this is due largely to the ill-suited financial policy of the Government which has had to contract currency to the extent of more than 22 crores of rupees during the current financial year, and had to raise the Imperial Bank rate of interest of 7 per cent on the threshold of the busy season, and to offer fantastic rates of interest on its loans and Treasury Bills. In the last annual report of the Department of Industries, Bengal, Mr. A. T. Weston, Director of Industries, a high official of the Government of Bengal who cannot be accused of being biassed are prejudiced against the Government, concedes that the industrial backwardness of India during the last fews years has been due to the constriction in the purchasing power brought about mainly by the financial policy. My advice to the Government of India on several occasions for reviewing the present financial situation with a view to assess the harm that has been done to the interests of the country by the compulsory maintenance of the statutory ratio at the higher level of 18d. and the reversion to a policy calculated to promote the interests of the country, has fallen on deaf ears. When, however, even high Government official are fully alive to, and mention in unambiguous terms the fact that the purchasing power of the people has been crippled as a result of the Government's financial policy, is it not time for the Government of India to reconsider their position, to abandon their policy of looking more to the interests of Great Britain than of India, and to agree boldly as trustees of this country to the appointment of an impartial Committee for reviewing the financial policy, with a view to bring it in consonance with the legitimate needs of the country, and thus to placate public opinion?

The last one or two years have witnessed the appointment of a large number of enquiries by Committees, Commissions, Conferences and Councils, e. g., the Royal Commission on Labour, the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee, the Salt Industry Enquiry by the Tariff Board the Court of Enquiry into Industrial Strikes by the Government of Bombay, the Banking Enquiry Committe—central as well as provincial, the Enquiry into the Import Tariff on Cottou Piece goods by Mr. Hardy the Soft Coke Cess Committee, the Road Development Committee, the inauguration of the Agricultural Research Council, the Merchant Shipping Conference, etc. etc. Let me hope that as a result of these enquiries by Committees and Commissions, the industrial future of India will improve, though the unfortunate experience of the past does not warrant such a hope. Enquiries have several times been undertaken with a view to the pass time and to disarm the criticism of the people that the Government are doing nothing. In some cases, the reports of such enquiries were delayed long in publication and in others action has not been taken on their major recommendations when it did not suit the Government to do so. Action is yet to be taken on the Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee of 1926 under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visweswarayya, the Report of the Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Enquiry), the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, 1923-24, the Fiscal Commission of 1921-22, etc. Instances can easily be multiplied where these reports are quietly pigeonholed by the Government, but it is not necessary for me to do so, as it is all too well-known.

MIDDLE-CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

The appointment of the Committee will, by itself, be therefore no panacea for remedying the burning unemployment problem among the middle classes for bringing about the amelioration of the people and the salvation of the country. For that purpose it is an imperative and paramount necessity that the Government should shake off their Laissez Faire policy in relation to trade and industries, and should be actively and earnestly prepared to help the industries by giving them a full measure of protection, and should develop the large areas of virgin land for purpose of agriculture on modern and scientific lines.

Nearer home, the situation in the jute industry is also causing considerable anxiety. Ever since the termination of the short-time agreement since July 1929 by the Jute Mills Association, the prices of manufactured products have been gradually declining and have reached a level where it is hardly possible for them to show the results of profitable working which they have been doing in the past. The fall in prices has brought about a severe depression in the industry which has hit all concerned, beginning with the industrialist and ending right down to the cultivator.

Such an acute depression in two of the largest industries in India simultaneously, cannot but bring ruin and starvation to the already impoverished millions of the country. It is high time therefore that the Jute Mills Association considered carefully the ways and means of bringing immediate relief to the industry from its present state, as otherwise the consequences would be disastrous.

The political situation in the country is also getting serious but I shall not dwell on it here. If however, in addition to the tenseness of the atmosphere in the political situation, the unrest in the economic sphere and the question of the gnawing poverty and the unemployment of the people is not solved, I am afraid, the result would be calamitous and I would warn the Government to consider this very carefully.

The industries of the country, I emphasise once again, must be protected at the present juncture and all avenues explored for developing the trade and industries of India. The recent announcement by the Government of India of their intention of appointing Indian Trade Commissioners at Durban, Alexandria Mombassa, Hamburg, Milan and New York for developing the trade of India is a very welcome step in that direction. The appointment of such Trade Commissioners has been urged by the commercial community, and I am pleased to find that the Government of India have taken action on this suggestion at least, I am, however, not satisfied to find that the Government of India contemplate the appointment of only to Commissioners this year. I would strongly urge upon the Government of India to appoint all these six Trade Commissioners at once without any loss of time, and particularly to reserve these offices for non-official Indians only who have been in active touch with the trade and industries of the country. It should be an essential qualification of these Trade Commissioners that they should be well-acquainted with business conditions, and local commercial practices. Then alone will they be well-equipped to discharge their duties for developing the trade connections between India and the foreign countries.

I must make a mention here of another subject in which the country has been taking a great deal of interest since the last 2 or 3 years. I am referring to the question of the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. As you are all aware, His Excellency the Viceroy convened a Merchant Shipping Conference early last month at Delhi with a view to arrive at a satisfactory settlement between the Iddian and the Britisher's view-points on the question of the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine. I greatly regret that the Conference has failed to arrive at any solution.

Let me express the hope that now at least, the Government will realise the imperative need of prompt and effective action for promoting the fundamental principle of the Coastal Reservation Bill which has the unanimous approval of the commercial community and the public, at the earliest opportunity.

I would make a passing reference to one other matter in which Bengal is keenly interested. Having accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture for the setting up of a Central Jute Committee, the Government of India invited commercial opinion in regard to its constitution and the methods of financing the committee. The various Chambers submitted their views on this subject long ago but the decision of the Government has not yet been announced. The need of such a Committee is very great, and I trust that the Government will announce the appointment of the Committee after a careful consideration of the views of the Indian commercial bodies interested in the matter, without any delay.

Gentlemen, before I finish my remarks today. I must refer in brief to the great ability and zeal with which Mr. M. P. Gandhi, our Secretary, has carried on the work of the Chamber throughout the term of my office

With these words, gentlemen, I propose the adoption of the Report.

An Interprising Young Men of Tavoy.

A correspondent writes:

The youngest son of the late M. Lubbai the former Agent of The British India Steam Navigation Campany Tavoy and Daw Kyi Hmyin was educated at the Government High School Tavoy. At an early age when still in school he began to take an active interest in matters connected with the welfare and advancement of his Town, and with this aim in view he conceived the idea that a Mail Service to supplant the Weekly service that existed would be a boon and a great advantage to all the business people of the Town. With this object in view he undertook a trip through the district and having satisfied himself that it was practicable to do this he put his scheme before the Government however at the time did not think that the conditions of the Town necessiated any quicker mail service and the question was shelved.

While still in School and on the breaking out of hostilities in Europe he was the first Burmese Student to apply to the Government to be sent out to the Military College at Sandhurst for Military training.

The Government were agreeable to do this and all the necessary preliminary arrangements were made, but unfortunately his family, his parents and other relations were averse to his doing this and much to his disappointment the arrangements fell through.

The matter of the Mail Service suggested by him is now before the Government and all arrangements are being made to give the scheme a fair trial and he as the first proposer of the scheme is more than likely to get the first option of refusal.

On relief by U On Pe (2), Deputy Myook, U Than Maung, Deputy Myook, is transferred from Tenasserim Township, Mergui District, and is posted to the charge of the Shwegyin Township, Toungoo District, vice U Ba Sein (4), Deputy Myook, transferred.

On relief by U Than Maung, Deputy Myook, U Pa Sein (4), Deputy Myook, is transferred from Shwegyin Township, Toungoo District, and is posted to Yedashe Township, Toungoo District, as Assistant Township Officer.

BARRED BY LIMITATION.

Appeal Admitted.

Sir Benjamin Heald and Mr. Justice Mya Bu disposed of the appeal Abdulla Khan vs. A. W. Moore and others.

Mr. Rafi appeared for the appellant and Mr. R. M. Sen for the respondents.

Their Lordship said in a suit on the orignal side of this court appellant sued the Clive Insurance Co. Ltd., Messrs. Watson and Son Ltd., and A. W. Moore, agent of Messrs Watson and Son, to recover Rs. 2250 as compensation for loss suffered by him reason of Messrs Watson and Son's negligence in respect of a motor car and in another suit the same A. W. Moore sued appellant to recover Rs. 448-6 on account of repairs to the motor car and on account of garage rent.

The two suits were heard together but separated judgments were delivered on the 29th of July 1919.

Appellant filed separate appeals against those judgments on the 29th of August.

The appeal against the judgment in the first suit was in time because appellant was entitled to an allowance of 19 days in respect of copies in that case but the appeal against the Judgment in the second suit was out of time by five days because the allowance for copies in that case was only 6 days. Appellant had applied for his appeal in respect of the second suit to be admitted after time under the provisions of Section 5 of the Limitation Act, and the question which their Lordships had to decide in this order was whether or not it should be so admitted.

The reason which appellant gave for his failure to file this appeal in time was that as the two suits were heard together and the judgments delivered on the same day, he thought that the time for appeal would expire in both cases on the same day. This was plausible but probably untrue.

Their Lordships said that the fact that appellant's appeal was field five days late seemed to have been due to stupidity rather than neglect and they would direct that the appeal be admitted after the period of limitation on under section 5 of the Limitation Act.

Appellant should pay respondents costs in respect of the hearing of this matter advocate's fee to be two gold mohurs.

Secretaries of States for Dominions and Colonies.

OFFICES TO BE SEPARATED. MR. VERNON HARTSHORN TO BE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

London February 7.

According to the newspapers, Mr. MacDonald has decided to separate the two offices of Secretary of State for the Dominions and The Secretary of State for the Colonies, at present held by Lord Passfield. Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M. P., will become Secretary for the Colonies as soon as the Simon Commission has submitted its report. It has not yet been settled as to who will be Secretary of State for the Dominions.

LORD PASSFIELD TO RETIRE

Lord Passfield is anxious to retire and Mr. MacDonald wishes to fill the vacancy by promoting a Minister not at present holding a seat in the Cabinet, but a difficulty is created by the law limiting the number of Secretaries of State in the House of Commons. Consequently one of the two new Secretaries must be a Peer.

A Government post will also be found for Major Attlee, who, however, is not destined for a seat in the Cabinet.

WANTED.

Wanted a District Engineer and an Overseer for employment under the Prome District Council on a salary of Rs. 300-20-800 and Rs.80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-230 per mensem, with efficiency bars at Rs. 120 and Rs. 190 respectively with usual Travelling Allowances admissible under the Travelling Allowance rules in force.

Candidates for the post of District Engineer must possess a Certificate of Competence from the Chief Engineer, Burma or an Engineering degree from the Rangoon University or similar qualification; and candidates for the post of Overseer must possess a certificate from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, or a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute or similar institution.

Both appointments are permanent but the selected candidates will be placed on probation for one year and must take up the appointment on 1st. April 1930.

Applications, together with copies of service-books, and testimonials, if any, will be received by the Chairman up to the 25th March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from the members of the Council and persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

MG CHIT, T. P. S.,
Chairman, District Council, Prome.
Dated the 7th Feb. 1930.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

LADY SIMON'S STRONGJNDICTMENT

Our proud boats that Britons never will be slaves seems to be a mockery. Slavery still exists in the British empire.

In Hong Kong, since it became British territory for the government of which our Colonial Office is directly responsible, slavery has been illegal. Yet the number of slaves in this Colony alone has been estimated at 20,000, and as recently as 1922 Mr. Winston Churchill was making attempt to have slavery abolished, despite the fact that slavery has been in law impossible in any British Colony for a hundred years.

There are still people in Hong-Kong who believe that the payment of money gives them a right to property in children. It was so fifty years ago! It is so to-day.

This is the amazing statement made by Lady Simon, wife of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon. K. B. V. O., chairman of the Simon commission on India, in a book she has just produced under the title of "Slavery" [Hodder and Stoughton, 12s, 6d.]

Lady Simon urges something should be done immediately to relieve the sufferings of people who are bought and sold like cattle, who have no rights over anything they may possess, and who are denied even the privileges granted to animals.

WITHOUT HOPE

These people work for no money, are without hope of any sort, and are liable to be parted from their wives and families at any moment if their owners care to sell them. They are lashed by whips if they do not work hard enough to satisfy their masters, are chained together as not even cattle are chained, are forced to endure long marches under a blazing sun for shipment to certain ports, and are cruelly tortured if they try to escape.

In Hong-Kong a woman pledged her daughter, aged thirteen, to a Chinese man as a servant, the man paying twenty dollars for her. He in turn sold the girl to a Chinese as an adopted daughter fot 100 dollars plus the twenty paid to the mother. The price of "redemption" by the mother was now rasied to 150 dollars.

The purchaser now treated the gril in the fullest and most brutual sense as his property, so she attempted to escape. The mother took the case before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but was told that no thing could be done as her daughter had been sold. The doughter was brought back to her master.

Slavery exist to-day in the Soudan, in Arabia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, China, Burma and Nepal, while enforced labour—another form of slavery hardly less terrible—is carried on still in Central and South America and other places.

CRUEL TORTURES

"Individual cruelties which would electrify any country in Europe with a spasm of horror hardly awaken the mild comment of a single street in China's grand modern republic. Floggings, suspensions, the pouring of boilling water over the hands, the amputation of a finger joint, gagging and tying up for forture with hot irons and similar cruelties are no uncommonly pretised upon these children' Among the cases of cruelty mentioned I that of a child who had been suspended by her owners from a ceiling, hanging by one rope which bound together both wrists and both ankles, and left in that situation all night. By the morning the poor limbs were so mortified by this ordeal that all four had to be amputated. At a very moderate estimate there are two millions of these slave children in China.

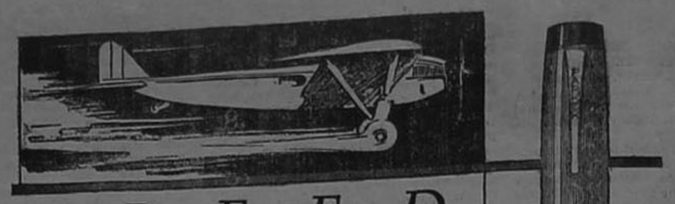
The upper land middle classes of China freely avail themselves of domestic slavery. because girls are cheap and if bought at the early age of four or five years will provide the owners with ten years' work before they are married of at a bargain, or handed over to that evil fraternity who make a trade of replenishing the rendezvous of ill fame in the great cities and ports.

Some time ago a raid was made open a blacksmith's shop in Shanghai. No fewer than thirty one boys between the ages of twelve and fiifteen were discovered in the building The boys were kept in strict confinement and compelled to work long hours both day and night. They were given only two meals of rice a day, and any lad who refused to work was handcuffed and suspended to a wall. No sleeping accomondation was provided, the slaves being obliged to take their rest on the floor. Marks on their bodies indicated that they had been burned with iron rods

"Watever slavery is in other parts of the magistrath, in Abyssinia it exists in every one of its ... is ... forms. In this remote and little know ... four try in North-East Africa slavery covers ... wide variety of servitude, from that of the little household slaves of the Christian priests to the wretched mutilated boys and girls who are carried across the sea and sold in the slave-markets of Arabia.

"Gangs of slaves, marching in misery, the men chained together in rows, and the women and children dragging themselves along beside the main body, can be seen by any traveller in Southern Abyssini to day. Some of these slaves are captured on Abyssinian territory, others in British East Africa others in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan."

Statistics prove that in 1925 in Nepal there were 52,000 slaves held in bondage by 15,000 slave-owners. One case mentioned in the book is that of a slave family consisting of husband, wife, six-year old daughter and a baby in arms. The owner decided to sell the husband, and in spite of the wife's broken-hearted pleadings she was obliged to go one way with her baby, while her husband was driven in the opposite direction with his six years old daughter. They knew they would not meet again—Tit Bits.



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FREE SPEECH IN INDIA

Mr. Benn's Attitude in and out of Office

Had Mr. Wedgwood Benn been a private member of Parliament to-day he would have been the first to challenge the Indian Government's conduct of the conspiracy trial which is still dragging out its wear length at Meerut. As a private member he would have been highly dissatisfied with the official answers he has given as Secretary of State for India. No one has a better record as a determined champion of liberty; no one has been less easy to fob off with the glib pleas of office. The acknowledged facts would certainly have roused Mr. Wedgwood Benn at least to demand an inquiry into present methods justice in India. The thirty-three men on trial at Meerut were arrested on a political charge as long ago as March of they have been denied bail and have already been in prison for more than eight months, while hundreds of documents and a cloud of witnesses have been examined; no good reason was given for the removal of their case to Meerut, where it would come before a magistrate and could not be tried before a jury; most disturbing of all, they are not even accused of committing "over acts", but have been arraigned on a vague charge of conspiring to deprive the King Emperior of his sovereignty. What would Mr. Wedgwood Benn have said of these things before he was Secretary of State for India? What good sport he would have made of the fact that among the documents the police were told to search for were "any books of English poems, more particularly the poems of Southey." Alass for the youthful follies of the most conservative and patriotic of poets laureate! And more serious, was the British Empire really so weak that it was necessary to indict on a charge of conspiracy a few youths alleged to have corresponded in invisible ink and to have sent each other Communist pamphlets under the title of hymn-books and Bibles?

Four years ago a group of leading Communists were prosecuted and convicted in England. Mr. Wedgwood Benn was a severe critic of the policy of Tory Government on initiating that trial. He argues, in an excellent articles in the "Contemporary Review" for January, 1926, that the trial was wrong on grounds of both expediency and principle. Several of his counts seem to apply with even more force to the present conspiracy trial in India. The charge against the Meerut prisoners, as set for in the speech of the prosecuting counsel, was in itself an affront to the usages of British justice. Mr. Langford James's prosecuting speech, which lasted several days, and which was circulated to the press throughout India, did not instance specific acts of sedition. He relied entirely upon a general charge of conspiracy, arguing that it is part of the thesis of Communism to overthrow the State by violence—a fact which no Communist denies and which needs no proof—and that such orgnisations as the Third international, the Pan Pacific. Trade Union and the Legue against Imperialism are in fact part of the Communist organisation and are directed from Moscow. From this it is argued that anyone in any way connected with Communism is party to a seditious conspiracy, whether or not the person charged can actually be proved to have ever contemplated any actions likely to lead to violence or intended to lead to sedition. That is a far reaching contention the dangerous implications of which have been excellently pointed out by Mr. Wedgwood Benn himself. If to aim at depriving the King-Emperor of his sovereignity is in itself a crime, then all active republicans are criminals, and the secessionist party in South Africa [to choose an illustration cited by Mr. Benn] are indubitably all guilty of a seditious conspiracy.

In 1925 Mr. Wedgwood Benn say that the type of prosecution was as practically expedient as it was vicious in principle. He pointed out that the selection and prosecution of a handful of men who haveexpressed a commonlty felt discontent in rather more pricise terms than malcontents usually use must give an impression of partiality and weaken confidence in the equal administration of justice. If that was true in England in 1925 it is certainly true in India, where the future depends in no small measure upon the good repute of British justice and where anything which tends to throw it into contempt strengthens not only communism but also the more extreme nationalist opponents of the British Raja A very cursory glance at the Indian press to-day will show the wide use made of the Meerut trial for anti-British propaganda. Of course it is easy to understand the reluctance of the British Government to interfere. Some of the arrested men are admittedly Communists they were arrested before the present Government came into office and interference with the course of justice once its machinery has been set in motion would only be justified in quite peculiar circumstance. The second Labour Government does not wish to be tarred again, however unjustly with that Communist brush which destroyed the first. The repercussions of the Campbell case are still fresh in their minds. Nevertheless the good name of British justice is more important than the camfort of any Government and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State for India, who is soon to be challenged again on this matter, will reply in a manner better calculated to allay the indignation that these trials have aroused in India and the anxiety which they have occasioned everywhere as to the efficiency, the speed, and the impartiality of British justice.—"Manchester Guarrdian."

THE RICE MARKET

6.2-30

The Local Rice Market continued to be gradually declining. Business was recorded as follows. Bassein Big miller sold small mill quality April 1000 tons at 360 Kanoungtoe quality 2000 tons at 360 362-8 March 2000 tons at 352-8 355 special April 1000 Tons at 345 and March 1000 Tons at 340 small Millers sold white Meedone Immediate Milling 50 Tons at 387-8 Before 10th February 15000 Tons at 385 small Mill Ngasein 350 Tons at 355 and Poozoondaung small Mill all February 800 Tons at 350 Other nominal prices were S. Q. Ngasein 370. S,Q. meedone 395. Loozain 355 Ngasein and meedone 330, 332-8. The Godown Rice market quotation were mill Sugandi 385,400 Long boil 370, 380. Boil Milchar 355, 370, Full boil Ngasein 340, 350. Half Boil 330. 340. Rangoon mill milchar 355 360 River line 345 350 Pyu 455 362-8 Boil Broken 170 200 Boil Bran 45 White Bran 52-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 510 Inferior 440 460 and new 420 425.

The paddy market continued weak prices were 135 136 Mandalay 138 Prome 138 139 Boat and 150 152 meedone.

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Reserves ...	Rs. 2,50,000	7,50,000
Deposits ...	Rs. 27,84,227	89,25,428
Investments ...	Rs. 8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets ...	Rs. 19,28,910	34,75,007
Advances ...	Rs. 26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid ...	Rs. 61,750	406,000
Net Profits ...	Rs. 1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on	12½ o/o	16 o/o
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OFFICE OF THE MINBU DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given for general information that All Burma District Councils Conference will be held at Minbu on the 7th to 10th February 1930, [both days inclusive].

BA SET
Chairman,
District Council,
MINBU.

MINBU,
Dated the 20th January.

Gyobingauk Orphanage : High School

MEETING OF ADVISORY BOARD

The meeting of the above school Advisory Board will be held on Sunday the 9th. February 1930 at 2 p. m. to discuss the matter of the removal of the Head Quarters to Rangon.

U THAN HTOON,
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Pegu Municipality

PEGU,
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မြန်မာပြည်ဟုဓရွေးကျွန်း၊

ခေတ်ကာလအသျောက်၊ဟုဓရွေးဆုပ်ချုပ်နည်းကို ထိုထားသည်အားလျော်စွာ၊ ဟုဓရွေးရယ်မှုမိုင်ကြောင်း နည်းစနှစ်ခုတည်းကသာဥပဒေများကို၊ အကြီးအကားရံ့ထင်ရှာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စိတ်ဝင်စားသော ပါ၍သည်ဖြင်၊ ထီးဆင်သွား ကိုယ်စားဖွယ်ကြီးတို့၏ ဝါတ်ပုံများကိုထည်း ရှိက်ဒွိဝ်ထည်ခွင်းထားပါသည်။

အကြီး ၁၈ကျပ်၌၊

ထျေးရွေး ၁၂ ပွဲ၊

ရာဇဓမ္မသတ်ဟကျွန်း၊

အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိ၌ဝက်မတ်ဝန်ကြီး ပင်သည်မင်းအကြီးရာနှင့်ထိုင်းသူဖြည်သားတို့ အိဆင့်အိထိုက်သော တရား။ ကျွင်ကြီအင် သောတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ကြောရေးသားသောကျွန်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မည်သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုဆင့်ထုပါကြောင်း

အကြီး ၁၆ကျပ် ၀၆

ထျေးရွေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ရသုံးသုတ်ဝ၌ ၃-ချုပ်၊ အင်းဝပြို ဘုန်းကြီးဆရာတော် ထရဝိမင်းဖြတ် ကိုးကွယ် တော်မူထော၊ ရှင်မဟာသိဃဝံသရဂို့ကိုးကျော်သည်၊ ကျွန်းဝန်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ထောက်ခံချီးမြှင့်မှုရဒါထာရှစ်ဟောက်တို့၏ ဆဆ္ဆုပ္ပတ္တိကို စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

အကြီး ၁ ကျပ်၊
ထျေးရွေး ၀၆၊

ကောင်းဆပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရေပ်ဌာ၊ ကျောင်းသားများနှင့်၊ ကျောထက်ဝဲ ဝဲသုခပါသုတိုင်းတို့ ထက်ဝွတ်ထုပ်ရန်အထူးသင့်ထျော်ကွပါသည်၊

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အကြိုး ၅ထျပ် ထျေးရွေး ၃ထျပ်၊
မန္တတာမောင်မိုင်းဆိုင်းသောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရေပ်ကြီးတွင်သောင်းပါးဆရိုးပို့ ထြတာဝေ၊ကဗျာထေးချိုး၊ ဥွေးချိုး၊ ဝေချိုးသံချိုးသံထေးကိုရွှန်းထော်၊ မဏ္ဍုန်၊ချောက်၊ ဥတု၊ သဖြန်၊ အိုင်ချင်း၊ထွင်းချင်း၊ ပိုချင်း၊ တခံခြင်း၊ ထေးထပ်ထေးဆစ်နှင့်ညွှဲ၊ ကြာဦကာ၊ ဗိုဆင်ဦကာတို့မှစ၍၊ ဝတ္ထုများပါ အမျိုးမျိုး ရဲရဲစင်ထုံး ရေးသားထားသော စာရေပ်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထျေးခြင်း ၆-၁၂-၀၊
စာရေပ်အနှင်းထော်ထာရိ၍ ၆-၄-၀ နှင့်ရောင်းပါသည်၊

ဟုပန်ပြည်ထောဝတ်ရိုးများနှင့်

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရေပ်၊

ဟုပန်ပြည်၌၊ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ ဒေ ထိုင်ခဲ့ထွားသော ရာသန်းတော် အခွင့် ဦးညွှန်မကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး ား အမျိုးဦးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ဟုပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အထေ အထျင်ဒုတ်သားနည်းနှုတ်ထွေ အထွေတို့ကို ရုပေါင်းထေးသားသော စာရေပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အကြိုး တပ်၊

ခံသမာဓိထက်သံဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေပ်ကြီးနှံ့ထိထည်ပိုင်ဝံ၊ အမြင်ကိုမှိုင်ဝံသော ဗျတ်ထေးပြီးများ ဝိဒုထုံးနှုံ့၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြန်မာမှိုင်ဝံ ဝိဒုထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါဂိုရှိ၊ဖြည်သူအများတို့ အထွေထ်တထွ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ခဲ့၊ သမ်းထောရေးဇာတ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံထုတ်ခရဦးဂု-တိ-အေ-ထေးသား၊ အင်သော စာရေပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသန်ရှင်းဖြေဖြစ်သောဂကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့်ရေးထား ပါသည်၊

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ဈေးရင်း ၁၀ချပ်၊ ဝေဖျာဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ပဲဂူးရာဇဝင် နှုန်းတွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

၎င်းစောတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဇ္ဈတာဆရာဒါရိုင်ကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သာရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချုံး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရှုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊

မထီခက်နှုန်းထွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဇ္ဈတာမောင်နှိုင်းပြင်ဆင်ရိုက်နှိပ်အပ် သော၊ အထက်ပါစာရှုပ်မှာ၊ ပြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းတော်ထွင်းခဲ့ကာ၊ ပြင်ဆေ စောတ်စာရှုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဟန်းနှင့် ပုဏ္ဏားကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊မင်းသွီး၊ ထက်စွဲတော်မှစ၍၊ ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဒေါ်ကာဒ်ခန်းတို့မှာ၊ ထေး နာ်သောဇာတ်ဒေါ်ဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့တတ်ရွာနည်း ပုဂုခန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄ပဲ၊

ယဇရထျောဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ် များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အဆိုင်းပြအများထုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာလွှားချယ်ပေါင်းရရှိ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံးတော်ရဉီးထိန်းမောင် ရေးသား ပြုစုရာရုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ယခုအခါ ဥပဒေ ရုပ်ဟိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီမင်း၊ သင်းရဲသားမလွှေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် နှံ့ ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုတ်ကျွတို ကိုယ်တိုင်ဆဖြဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃၇ပဲ၊ ဈေးရင်း ၁၀ချပ်၊ ဈေးဖျော ၁၂ပဲ၊

ပဲဂူးရာဇဝင် နှုန်းတွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

၎င်းစောတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဇ္ဈတာဆရာဒါရိုင်ကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သာရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချုံး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရှုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊

မထီခက်နှုန်းထွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဇ္ဈတာမောင်နှိုင်းပြင်ဆင်ရိုက်နှိပ်အပ် သော၊ အထက်ပါစာရှုပ်မှာ၊ ပြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းတော်ထွင်းခဲ့ကာ၊ ပြင်ဆေ စောတ်စာရှုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဟန်းနှင့် ပုဏ္ဏားကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊မင်းသွီး၊ ထက်စွဲတော်မှစ၍၊ ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဒေါ်ကာဒ်ခန်းတို့မှာ၊ ထေး နာ်သောဇာတ်ဒေါ်ဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့တတ်ရွာနည်း ပုဂုခန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄ပဲ၊

ယဇရထျောဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ် များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အဆိုင်းပြအများထုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာလွှားချယ်ပေါင်းရရှိ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံးတော်ရဉီးထိန်းမောင် ရေးသား ပြုစုရာရုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ယခုအခါ ဥပဒေ ရုပ်ဟိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီမင်း၊ သင်းရဲသားမလွှေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် နှံ့ ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုတ်ကျွတို ကိုယ်တိုင်ဆဖြဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃၇ပဲ၊ ဈေးရင်း ၁၀ချပ်၊ ဈေးဖျော ၁၂ပဲ၊

ပဲဂူးရာဇဝင် နှုန်းတွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

၎င်းစောတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဇ္ဈတာဆရာဒါရိုင်ကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သာရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချုံး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရှုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊

ဖွေးလဲဖွေးတယ်။ လှလဲလှတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဇီဇဝါအသားလှရင်း။
တဖုလင်း ၈-ပဲ နှင့် ၁၂-ပဲစီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း
အာဖခံညှင်းသတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-ပဲစီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခန်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဗေလမျက်စဉ်း။
တဖုလင်း ၆-ပဲစီ။

ဘီးလင်းတန်းချပ်၊ ဒိုးတုတ်ကြီး၊
ထက်ပဲတန်းမြို့၊ ပညာဝန်းနေးထိုက်၊

ဝက်နှံဝဏ္ဏ၊

ဝက်နှံ ဝဏ္ဏကို စီရင် ရေးသားသော ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဖွာ၊ ရာဘာနာပုံဝဏ္ဏ၊ ရုံထောက်မောင်စံ ရှားဝဏ္ဏ၊ ထိန်းထိုက်ဝဏ္ဏ စသော-နာမည် ကျော် ဝဏ္ဏများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဘွဲ့ဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှံဝဏ္ဏဖွာ-ရတနာပုံဝဏ္ဏ၊ ရူပနှုန်ဝဏ္ဏတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး ဖျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဏဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဏ သွားဖွာများစွာဖတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရွာသူ တို့ဒွိအထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့းမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

၏ဝဏ္ဏသွားဖွာ၊ ထူများ၏စတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဏ ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆိနှင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင့်၊ အလွှာသားဆေးနှင့်ထည်း ဖြည့်နှက်စွာပါ ရှိပါသည်၊ ဘတ်ရွာသူတို့ဖွာ၊ သတ်တရားပွား များ၍၊ တော်ထားဖြတ်ကျွံမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်သူ ဖြည့်တွင်းနေရဲကိုး၍၊ နက်ကြိုက်၊ လူကြိုက်၊ ထုက်ရွှက်စွာ ကျန်နှုန်ဝင်သော အချက်အ ထက်များကုံထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဏဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတို ရပြီးသူ၌၊ အသားရှင်ဝဲ-အင်ဦသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိမ်ခေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တရုပ်ဝှာင် ၁၀ပဲ၊ ဈေးရွာများ ၆ပဲ၊

ကောသာထိရိမင်းထွန်းနှုန်းပွင်းစောတ် ထတ်ကြီး၊

ရွှေဟောင်း နွောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကို၊ ဆိသွယ် ဖွတ်သွယ်-နှည်းဆိုးသွယ်-အဆိမွာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ဖွဲ့ယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဏကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊

ထရုပ်ဝှာင်အ ကြိုး ၁၀ချပ်ဝဲ့ပဲ၊
သိပေါမင်းတရားကြီးအဆုံးဖြတ်၊

မြန်မာဖြည်တွင်း နေ့ဂက်ထုံး ဝိုးနုပ်ချပ် မင်းလုပ်သွားသော၊ မိဒိတို့၏အရှင်သခင် သု ရင်မင်းမြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာထု ပျိုးတိုင်း ဆိုရှာထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အမြဲနှဲ့ဖွာ ကြပါ။

တရုပ်အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊
ဈေးရွာများ ၄ပဲ၊

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ထွန်းခဲ့သောကာလွှာစစ်ကြီးကြောင့် ကံဆိုး ကြောင်းတွေ များနှင့်၊ ဝဝံပုံများမ ထင်ပွာ ပုံနှိပ်ထုံးသောနေ့ခန်ကြောင့်ထောင်စစ်ဆိုးစန်း ကာရုပ်သည်းစပုံသုတ ထုထားသူများအ ထွက်များစွာသင့်လျော်မခဲသည်။

နံ့ဘီးပေး တတ်ထား နှင့် ထုသူတွဲ၊

ပေးရင်းအထိုးငွေတေးနှစ် ၀၁)

ယံရလျှော့ဈေးထအုပ်)

၃-အုပ်တွဲတစ်ပါတည်းယူလျှင် ၅ပဲ၊
စာအုပ်ထောင်းစားထုံးထူများ ၃၆ ၁၀၀
ထိုး ကိုတခါထည်း၀ယ်ထလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့
ခွဲပေးစါတည်း ထူဒိုယတိုက်၊

နှုန်းကုန်မြို့၊ ဒုတိယ ထုရုဏ်းကြီး တောင်ပို့ ထက်စောင်းထနှုန်း။ ဆင်နှုန်စါတ် ၆၂ စာအုပ် ထုံးသည် ကဗျတ်ကြီး ခေါ် ဝေဝင်မြစ်နှံ့အား။ ထွန်ခဲ့ထုံးထုတ်၌ ရွေးချယ်ထုတ်ပြသော စာ အုပ်အများဆုံးတို့ထုံး ဆုံးဝိုင်းထုံးထားဖွယ် အပြစ်မြင့် ရွေးချယ်ခဲ့ရန် ခန်းဝါထိုက်ပြီ၊ ဖြစ်ပေါ်သောကြောင့်၊ အထုံးဒွိုကြသောရသနှုန်း နှင့်ထူးအရေးကြီးသည်း ၎င်းဆုံးသူ ထိုးဖိ ထုံးဖြစ်ပေါ်စေးစောထုံးကဖြစ်စေး အထွေးတ ယူဒွာထားဝဖိုးထွန်ခိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

ရုံးထုံးဖြစ်

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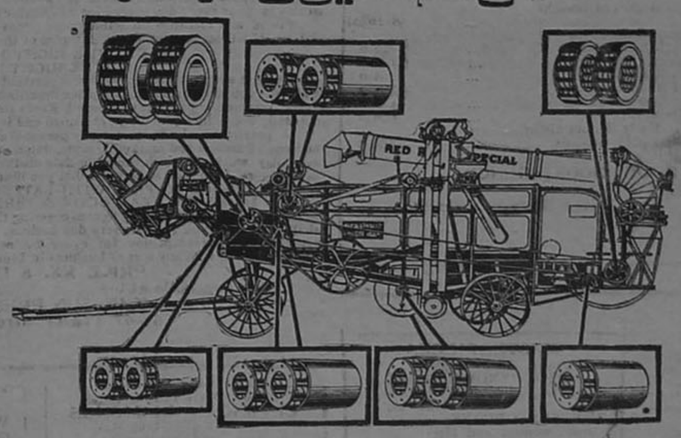
လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များဝမ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။
လယ်လုပ်ငန်းတွင်—ကျွန်းမပါဘဲနှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း
သွားရောက်ကြည့်ရှုစေလိုပါကြောင်း။



ဝံပုံးဖိစကြိတ် အဝိုင်း ဖြင့်ပုံကြီး ရွာနေ-မြေဝိုင်ရှင်- ဦးဘထိ-ခေါ်ဝေါခဲ့ပုံတို့၏လယ်ထွင်းကောပေါင်း-၇၀၀-ကျော်ကိုးယခုမှစ်ဖွင့်၊ ကားထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက် ဖြင့်-အစ အဆုံးတိုင်း၊ ကွဲ-နွား-အလွတ် ငှက်နှင့်သာ လုပ်ကိုင်လာခဲ့၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထ ဖြောက်ပြီးလျှင်၊ နောက်ဆုံး လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သော- ကောက်လိုင်း များကို၊ ဖိုထိုး လော်ရိနှင့် သယ်ယူ၍၊ စပါးနုပ် ဖွေ့စက်ထွင်း၊ ကောက်ဖိုင်းကို ထည့်လိုက် ရုံဖွနှင့်စပါးများသည် ဖွေ့ပြီးသား စင်ကျယ်စွာ ကျလာပါကြောင်း။ ၎င်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် တနှစ်လျှင် တခါမှသာ ဖြင်နိုင်ပါ၍၊ ယခုပေပေါ်ဝါရိသ အထိသာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

မြန်မာပြည်တဝိုးထည်းကိုယ်စားလွှယ်။
မြန်မာပိုင်းမြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ခါတ်မီးဘိုကာ၊
နံပါတ်-၃၂၇။ ဒါလဟိုဇီလမ်း။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

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GREAT BRITAIN'S PLACE ON THE SEA

How the Five-Power Naval Conference can give us Security and Economy

The most important event of 1930 is going to be the Five-Power Naval Conference, wrote Douglas Jerrold in a Home paper in mail week. We may either emerge from it with the two great objectives of security and Economy safely attained, or we may come out of it committed to continued and continuous spending at the present inflated rate and without security.

The satisfactory element of the problem is that security and economy go together ! the disquieting element is that for lack of any proper public understanding of the problem we are likely to forfeit both. Happily it is not too late for sane counsels to prevail. To help a little to this end, letus get the main points clear.

The first point to realise is that the navies of all the five Powers attending the Conference are pledged to defensive warfare only. Once war begins there is at sea no distinction whatever between defence and offence.

The fact that the Powers are pledged to go to war only in selfdefence or in defence of the status quo is, however, a vital point when we are considering the size of the navies of all the sea Powers. Once agressive warfare is ruled out the size of navies must and can be governed by their maritime responsibilities. These responsibilities are three : the length of coastline, the length of communications and the volume and character of the sea-borne trade.

Here is the first yardstick and only test of part—. And here are the figures, the needs of Itlay being taken as the unit :—

	Coast.	Communications.	Sea-borne traffic.
British Empire	9.5	11.2	17.8
U. S. A.	9.5	3.2	7.6
France	2.3	2.3	3.6
Japan	3	1	2.3
Italy	1	1	1

These figures are those of the French Ministry of Marine. They must be regarded as rough guides only and variovs adjustments must be made, but they have, as adjusted,a unique, because the second and vital consequence of the decision of the Great Powers to abstain from aggressive war is that the requirements of the maritime Powers must be judged by reference to the navies of the weakest and not of the strongest Powers.

Unless this is realised the forthcoming Conference will throw on all the nations an intolerable burden of armaments while prejudicing fatally the security of England, America and France.

QUESTION OF ARMAMENT

Other navies apart, to keep open (or closed at will) the channel of sea communication, the minimum needs of nations are determined by definitely calculable factors regarding the speed, range and armament of the mercantile navies of the world.

The shipping to be considered, as Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond has demonstrated, is the vast bulk of shipping which steams at 16 knots or less. The next question is the armament which can be mounted on these ships. Expert opinion puts the maximum that can be safely and usefully mounted at ten 6in. guns.

The logical and indispensable requirement of maritime power is thus—other navies apart, a sufficiency of warships of the minimum size and armament necessary to control and direct the operations of these merchant ships, the number being determined, of course by the length of coastline and communications and the volume and character of the sea-borne trade.

There are some authorities who hold that the size of invidual ships could be definitely fixed by reference to this yardstick, which would give us as maximum unit for all Powers a ship well under 10,000 tons steaming at not more than 28 knots and armed only with 6in guns.

There is only one objection to such limitation. A single squadron of battle ships appearing in any sea would, at one stroke, drive all these minaiture navies off the sea and control the world. In naval warfare there can be no parity between quantity and quality, where the quality is below the ideal —i.e., the maximum in destructive power.

Such a squadron could not be built in peacetime by any party to the limitation agreement. It could be built by any other Power, and in war-time the limitation would give an unassailable advantage to the Power with better shipbuilding resources and firmer control of raw materials. The Power which first build such a squdron would win the war without another shot being fired.

The small cruiser remains, howver, our indispensable yardstick. With this units to calculate by and with our adjusted table of comparative responsibilities, we get a total tonnage requirement for the weakest Power by which all total tonnages can be computed. As to limitations of individual size, there is a definite and practical test which can and should be applied,

The strength of battleships is an absolute and not a relative quantity. Given a sound strategic conception of war and proper dispositions, a battleship with a limited tonnage and a moderate armament can defy any supership by reason of economy in horse—power and greater cruising range combined with guns capable of the maximum effective range but not of wasteful and ineffective ranges.

FOUR FINAL POINTS

Experts mostly put the tonnage of such a battleship as 14,000 tons and the armament at 13.5 guns. These technicalities cannot be discussed here, but it is certain that a drastic limitation of size is practicable and it must be insisted on. The maximum permitted must, however, be of absolute value, else the difficulties foreseen under a limitation of the fleets of the Powers to light cruisers would recur.

Here then we have our final yardstick :—

1. Limitation of navies by reference to maritime responsibilities.

2. Limitation of navies by reference to the requirements of the weakest, not of the strongest Power.

3. Limitation of total tonnage by reference to the defensive and offensive capacities of armed merchant ships.

4. Limitation of individual ships by reference to the absolute standard of effective strength.

The value of our second yardstick can now be clearly seen. If the navies of the lesser Powers insist upon a higher tonnage than is actually needed for the defence of their trade routes and communications, this tonnage will be available as a striking force which will wrest the control of communications from any navy, however numerous, which is built merely with a view to the protection of its vital communications.

If for friendship's sake we agree to less than parity with America, it remains a vital concern of both the great maritime Powers that the security of their vital communications from other attacks should not have to be maintained at a fabulous and growing cost, because of the building of surplus tonnage by Powers whose maritime needs are relatively secondary, and who are thus in a position to strike a fatal blow at English or American security, while they lay themselves open only to a secondary wound.

This is the reason, and as we can now clearly see, the compelling logical and practical reason, why the scaling down of armaments must be begun with the armaments of those Powers whose interests are not predominantly maritime.

PROBLEMS OF LIMITATION

To those who say that a predominance of ships equivalent tonnage such as on the basis of true parity America would have over Japan, and we should cave over America, if limitation is by total tonnage equated to the maritime responsibilities and not by categories, there is a simple and complete answer, If the tonnage is related to the length of the communications of the different Powers, such tonnage is not available for offensive action.

To concentrate a disproportionate number of ships in one area would be to expose some portion of the chain of communications, which would immediately be broken at that point.

The other vital issue at the forthcoming Conference is the right of blockade. Here there is a need for plain speaking. It is ridiculous to suppose that the desire of other Powers for tne abandonment by us of our time honoured doctrine is inspired by the fear that the blockade may injure us. The submarine menace is no menace at all, and the Continental Powers know it. The complete answer to submarines was that fact is known to every naval expert.

THE RIGHT TO BLOCKADE

We are being asked to give up the right of blockade. not because it will hurt us, but because it enables us to interfere with the wars of other Powers. We must not surrender that right. A war is either just or unjust. To say that in a war the unjust party must be allowed to feed and equip its armies while armed justice stands and looks on is so much folly.

It is just as absurd to allow an enemy nation to supply itself by sea as it would be to keep the railways open across the opposing lines of trenches. In the name of commonsence. let us be clear on this point.

Mandalay Defamation Case

AMICABLY SETTLED

Mandalay, Feb. 7: When the defamation case filed by S. A. S. M. Rangasawmy Chettiar against Mr. Y. D. Motala, Editor, "Rangoon Daily News" came up for further hearing before U Thi Han, Special Power Magistrate, to day, Mr. P. K. Bose, Advocate on behalf of the accused, filed a petition informing the Court that the parties had arrived at an amicable settlement by the accused undertaking to publish in his paper contradictions of the allegations against the complainant, The case therefore has been compounded. Mr. S. D. Vardon, Advocate and Mr. K. C. Sanyal, Advocate, appeared for the complainant.

IF THERE ARE REALLY SPIRITS.

DOES IT MATTER ?

All of us, during the past week, have been trying to believe, or pretending to try to believe, in spooks, wrote Gerald Gould in mail week in a London paper, They are part of the Christmas atmosphere. No Christmas number was complete without its ghost story. To shiver—once a year—over the supernatural is almost as delicious as to load the digestion—once a year !—with a Christmas dinner. But for most of us it is an idle game. The odd thing is that there are some people [and they number among them some of the finest and most ingenious minds of the day] to whom the belief in what I have irreverently called spooks is not an occasional amusing pretence, but an article of passionate and fervent faith.

The Spiritualists expect us to believe in spirits. What they mean by spirits, it will be interesting to discuss. But, personally, I cannot believe.

CANNOT BE PROVED,

I do not suggest for a moment that the "manifestation" of mediums are fradulent. I do not deny for a moment that things occur which can not be explained by the ordinary laws of science, or that people sometimes display powers which other people cannot understand. There are many things which I believe without understanding. But I do not believe in spirits.

Enthusiasts will immediately challenge me: "Have you studied all the evidence? Have you frequented seances? Have you investigated the phenomena at first hand?" To which I reply that I have not, and that I have no intention of doing so. I see no point in it. For, if all the alleged phenomena were proved true by incontestable evidence I still should not be able to see that the existence of "spirit" was established; and, if all the phenomena were proved false, we should only be invited to examine more! You cannot prove a negative. That is the ultimate and fundamental strength of the Spiritualists' case. One could never conceivably show that they are wrong. Even if it were possible for any single individual to attend all the seances of all the mediums, even if he were satisfied that every one of them was a conscious or unconscious fake, he still could not furnish an actual proof that the next seance to be held would not be a Spiritualist triumph.

And in fact, of course, no single individual can cover the ground. The ordinary man, with his limited time and opportunities must be willing to accept what others tell him.

In fact, that is what we do about almost everything in life, We cannot investigate at first hand all the assertions and assumptions which we accept and on which we act, I, for instance, happen never to have seen Mr. Baldwin, but that does not make me doubt Mr. Baldwin's existence. We accept the facts which fit into the framework of our general experience. They may include the most incredible scientic discoveries, things at which our fathers would have laughed or fainted away. But we accept them because they fit. Does that appyl to Spiritualistic phenomena ?

THE SPIRITUALISTS' CASE.

The Spiritualists case, as I understand it, is this. They believe that there exist beings who are identical in personality with human beings now deceased; and that on occasion one of these beings, or spirits, proves his identity, by communicating through a medium, or by automatic writing or by some similar method, "veridical" facts which only that being could have known.

Most of the facts communicated obviously prove nothing about spirits or the after-life, since they are merely given in confirmation of what is already known to one of the experimenters; and, if we are asking for mysterious methods of communication, it is just as easy to believe that the suggestion comes from the conscious or unconscious mind of the "sitter" as from a world of spirits.

EXPERIMENT FAILURE.

For actual evidence, there would have to be communication of facts known to nobody on earth, and only subsequently found to be true. The experiment has frequently been tried, and has frequently failed.

I do not assert that there has never been an appearance of success; but I do not think it is even claimed that this particular proof has been established so frequently, so absolutely, by such overwhelming impartial testimony, and with such complete exclusion of all possibilities of coincidence, that the rest of us must believe in it as we must believe in existence of a famous stateman whom we do not happen to have seen with our own eyes,

And if it were established, what would be proved ? That something, somewhere, somehow, has information which no living person possessed. Certainly not that that something was the spirit of a departed human being.

UNINSPIRING PICTURE.

I once spent a great deal of time analysing scores of cases submitted to and published by, the Psychical Research Society. They contained much evidence of what is called telepathy, the mysterious connection of two minds without the aid of external signs. They contained no evidence whatever of the survival of bodily death.

Now, I admit, this, proves nothing. You cannot prove a negative ! If I had examined thousands instead of scores, it would still have proved nothing. There might always have existed the special case somewhere elsei But what my analysis show me was the state of mind of those who wished to believe,

I myself believe in the survival of bodily death, for I cannot imagine the destruction of any form of energy, btu I say that it is no provedby all the facts which the Spiritualist allege, even if one accepts those facts without question.

And I say further that, even if it were proved, it would not matter. For (and this is the vital point) the picture of a future life presented by those facts is indefinite and uninspiring.

WHAT REALLY COUNTS.

Take Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond". Sir Oliver Lodge is a great and good man, and the impulse which led him to write that book deserves every sympathy. But it is built up on "evidence" which Sir Oliver, I venture to think, would never have regarded as such in his physical laboratory; and it tells us nothing clear, vital or inspiring about the future life. Nor, I must add, does any other Spiritualist literature that I have read.

And that is the test. That is what counts. All the great faiths, discoveries and revelations of mankind have led us on to something, have given us assurance of something, finer and surer than we knew before.

Many Spiritualists are sincere, and in the true sense spiritually-minded, Many of the facts they assert are doubtless impressive. But they have not proved the survial of bodily death, which in any case, without any assistance from them, the great bulk of mankind has always believed in; and, even if they had, they would have failed to tell us anything important about it.

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Sein Win U Kyaw Pe Yar Shein 1
San Shwe Mg Hlaing Sein Mg Thwai 2
Aung Kywe Mg Ba Naung Thin Maung 3
Win Pe Aye U Aung Thu Ba Sein 4
Tote:- Win Rs. 41-1, Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 19, Rs. 18-8.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2, and 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 48 2/5 secs.

1-30 p. m.

THE PEGU MODERATE PLATE (Div. III.)—About 5. Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,300; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under that have started in a race but have not won during the Current Season.
(Maidens not eligible).
Nyun Hlyan [Mg Kya Hmyin] Po Thaung 1
Yowaru [M. N.'s] Mg Kauk 2
Jubilee Nyun (Ma Pu) Mg Thwai 3
Ma Thaung (Mg Sa Yin) Sa Min 4
Tote:—Win 129, Places Rs. 38, Rs. 14, and Rs. 17.
Won by 1 1/2, 3/4, 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 12 1/5 secs.

2 p. m.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE Div. II About 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,600; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Australian Griffins 14-2 and under, imported and drawn for by the Stewards, R. T. C.
Fortune Mr. G. Anderson. Sein Ok 1
Grayling (Mg Ba Win) Tun Nyun 2
Vulcan Mr. B. N. Burjorjee Baker 3
Golden Arrow Mr. E. S, Khandia Mox 4
Tote:—Win 621 Places Rs. 59-8, Rs. 7, Rs. 7-8.
Won by 3-4, 1, neck.
Time: 1 min. 36 1-4 secs.

2-30 p. m.

THE PEGU MODERATE PLATE (Div. II).—About 5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1600; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under that have started in a race, but have not won during the Current Season [Maidens not eligible.]
Patrick Sein Mg Thein Maung Tun Nyein 1
Ruby Star Saw Ohn Kya Mg Thwai 2
Darling Than Mg Po Tay Po Tha 3
Quilina Mr. B. N. Burjorjee Baker 4
Tote:—Win Rs. 18, Places Rs. 7, [Rs. 9, and Rs. 9-8.
Won by 2 1/2, 1, and 1.
Time: 1 Min. 12 secs,

3 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. IV.—About 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1300; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A divided handicap flat race for Bumabred poies 12-3 and under. (Maidens not eligible.)
Shwe Pyi E. Kin Mg Glay Tun Nyein 1
Captain Cuttle Mg Tar Sein Ok 2
Aung Mingala (Md. Esoof] Thin Mg 3
Pigeon Hawk (Mr. S. M's) Ba Htoon 4
Tote:—Win Rs. 19-8 Places Rs. 8 Rs. 26, and Rs. 9-8.
Won by 1, 1, and 1.
Time: 1 min. 46 4/5 secs.

3-30 p. m.

THE PEGU MODERATE PLATE Div. I.—About 5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under that have started in a race but have not won during the Current Seasons, (Maidens not eligible.)
Daung Yin Mr. A. E. Kassoo Ba Htoon 1
Diamond Star Md. Ebrahim Ba Din 2
Tin Myaing Ma Sein Po San Mya 3
Hla May U Hpu Gaung Kyaw Hlay 4
Tote: Win Rs. 25-8 Places Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 26.
Won by 1. 1, and neck.
Time: 1 min. 11 secs.

4 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. III.—About 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,600; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under. Maidens not eligible.
Thaindawa Ko Mg Tint Ba Yin Glay 1
Toe Aung Mg Hla Pe Ba Htoon 2
Thein Tin Mg Ba Kyar Po Tha 3
Wike Ohn Mr. A Razak] Aung Bala 4
Tote:—Win Rs. 23-8, Places Rs. 8, Rs, 8, and Rs. 11-8.
Won by neck, 2, and 4.
Time: 1 min. 45 secs.

4-30 p.m.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE Div. I.—About 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Australian Griffins 14-2 and under imported and drawn for by the Stewards, R. T. C.
Parwiz M. N.'s Naung Tin 1
Laughing Water Mr. A. H. Dowood Mox 2
Digger Mr. A. G. H. Jewa Tun Nyein 3
Zev M. N.'s Mg Kauk 4
Tote:—Win Rs. 94-8, Places Rs. 49-8, and Rs. 16.
Won by 1, short head, short head,
Time: 1 min. 35 secs,

5 p. m.

THE BURMA CUP.—About 1 1/2 Miles.
Winner a Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.
A handicap flat race of the value of Rs. 15,000 for Burma bred ponies 13-1 and under,
Thein Mauk [Mg Ba Kyar] Po Tha 1
Sein Aung (Mr. Holman Hunt] Ba Shwe II 2
Tha Aung [U Po Aung) Mg Thwai 3
Kan Baw (Mg Ba Win) Tun Nyein 4
Tote: Win Rs. 132-8 Places [Rs. 30, Rs. 15-8, and Rs. 11.
Won by short head, 1/2, and 1.
Time: 2 min. 58 1/4 secs.

5-30 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. II About 7 Furlongs.
Winners Rs, 2000: second Rs, [800; third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 under. Maidens not eligible.
Best Mg Ba Kyar Ba Hla 1
Toe Naing Ma Mya Mai Po Toke 2
Myo Nyun Ko Maung Ba Sein IV 3
Thabye Aung Ma Tua Hlaing Hla Din 4
Tote:—Win Rs. 154-8, Places Rs. 36. Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 9.
Won by neck, 1/2 and 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 45 1/5 secs

6 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. I.—About; 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 600. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under. [Maidens not eligible].
Win Sin Mg Tun Tin Ba Shwe II 1
Ace Prior Mg Ba Kyar Po Tha 2
Thaung Dee U Thin Tun Nyein 3
Sammer Mr. Mapara Kan Gaing 4
Tote:—Win Rs. 6-4-8, Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 9, and Rs. 11.
Won by 1/2, 1/2 and 1-2.
Time: 1 min. 43 1/2 secs.

AUTHENTIC RELIC OF BUDDHA

A New Discovery

Mr. H. Hargreaves, Officiating Director General of Archaeology, reports the discovery by Mr. A.H. Longhurst of the Archaeological Survey of what appears to be an authentic Nagarjunikonda (Nagarjuna's Hill) 'an ancient Buddhist site on the right bank of the Krishna river in the Palnad Taluk of the Guntur District of the Madras Presidency, resulting in the discovery of numerous sculptures of the Amravati School and important inscriptions in Brahmi characters of relic of the Buddha, and one which cannot fail to excite interest throughout the Buddhist world.

Since 1927 excavations have been carried out by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, of the 3rd century A. D. From these records, which are engraved principally on the shafts of stone pillars belonging to a large ruined Stupa, we learn not only that this monument was founded by a princess named Chantisiri of the Ikkhaku dynasty which was ruling in the Andhra country in the lower Krishna district during the second and third centuries A.D., but also that these pillars formed part of a "Stupa called the "Mahachaitya" or Great "Stupa" and that this monument had been consecrated by the deposit of the relic [dhatu] of the Budda himself. According to Dr. Hirananda Sastri Government Epigraphist, the exact wording [translated into English] of the majority of the inscriptions is "sanctified by the sacred dhatu of the perfectly Enlightened One."

Mr. Longhurst in his excavation at this site has disclosed the remains of this Great Stupa which was originally a massive brick and was a plastered cupola resting on a drum or plinth—feet high and 102 feet diameter. The whole of the upper portion of the dome has disappeared but when complete could not have been less than 60 feet in height. It was surrounded by an encircling brick wall, probably about 5 feet high, enclosing a procession path (pradakshina patha) 13 feet wide, access to the sacred space [within being afforded by four gateways 14 feet wide at the four points of the compass. Of the enclosure walls and gateways only the foundations now remain. In simplicity of style the Great Stupa seems to have been similar in appearance to some of the Stupas of about the same age existing in Ceylon. The top of the drum is provided with a terrace 7 feet wide encircling the base of the dome. On each of the four sides facing the gateways the terrace projects, forming a rectangular platform 5 feet wide and 22 feet long. Set up in a row on each of these four platforms was a group of five lofty limestone pillars. Of these only two pillars still stand erect, but the position of the others is still marked by their broken bases. It is on the lower portions of the shaft of these pillars that most of the inscriptions occur. In plan the monument takes the from of a wheel, the spokes of the wheel being represented by brick walls radiating from the centre of the structure, while two inner circular walls divide it into 40 little chambers which were filled in with earth.

BROKEN POT

While excavating one of these outer chambers on the north side of the stupa Mr. Longhurst discovered a broken earthenware pot filled with hard red earth in which a few white crystal beads were embedded near the surface. This earth was removed and carefully sifted, and a tiny round box 3/4 in diametre containing a fragment of bone about the size of a pea was found inside. This together with a few gold flowers, pearls and garnets, had originally been placed inside a small silver casket shaped like a miniature stupa and two and a half inches in height. The silver casket was unfortunately found in a corroded and broken condition but a replica has been made Relics were usually deposited in the centre of stupas but as this is the only relic recovered from this stupa it is in all probability the very relic of the Buddha himself mentioned in the inscriptions and the one which sanctified the Mahachaitya,

TEMPLES

Other important discoveries made at Nagar Junikonda include four Buddhist monasteries, six temples and several smaller stupas, some of the latter being faced with sculptured limestone slabs similar in style to the beautiful Amarovati bas' relief now in the British and Madras Museums. Some of these sculptures show what the more elaborate stupas of this period were like when intact, and also the appearance and position of the group of pillars on each of the four sides of these monuments. Besides a number of these upright slabs, over a hundred magnificent panels illustrating scenes from the life of the Buddha and other subjects were recovered. The explorations at Nagar Junikonda have been resumed by Mr. Longhurst and the result of his further researches will be awaited with interest.

THE PADDY CROP IN BURMA.

Suggestions to Improve.

The following lecture was delivered by U Mg Gale, Representative Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., Rangoon at the Second District Agricultural Conference and Show held at Bassein on the 30th and 31st January and 1st February, 1930.

If you were to ask the average cultivator or landowner what was wrong with the paddy market he would tell you the price was too low, yet if you were to ask a Miller the same question he would say the price was too low. They were both wrong, what the cultivator should have said was the profit on Paddy cultivation was small, the cost of production being about the same as the price buyers were prepared to pay for paddy, while the miller should have said that his buyers could obtain rice grown in other countries at a cheaper rate than he could offer.

We all know that rice is more or less the "life blood" of Burma there being roughly some 12 1/4 million acres out of a total of 16 1/4 million under paddy and when for some reason or other the crop is not good or the price poor, i.e., the cost of production being equal to the price that can be obtained for the crop, trade of the whole province is adversely affected.

Burma is not the leading country for rice she was before the Great War at which time being practically the only exporting she, country, had more or less the monopoly of the world's markets. Other countries once importers such as Siam, Indo-China are now exporters while Europe, one of the largest consumers of Burma irce, is now producing it in large and increasing quantities, while Japan is more or less self-supporting in this respect.

REMOVAL OF EXPORT DUTY.

There have been several suggestions to help to bring back to Burma her lost trade and they have, with one exception all cenered round a way to reduce the price to the overseas buyer. The removal of the Export Duty on rice was suggested, but as the Government wants the money obtained from this duty it simply means that if it is taken off, a tax on something else will be put on to get back the money so lost. The Government never starves. Another suggestion was to lower the rate of exchange on London down to the prewar level of 1s. 4d. As to the advisability or otherwise of this, it is hardly a subject for discussion at a meeting of this nature, but it is sufficient to say that if the above two suggestions were put into operation, the price the millers could pay the cultivator would be about Rs. 16 per cent, baskets morejthan they can at present and I personally think the respite so obtained would only be temporary. What we must look for is something of a permanent nature.

The first thing Burma must do is to improve the quality of the grain both from the millers and consumers point of view. With better types of grain some of the "luxury" markets can be captured but great care is necessary to see these superior types are not mixed with inferior grades.

As regards this improvement of grain the Agricultural Department is doing most excellent work in selecting, breeding, etc., good types and have I understand distributed many hundreds of baskets of these improved grains.

LACK OF FUNDS

It may not be out of order to refer to the Report on the Working of the Agricultural Department for the year 1928-1929 wherein the Director of Agriculture called attention to the funds allocated to his Department and pointed out that the sum granted is some 1.3 per cent. of the Land Revenue, the lowest of any Province in India, as against 4.8 per cent. for Central Provinces, the largest. Their lack of funds has undoubtedly hampered the work of the Department at a time when it most needs them, not only for the necessary capital to carry out reproduction of good types of seed, but in propaganda work in the districts to demonstrate to cultivators and landowners the advantages of cultivating a particular strain of paddy as well as the best methods of growing, etc.

The second thing that must be done is to find a means to lower the cost of production of Burma paddy to under that of competing countries by a method that will still allow the landowner to make a profit out of his land.

HENRY FORD'S CLAIM

Henry Ford has shown that by increasing the production of his factories he was able to reduce his prices and if the yield per acre of paddy land can be raised we can lower the price and still make a good profit. It must be remembered that it costs as much to plough, plant and reap a field producing 50 baskets good paddy as it does one producing 20 baskets of an inferior grade.

How are we going to get our fields to produce larger quantities of paddy than they are doing at present? The answer is "Fertilising". Each and every year a considerable quantity of plant food is taken from the soil in the form of paddy and never replaced except in a few places which get a layer of silt during flood time, This continuous drain of plant food naturally lowers the yield of the land and there will come a point when it will not pay to work such land.

In Spain and Italy, where intensive cultivation and fertilisation are carried out, the average yield per acre is 5860 and 4052 lbs. respectively, while Japan produces 2873 lbs. and Burma only 1500 lbs.

QUESTION OF MANURE

Cattle manure is one of the best fertilisers known but, as the quantity available is, in comparison with the area under cultivation, small, we must fall back on artificially made manures to fill its place.

There are ten elements that go to make plants and it has been found that in the average paddy land eight of these are present in quantities sufficient for paddy, but there are two, Nitrogen and Phosphorus that are insufficient to give maximum yields especially the former.

If you want to build a house and have an insufficiency of two of the necessary articles to build a house you can't get a good house. The same thing can be said about crops, if the soil has not two of the necessary elements in sufficient quantities, you cannot get good crops.

FERTILISERS.

These however can be replaced by artificial manures and it has been found after many years of experiments with them at the Government farms at Hmawbi, Myaungmya and Mandalay, that profits i.e., the value of the extra paddy so obtained after deducting the cost of the fertiliser, as high as Rs. 24-6-0 per acre can be obtained by their use on land normally yielding 25 baskets-in other words by the use of a fertiliser the land was made to produce more than twice the normal crop.

Now what does this represent in money? Instead of a landowner getting Rs. 40.0.0 for his crop off one acre, assuming paddy is Rs. 1-60-0-0 and the yield is 25 baskets, he will get some Rs. 80.0.0 less cost of fertiliser say Rs. 60-0.0 net for each of his acres. On this basis the cost of paddy to the landowner after paying for labour, fertiliser, etc, is about Rs. 100.0-0 per cent, baskets. He can therefore afford to lower his price and still make a good profit which will have the effect of bringing buyers to Burma for supplies on account of the attractive price.

If only 10 per cent. of the total area under paddy was fertilised say 1,250,000 acres and were made to produce 20 baskets more per acre than they do now, you would have 2,500,000 baskets at the low price of Rs. 140. 0. 0. per cent. baskets say Rs. 75,0,000 more money in the country for people to spend with the consequent benefit to importers.

By the careful use of the fertilisers and growing of selected types of grains, the cultivator will get more profit than he does now, the miller will be able to get a good touput through his mill, while the overseas buyers will be able to get supplies at a cheap rate and with cheap supplies at hand there is every possibility that new uses will be found for rice and demand increased thereby.

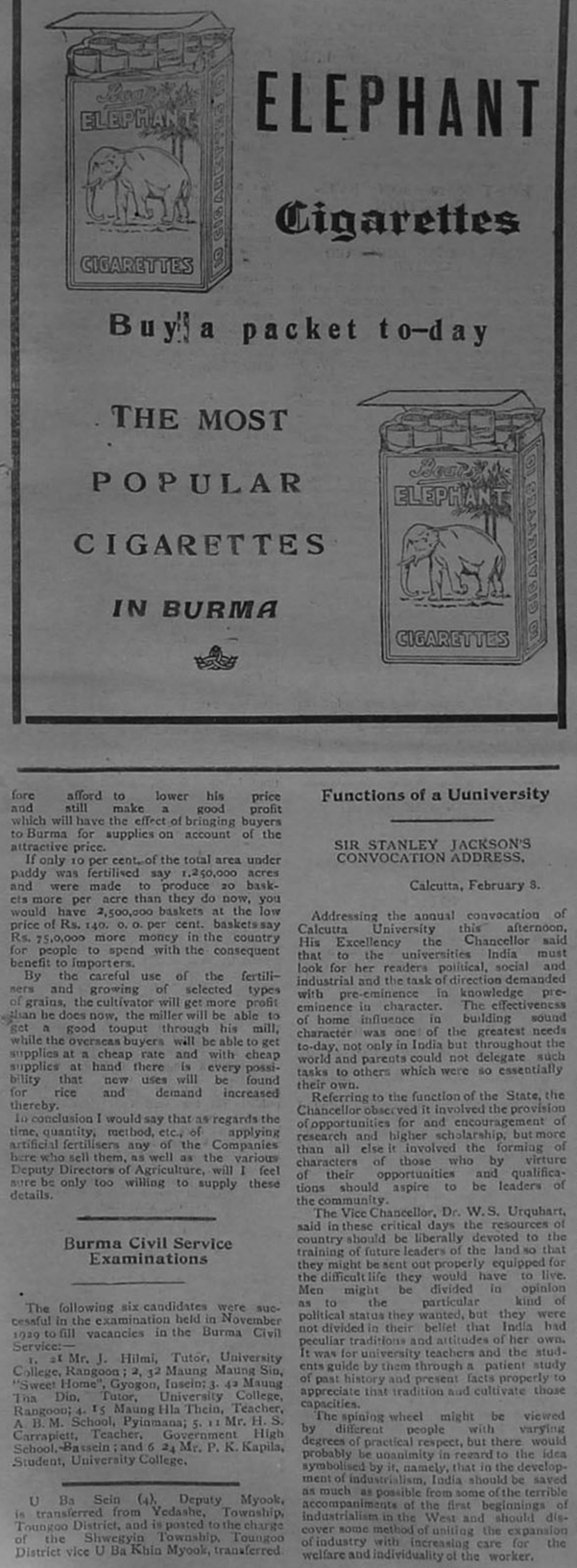
In conclusion I would say that as regards the time, quantity, method, etc., of applying artificial fertilisers any of the Companies here who sell them, as well as the various Deputy Directors of Agriculture, will I feel sure be only too willing to supply these details.

Burma Civil Service Examinations

The following six candidates were successful in the examination held in November 1929 to fill vacancies in the Burma Civil Service:—

1. 24 Mr. J. Hilmi, Tutor, University College, Rangoon; 2. 32 Maung Maung Sin, "Sweet Home", Gyogon, Insein; 3. 42 Maung Tha Din, Tutor, University College, Rangoon; 4. 15 Maung Hla Thein, Teacher, A. B. M. School, Pyinmana; 5. 11 Mr. H. S. Carrapiett, Teacher, Government High School, Bassein; and 6 24 Mr. P. K. Kapila, Student, University College.

U Ba Sein (4), Deputy Myook, is transferred from Yedashe, Township, Toungoo District, and is posted to the charge of the Shwegyin Township, Toungoo District vice U Ba Khin Myook, transferred.



Functions of a Uuniversity

SIR STANLEY JACKSON'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

Calcutta, February 8.

Addressing the annual convocation of Calcutta University this afternoon, His Excellency the Chancellor said that to the universities India must look for her readers political, social and industrial and the task of direction demanded with pre-eminence in knowledge preeminence in character. The effectiveness of home influence in building sound character was one of the greatest needs to-day, not only in India but throughout the world and parents could not delegate such tasks to others which were so essentially their own.

Referring to the function of the State, the Chancellor observed it involved the provision of opportunities for and encouragement of research and higher scholarship, but more than all else it involved the forming of characters of those who by virture of their opportunities and qualifications should aspire to be leaders of the community.

The Vice Chancellor, Dr. W. S. Urquhart, said in these critical days the resources of country should be liberally devoted to the training of future leaders of the land so that they might be sent out properly equipped for the difficult life they would have to live. Men migit be divided in opinion as to the particular kind of political status they wanted, but they were not divided in their belief that India had peculiar traditions and attitudes of her own. It was for university teachers and the students guide by them through a patient study of past history and present facts properly to appreciate that tradition and cultivate those capacities.

The spining wheel might be viewed by different people with varying degrees of practical respect, but there would probably be unanimity in regard to the idea symbolised by it, namely, that in the development of industrialism, India should be saved as much as possible from some of the terrible accompaniments of the first beginnings of industrialism in the West and should discover some method of uniting the expansion of industry with increasing care for the welfare and individuality of the worker.

Monarchy in Britain

It was reported the other day that, when Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as Prime Minister greeted the King at the opening of the Naval Disarmament Conference, His Majesty's hand-shake was not a mere formal performance, but was noticeably warm and personal there must have been some who still fetherish confused ideas about Socialist Ministers and War-time pacifists, who must have viewed the plain evitence of friendship with suspicion, if not distaste writes F. W. Wilson in New India. I remember when Mr. Macdonald's first Ministry took office that certain papers offered their sympathies, for what they were worth, to the King and Queen for having to experience contact with the rough, if worthy, members of the Labor Party who were occupying posts either in the Household or in the Ministry. The truth as a matter of fact, is far different from what was expected or hoped. The relationships that existed between the members of the Labour Cabinet and the King were most cordial on both sides, and indeed it would be difficult to parallel since the days of Disraeli a better harmonybetween Ministers and the Monarch. The respect was mutual. The King was treated with courteous but manly deference. There was no aycophancy, no undue respect for his opinion, yet at the same time his views were treated as an honest expression of opinion and examined in the light of the other facts. The King, for his part, was only too delighted to meet frank, fresh and original minds, who knew their work and had views of their own about most matters, and who, above all, could bring the human touch into affairs of State. Court officials were astounded at the way in which the new Ministers put themselves at ease in the Royal presence, and viewed with surprise the daily growth of confidence and mutual respect. The Prime Minister himself enjoyed the confidence of his Sovereign to a peculiar degree. There is something superbly and supremely aristoratic about Mr. MacDonald few modern statesmen have been able to look so impressive in Court-dress, and an experience of men and matters gained all over the world has given him the ability to meet any one with success, and to move in any circle with confidence. It will be found when the history of this first Labor Ministry is written, that the friendship of the King for Mr. Macdonald has been a most decisive and important factor.

The position of His Majesty in modern political life is a peculiar and all-important one. Removed as he is from party politics, and brought up to view all questions with an impartial and detached mind, he unconsciously becomes the depository, after a few years, of experience, and of a vast amount of constitutional knowledge and political precept. He is always in the position of being able to give advice rather than to receive it. Unlike the Prime Minister of the day, he is in closer touch with the feelings of the Opposition. The Prime Minister only hears second-hand political gossip or views expressed in debates The King can send for any member of the Opposition, and is entitled to hear his criticisms and suggestions. One of the most important duties that falls to Lord Stamfordham is the careful correlation of opinion on all political matters for submission to His Majesty, and there is probably no private secretary in the world who daily passes in review such a variety and complexity of subjects. Under the Constitution, it is popularly supposed that the political powers of the King have practically vanished to zero, and theoretically this is so; but it is a curious paradox, and one typically British, that the greater the growth of democratic control in Parliament and over parties the more securely established has become the position of the King. It is a result which has been brought about, partly by the inherent and obvious faults of a democratic system which needs checks as well as balances, and partly by the personal character and gifts of the last few Sovereigns. There is no getting away from the fact that, long before her death, Queen Victoria had become more of a myth than a reality, and was clutching on to a theory of Kingship which was only removed from criticism of the most acute nature because of the Queen's sex and age. She was peevish, petty and autocratic, and her Ministers put up with her rather than acquiesced in her practices. Her son and grandson, with more modern ideas and a greater understanding of and sympathy with the world around them, have set a standard of quiet, hard work, never flamboyant or theatrical, humdrum, if anything, but essentially in touch with the century. One of the most remarkable things in the history of the English people is the way they have grown out of and lived down every tendency towards Republicanism There have, of course, been theoretical believers in this form of Government, but they have always sulked advancing any active policy which would bring about a change from the present system. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was once notorious as a full-fledged Republican, and the Queen was seriously warned not to visit Birmingham when the father of the late Foreign Secretary was Mayor of the City. Like A. J. Cook in more modern times, Chamberlain discovered that, in practice, Royalty is not such a bad thing, and that, if it lives up to its old traditions and keeps to its own self-imposed standard, its position is really impregnable. The present King could not be described, even by his greatest admirer, as a brilliant man, or as possessing any extraordinary gifts; but it is quite possible to assert, without any fear of contradiction, that there has probably been no Monarch in history whose constant, persistent, honest, daily labors have been so fully rewarded with the loyalty and love of his subjects. The King's greatest gift is a full and capacious memory, an understanding sympathy with the human problem, and a splendid sense of justice. He brings these qualities to bear on all the multitudinous political questions that are submitted to him, and the slightest deviation from what ought to be is quickly detected by the Crown. In this way his influence is extremely strong. It is, for example, an open secret that it was his determination to avoid further bloodshed that forced Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues to settle the Irish business. Again and again, when there have been tricky constitutional situations, the King's sane, impartial and essentially patriotic advice has prevailed, and has been freely and thankfully accepted by puzzled Ministers. Indians who have had the privilege of meeting and talking to the King report the kindliest sympathy with the Indian problem. His knowledge of India is probably greater than that of most of his Ministers, and he has distinct views of his own as to the position India ought to occupy among his Dominions. Some of his lesser-minded subjects, obsessed by a misplaced sense of racial superiority, might do well take a lesson from the King, and learn how to behave themselves with colored races.

A recent German observer of political life in England found it hard to explain why the most advanced—from the point of view of accomplishment-of the Socialist parties of Europe was so devoted to the Monarchical form of Government and after advancing various theories, all of which failed to satisfy him, he came to the conclusion that the real reason lay in the Englishman's gift for political reality—a reality achieved despite the rigid rules of logic. You can hear at any street-corner almost, in England, a denunciation of wealth and capitalism. Occasionally you will hear theoretical Republicanism advanced, You will never hear a word against the King and Queen, or any member of the Royal Family. There must be in every State a visible and titular Head. You can call him a President if you like or a King, but there must be some one to represent the State and to perform the decorative functions which contact with the world demands. The Presidential system is open to countless abuses. Human nature corrupts even the ballot box. The hereditary Monarch is free from such degrading influences, and knows that in these days of enlightened and informed criticism the sanction of his position is his own work and the way in which he discharges his manifold duties. In an amusing and sometimes malicious satire recently published, Laurence Housman uses an apocryphal life of a typical Victorian Royal Duke to preach a conception of Monarchy which will appeal to most people. He complains that we have a commercial use for Monarchy, but not a courageous one, and that there are times when the Crown can perform an act of public reparation on behalf of a Nation and bring untold benefits. Mr. Housman is not particularly distinguished as a student of Indian affairs, but there are two paragraphs in which he illustrates his theory which deserve to be quoted and remembered in this country:

"In recent years a bloody and blundering crime was done by the agents of Great Britain at a place called Amritsar. The Government denounced the act and dismissed the perpetrator of it; the country was ashamed of it; but nothing was done sufficiently expressive of the Nation's sorrow and shame to touch and convince the hearts of the Indian people. Shortly after we sent out the Prince of Wales as our representative to India. The ill done at Amritsar made the success of that official visit impossible; native feeling was expresed in a boycott which followed the Prince wherever he went. It was then in our power to make Royalty the symbol of our conscience for the reparation of a great wrong; but we had not the courage or the

Continued on page 8

The management of the Burma School of Commerce conduct their business from 1st January 1930, under the new name and style as:—

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 12 1930

The Difference

GRANTING that the recent announcement of policy by the British Government is a sincere one, and conceding that the British promise for the establishment of Dominion Status in our country is not to be broken as in the case of the previous ones, the difference between the British Government and the people of this country lies in the determination of period in which Dominion Status is to be a reality in our country. It is particularly significant that the British Government is non-comittal in this respect, though not unfrequently its spokesmen and agents both here and in England made utterances which meant to convey the idea that Dominion Status must be of slow and gradual evolution. Only the other day, the Governor of Bengal in the course of his speech at the annual dinner of the Calcutta branch of the European Association said: "It is obvious that real progress in Constitutional Government in India cannot be made at break-neck speed without the gravest dangers to the country's general welfare." This statement may be taken as the typical opinion of the average Britisher.

The theory of gradual evolution in the development of self-government for us, as frequently propounded by the Britishers, is sometimes put forward in the guise of a caution. Of course, there may be some who sincerely think that there would be red ruin in the country if Dominion Status is granted to us immediately and completely. But, in the majority of cases, we think the British counsel for gradual progress is not entirely free from the inherent prejudice with which the Britisher would, by the circumstances of the situation, look at the problem. At any rate, an outsider who has nothing to do with, or no interest whatever in, the perpetuation of the present subjugation of millions of our people might with some justification advise us to be patient in our struggle for freedom. But when this theory of "gradualness" has been propounded in and out of season by the Britishers themselves, nay, what is more, when this has often been adopted as the reason for delaying or deferring the establishment of Dominion Status in our country, we cannot help saying that there is every justification to suspect the sincerity of British counsel for gradual evolution. What really goes to augment thus suspicion is the niggardly and parsimonious manner in which the British Government has accorded sanction for the progress of our country in the struggle for the realization of Dominion Status.

As against this close-fisted and grudging policy of the British, the minimum demand of the people is the immediate grant of full Dominion Status. We may leave out of consideration the agitation for Independence as an extremist movement, which would ever be present so long as the people are placed in the category of a subject nation. But there can be no denying the fact that even the moderate school of thought in the country is insistent in claiming the immediate establishment of Dominion Status. In fact, the minimum demand of the people is full and immediate Dominion Status and there can be not a shadow of a doubt in this direction. And the obvious question that arises is how are we to adjust the difference between British policy of "gradualness" and the people's minimum demand for immediate grant of Dominion Status. It is of no avail for the British Goverment to play the part of political mentors in the discussion of our costitutional problems. This sort of arrogant assumption will only serve to further exasperate the people, as it has already done so, to a damaging degree.

If sincerity is the living sentiment of the British mind, we have every hope that the difference of opinion regarding the period of fulfilling the British pledge could be readily composed. But the trouble is that the British Government has never materially and substantially gone further than a bare declaration of policy, which alone can hardly be taken as conclusive evidence of sincerity. Considering the problem from its various aspects, we think that our minimum demand for immediate Dominion Status is fully justified. Besides, this minimum is irreducible in view of the present conditions prevailing throughout the wide world. To do so would result in doing unpardonable harm to the future generations. The present situation is most critical. Much depends upon the British attitude. A ready nod of assent by the British Government to the irreducible minimum of the people would at once go to create peace, plenty and prosperity among the people and to further strengthen the bond of union between Britain and our country. But a refusal to concede to our minimum demand,—we shudder to think the consequences of such a situation. We do not in the least mean to hold out a threat. Nor do we intend to be an alarmist. Ample are there signs of of what may happen in the case of Britain's refusal to come to terms with the people. We should be prepared for the worst, but till such time as the conclusion of the proposed Round Table Conference comes, we may still hope for the best.

EAST RANGOON BYE-ELECTION.

MR. M. I. KHAN DECLARED ELECTED.

The votes polled at the bye-election on Saturday to the Legislative Council for the East Rangoon Indian Constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji were counted on Monday at the office of the Collector, Rangoon Town, Mr. W. T. Palmes who was the Returning Officer in the presence of the candidates or their representatives. The counting resulted as follows:—

Mr. M. I. Khan	2619 votes.
Mr. Md. Auzam	2,360 votes.
Mr. A. Narayana Rao	2,065 votes.
Mr. D. J. Daniel	391 votes.
Total	7,435 votes.

Mr. M. I. Khan was declared duly elected.

Mr. M. I. Khan was garlanded by his friends who were awaiting the result outside and he was also the recipient of numerous congratulations.

LETTER OF APOLOGY TO PRESIDENT OF SENATE.

Cape Town, February 8.

Mr. Boydell has addressed a latter to the President of the Senate apologising for the scuffle in the Senate lobby, in which he and Mr. T. S. Warwick figured. Mr. Warwick is still suffering from concussion, but is progressing satisfactorily.

OFFICE OF THE BHAMO MUNICIPALITY.

Dated Bhamo, the 22nd January 1930.

NOTICE

An auction sale of the right to collect license fees under the head mentioned below for the year 1930-31 (from the 1st April 1930 to the 31st March 1931) will be held by the President, Bhamo Municipal Committee, at the District Court, Bhamo at 11 a. m. on Monday the 3rd March 1930.

LICENSES TO BE AUCTIONED.

[1] The right to collect Bazaar Daily Collections.
(2) The right to collect Bazaar Monthly Stall rents.
(3) The right to collect Camping Ground Fees [i. e. -/4- for each animal.)
(4) The right to collect Grazing Ground Fees (i. e. Re 1 for each animal per annum.]
(5) The right to collect Fruits, leaves and flowers from the trees within the Municipal Limits.
[6] The right to collect Tolls on Vehicles.
[7] The right to collect Pawn Shop License Fees.

CONDITION OF SALE.

[1] When the amount to be paid for any of the above mentioned rights does not exceed Rs. 100, it shall be paid into the Municipal Fund within forty-eight hours of the sale, when the amount exceeds Rs. 100 one fourth of the whole amount shall be paid into the Municipal Fund after the fall of hammer or otherwise the right will be sold afresh at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, The balance to be paid by eight equal instalments to be fixed later.

[2] The purchaser shall execute an agreement for the proper collection and payment of the instalments and for due performance of the contract and furnish Cash Security withing 10 days of the sale. The purchaser shall pay cost of stamped paper and registration fees,

[3] Copies of Licenses can be seen in the Municipal Office during office hours.

(4) For furthers particulars apply to the Municipal Secretary.

Sd: F. V. CLERK,
President
Bhamo Municipality

Gossip & Grumble.

BY SHWAY KYAY.

"Send us the men who do the work, For which they draw the wage."

There runs a passage in the long rigmarole of a press communique issued by the Rotary Club, in whose membership includes the big bugs of Burma. I hope they will act up to what they preach and that their weekly enjoyment at the Strand will not be in the way of discharging their duties. A good Lunch is a good stimulent for work but my observent eyes generally see a certain big bug dozing off in his chair after return from the Strand and postponing the passing of judgement of the cases from week to week. "Service" may be the motto of the Club but to some members, "Service" means not by them but by others to them. And it is due to such officers that Reds are becoming prominent in India. Fortunately for Burma Buddhism is a strong barrier against the inroads of Bolshevism. A green journal, however, predicts the substitution of Bolshevism in place of Buddhism, which I hope is still far distant, in spite of the approach of the "Wipati Kut."

x x x

The find of a Bomb in the British Museum and the playful actics of Mlle. Sabine Metche, a student of the Sorbonne, with high explosive should set at rest certain ardent critics who think bomb throwing originates in India. According to a news item in the Morning Post, Mlle Sabine Metche, who is following the science course with a view to getting a diploma in Chemistry, was discovered by the head of the laboratory with nitric acid, glycerine and guh cotton which she mixed and enclosed in small receptacles convenient for being used as bombs. Enquiry established the fact that since the ejection of two girl students for not paying their rent, relations between Mlle. Metche and her landlady had been strained and it is her intention to take personal revenge in the form of a symbolic gesture of blowing her enemy to bits.

Imitation is the best form of flattery and why blame the Indians for complimenting the western pioneers ? The remedy is simple, especially in India. Feed the people up and with an heavy stomach, they will soon slumber. Now with hungry stomaches and thin, lean bodies, they become saucy, spiteful and "Sans" Sense of proportion.

x x x x

"These healthy tamashas plenty sickness bringing, Sir" runs the cartoon of the bureaucratic oracle of Sparks Street and there is much truth in it, too. I am afraid I must admit the worthlessness of such tamashas and I think the energy and money spent there should be directed in another direction. The demonstrations shown were not in fitting with the place. At such a place Demonstrations should be Delirium Tremers due to excess of alcohol, Paralyis Agitans, Tabes Dorsales, etc., of para-Syphititic types, nervous [exhaustion due to repeated loss of sleep at nights, as a consequence of repeated dinners, dances etc., and the dangers of old folks getting young wives, etc. I understand that there is much heart-burning among a certain section of workers, in that after three weeks' hard labour, they did not get the benediction publicly from the head of the Province. I am surprised that even now there are people who believe that dark skins [will get equitable treatment. Why grumble white the remedy lies in their own hands? It is time my friends realize that that is their weakness that is prolonging the slavery of the Burmese people. Men of intelligence and ability as they are, why cannot they forego the luxury of motor cars and be content with real healthy feet ?

x x x

So long as the political issue is not settled, so long will the Burmans be "nobody" in their own land. And so long as our educated and intelligent people are enamoured of services under Government, on the plea of poverty, yet rolling luxuriantly in motors cars and sipping whisky and soda, so long will the political issue be decided against the Burmans. And these officers have no heart for the poor people, while they will run to politicians when they get kicked by the white Thakins. No, it is idle to expect fair treatment, so long as the people are deprived of their inherent right of sovereignty. In no place or sphere is the Burman treated well. For instance, look at the St. John Ambulance Association and its First Aid lectures and examinations. Out of curiosity, I counted through the list and found only three Burmese names out of twenty-five. While they get only one chance each, an Indian gets 12 chances—so examinations and 2 lectures ! Why is that?

British Capital Invested in India

1,000 CRORES: METHODS OF EMPLOYING THE FUNDS

The importance of our financial stake in British India, writes Mr. M. C. B. Sayar, late Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to The "Financial Times," is fully recognised probably, only by a limited number of experts. Most people have no real conception of either its magnitude or diversity. Many merchants, bankers and manufacturers who are actively engaged in the trade would probably find it hard to arrive at even an approximate computation of the actual amount of the capital and services which is represented thereby. External capital enters India in such a number of forms that any calculation must be largely guesswork.

In the main, investments made by persons who are not of Indian domicile in property of any description in India fall into four groups—namely, (a) Government loans (b) municipal and other public borrowings (c) holdings in sterling joint stock companies domiciled outside India in rupee joint stock companies, (d) investments in partnerships and all similar ventures of every description other than joint stock companies.

FORMS OF DEBT

Manifestly, any sum given in respect of the last category must be purely arbitrary although undoubtedly of substantial dimensions. For the other items a certain amount of statistical detail is available, but except in the case of State indebtedness, is either out of date or too general in character to be of material assistance.

Government returns show the amount of the outstanding indebtedness of the Central and Provincial Governments and municipal and other public institutions. Local loans raised by the various statutory bodies, such as municipalities, district boards, port trusts, improvement trusts and the like also admit of more or less accurate computation.

It would, no doubt, be safe to assume that the greater part of the sterling portion of these, including the London enfaced rupee debt of Government of India, is still mainly held by British investors, although an increasingly large proportion has lately been transferred to Indian ownership. In any case the aggregate holding of non. British nationals is not likely to exceed the amount of rupee debt held in India by European firms and individuals.

At 30th September, 1929, the nominal amount outstanding of the Indian Government stirling debt guaranteed by the Secretary of State stood at approximately £261,000,000. To this must be added the guaranteed capital raised by railway companies (including debenture stock and debentures) and the capital portion of railway annuities in the process of discharge, for which the Secretary of State is also liable, and may be collectively put at £120,000,000.

WAR LOAN LIABILITY

In addition, India is still liable to the British Treasury for a further £17,000,000 in respect of the Five per cent, British War Loan, being the balance of the voluntary contribution towards the cost of the war.

It is impossible to determine the proportion of the rupee loans—either state or local—held by investors in this country but various municipal borrowings and the sterling loans issued by the major port trusts and the Calcutta and Bombay Improvement Trusts might add another £10,000,000 to the above total. In round figures it is probably safe to estimate the aggregate British capital represented in the first two categories [Government guaranteed and municipal and other public borrowings] in the neighbourhood of £398,000,000.

When we turn to the funds employed in commercial enterprises and industrial undertakings operating in the country itself the difficulties of calculation become immeasurably greater. In 1909 Mr. J. M. Keynes was inclined to place the amount of British money invested in banking, trading and industrial concerns registered under the Indian Companies Act at £50,000,000. In view of the increasing action of British and Indian merchants and Industrialists and the rise in values during the intervening period £75,000,000 is the very lowest figure applicable to present day conditions.

The official return of joint stock companies in British India also gives figures showing the total capital of companies incorporated elsewhere than in India but working in the country. The total number of such companies working at the end of 1926-27 for which statistics are available was 856 and the paid up capital amounted to £568,000,000 besides debentures to the extent of £124,600,000, the principal items being shown in the following table :

Class of Company	Paid-up Capital	Debentures
	£	£
Banking, loan & insurance	123,000,000	7,000,000
Navigation and docks etc.	37,000,000	14,900,000
Railway and tramways	33,000,000	38,000,000
Other training & manufacturing companies ...	312,000,000	60,000,000
Jute mills ...	4,000,000	200,000
Tea ...	26,000,000	2,000,000
Other plantation companies ...	3,000,000	200,000
Mining & quarrying	21,000,000	2,000,000
Other miscellaneous companies ...	9,000,000	1,200,000
	568,000,000	124,600,000

An examination of the various concerns figuring in the list shows that in many cases especially those of banks, insurance and navigation companies, it would be unfair to reckon more than a small percentage of the working capital as actually employed in India.

The same observation applies to the largest individual entry—other trading and manufacturing companies—whose paid up capital and debentures account for more than half the total. Similarly, railways and tramways which represented £32,821,000 of the paid-up-capital and £38,102,900 of the debentures, must also be omitted, as probably the bulk of the funds has been included under the two earlier categories.

JUTE MILL INVESTMENT

There is also the undoubted fact that Indians hold a large and increasing share both in external companies and in companies with rupee capital under non-Indian management. It is, for example well know that a majority of the shares in the jute mill companies which are almost entirely under such management, are held by Indians.

On the other hand—the case of the Indian-managed cotton, textile, iron and steel and hydro-electric companies whose headquarters and in Bombay is a notable instance in point—a number of non Indian names will be found on the share registers of many companies owned and operated by Indians.

In the circumstances it is possibly wiser to take merely the totals for the tea, plantation, mining and textile industries, which, together with private firms and a few miscellaneous enterprises, may be returned at approximately £10,000,000. In other words the capital invested outside Government guaranteed, municipal and other public and quasi public loans may be conservatively estimated at £125,000,000.

Adding the previous figure of £398,000,000, we accordingly arrive at a grand total of £573,000,000, made us as follows :—£

Government sterling debt ...	261,000,000
Guaranteed railway debt ...	120,000,000
Contribution towards 5 per cent. War Loan	17,000,000
Investments in companies registered in India	75,000,000
Investments in companies domiciled outside	
	573,000,000

If the resources of other companies not comprised in the foregoing figures and profits accruing in India and reinvested there are included, the total might easily be raised to well over £600,000,000.

Although the result falls far short of the £1,000,000,000 mentioned in evidence tendered before the Statutory Commission, it will be evident from the foregoing that for all practical purposes a minimum figure of £700,000,000 would probably not be very wide of the mark. In any case it is sufficient to establish the fact that more British capital is invested in India than in any other individual country.

International Homoepathic Medical College

The sixth annual convocation of the International Homoepathic Medical College was held at the A. B. M. Hall on Thursday the 6th February, 1930 at 6-30 p. m. The honourable Mr. Justice J. R. Das was expected to preside but was unavoidably absent, Mrs Lalita Roy B. A. B. T. formerly Principal, Lady Irwin Institute, Simla, was voted to the Chair. The proceedings began with music after which Mrs. Roy was garlanded and presented with a bouquet by Miss Banee Ghosh. The Secretary of the College then read out the report of the College during the year 1928-29. The report shows six lecturers in the teaching staff and only sixteen students.

The following students have passed the Licentiate Examination in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery in 1929 after completion of a three years course of study and received the L.H.M.S. diploma

IN ORDER OF MERIT:

1. Debendra Kumar Nath.
2. B. K. Shivaramakrishna Iyer.
3. Dengali Venkata Ratnam.
4. Mohamed Abdullah Hussain Yemani.
5. Shaik Mohamed Abdul Hamid,
6. Motta Adi Narayana.
7. V. Mankickavasagan.
8. Syed Aziz Ahmed.

A gold medal for general proficiency to the student who stands first in order of merit in the L.H.M.S. Examination, 1929, was awarded by the College to Debendra Kumer Nath. A gold medal to the student who stands first in physical diagnoses and case taking in the L. H. M. S. Examination, 1929, was awarded by Mr. Seelam Meeraiah of Trading Co., Rangoon. to Dengati Venkata Ratnam.

A gold medal to the first Mohomedan student to pass the L. H. M. S. Examination of the International Homoepathic Medical College, securing the highest number of marks amongst the Mohamedan students was awarded by the Principal of the College to Mohamed Abdullah Hossain Yemain.

The first prize for general Proficiency to the Student who stands first in order of merit in the Second Licentiate Examination, 1929, was awarded by the College to Srikanta Chakravarty.

The first prize for general proficiency to the student who stands first in order of merit in the first Licentiate Examination, 1929, was awarded by the college to P. K. Nayar.

After the report was read by the Secretary of the College Dr. Bhagwansingh Wadia spoke on the Homoeopathic system of Medicine. He pointed out the fallacious ideas about Homoeopathy that prevails amongst the general public and compared the Homoeopathic system with the Western system of medicine.

The eight diplomas, three gold medals and two prizes were then presented to the candidates. Dr. S. K. Ghose, the Principal of the College finally delivered his address. He spoke mainly on the college and its students and the Homoeopathic Charitable Despensary which was founded in September 1928. According to his experience the spiritual nature of the Science of Homoeopathy and the many advantages it has over the Western System of Medicine will in the long run appeal to the Burmans as it has appealed to the Indians who thoroughly understand and appreciate this new Art of Healing.

Refreshments were served by the students and ex-students of the College with the help of the lecturers and committee members while music was going on. The meeting was disolved at 8-30 p.m.

DUTY

To. The Editor, New Burma,

Sir,

"My duty is to my country and the People.—"Dickens. "Why, O man, do you vituperate the world? The world is most beautiful, framed by the best and most perfect reason, though to you indeed it may be unclean and evil, because you are unclean and evil in a good world."—Marcellius Facinus.

Samuel Smiles says that man does not live for himself alone. He lives for the good of others as well as of himself. Every one has his duties to perform the richest as well as the poorest. To some life is a pleasure, to others, suffering. But the best do not live for self-enjoyment, or even for fame. Their strongest motive power is hopeful, useful work in every good cause.

Hierocles says that each one of us is a centre, circumscribed by many concentric circles. From ourselves the first circle extends comprising parents, wife and children. The next concentric circle comprises relations; then fellow-citizens and lastly the whole human race.

"He who has considered his duty will at once carry his convictions into action. Our acts are the only things that are in our power. They not only form the sum of our habits, but of our character.

At the same time, the course of duty is not always the easy course. It has many oppositions and difficulties to surmount. We may have the sagacity to see, but not the strength of purpose to do. To the fresolute there is many a lion in the way. He thinks and moralises and dreams but does nothing. "There is little to see," said a hard worker, "little to do : it is only to do it."

The greatest of difficulties often lie where we are not looking for them. When painful events occur, they are, perhaps, sent only to try and prove us. If we stand firm in our hour of trial, the firmness gives serenity to the mind which always feels satisfaction in acting conformably to duty. "The battles of the wilderness," said Norman Macleod, "are the sore battles of every day life. Their giants are our giants, their sorrows our sorrows, their defeats and victories ours also. As they had honours, defeats and victories, so have we."

May all of my worthy readers call to mind these examples and bring your actions into practice, for words will not do! Even in the depths of despair and degredation, yours seems in a fair way towards realisation.

"Selp-help."

THE LATE U WISARA.

Thousands Witnessed Funeral.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES.

Among the many sacrifices made in the cause of freedom, there is one form which occured only thrise in modern history. This is the sacrifice of one's life by hunger-strike. The last one to die after prolonged hungers strike is that heroic Burman Buddhist Monk, U Wisara. He was only 41 years old when died in the Rangoon Central Jail after undergoing a prolonged suffering of the hunger-strike.It is remarkable that this gallant monk was imprisoned for the three times on political charges and on the last time he sacrisfeed his life in a way that would be remembered with pride and patriotism by the future generations.

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed last Saturday when the remains of the late U Wisara were brought from U Yin Kyaungdike in Kemmendine to the Western moat of the Shwedagon Pagoda.

Thousands lined the streets down which the procession passed and those that led and followed the mortal remains of the deceased formed a striking pageant.

The procession was headed by hpoongyis who were closely followed by hundreds of women belonging to the Wunthanu Association clad in saffron coloured jackets and bearing similar coloured flags on which were stamped the emblematic peacock in blue. The women marched in Indian file on either side of the road towing the bier that trailed yards behind.

The gilded coffin was carried on a four-wheeled truck and was laden with flowers both natural and artificial. Above it was a a canopy of silk that rose pyatthat fashion, which had a fringe of ten rupee notes on all sides.

A large gilt going borne by two men boomed at intervals as the corlege passed slowly down the streets. Conspicuous among the picturesque Burmese mourners was a small band of Indians who wore khaddar and Gandhi caps. They followed the funeral striking a brass gong. In there wake were hundreds of Burmeses women from the Districts, all uniformly attired waving banners and flags followed by the headmen of various quarters in phyin-nee jackets. Tailing the procession were hundreds of youths wearing sashes of cream andicarrying fans of white. The public surged in their train making the procession one long and seemingly unending trail.

Cameramen, perched on bus roofs and various points of vantage, shot scenes of the proceedings, which lasted several hours.

The funeral procession commenced from U Yin Kyaungdike in Kemmendine at 12 noon, where the monk's remains had been kept embalmed, and proceeded through the town to the West gate of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda where it was placed on public view. The cremation took place on Sunday evening.

The funeral fund committee made appeals to the people for financial support to meet the expenses of the funeral rites and to erect a bronze status of the deceased in memory of the service rendered to his motherland when, they hold, he died upholding a principle of the Buddhist religion.

Earl Peel's Views.

Earl Peel, accompanied by his private secretary, Lord Gage, sailed for Madras by the S. S. Ethiopia.

Interviewed by a representative of a paper Earl Peel said that he had a very enjoyable fortnight's tour in Burma and had the opportunity of getting some ideas and first hand information of agriculture and other industries. He was much impressed with Burma's art.

He regretted not being able to extend his stay in Burma for he was desirous of touring its northern boundaries. He congratulated Burma on her array of mountains on its frontier which gave a sense of security not enjoyed by other lands where the boundaries ran along plains or rivers or were of a less defensible nature.

Earl Peel said that he had had the great pleasure of meeting a few of the many leading Burmans and had discussed with them the different problems that beset a land that was moving and changing as Burma was.

Continued from page 5

imagination to do it. But had the Prince, on his first coming, stood, as our representative, bareheaded on the site of the Amritsar massacre in a two minutes' silence, we should have found the means once more to make a worthy and courageous use of Royalty. It would have been an act of unendurable humiliation to certain people whom it would have been very good policy to humiliate; and it would have won India.

This ideal approximation of Royalty and the National conscience is not always possible; but its daily rough approximation is the justification that exists in this advanced thinking age for Constitutional Monarchy.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM

CHIEF OFFICER'S SENTENCE ENHANCED.

Mr. justice Otter passed orders in the case in which the Crown applied for enhancement of three sentences passed upon the respondent Mr. H. S. Gibson by the W. S. D, M. Rangoon.

The respondent was committed upon two charges of being in illegal possession of opium and received a sentence of two month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or one months' rigorous imprisonment in respect of the first charge and a fine Rs. 500 or one month's imprisonment in respect of the second charge. He was also convicted under section 353 of the I. P. C. and sentenced to a fine Rs. 50 or ten days' rigorous imprisonment,

The short facts were that the respondent, who was Chief Officer of a coasting steamer was, caught red-handed in the act of bringing on shore a suit case containing 2314 tolas of raw opium. In the second case upon a search being made of the respondent's baggage on board his ship a further package containing 313 tolas of raw opium was found. It was necessary to examine the facts as to this discovery in some little detail. The suit case containing the opium was seized on the 27th of November, and the 1st of December the ship being about to sail and the respondent being detained on shore in connection with the discovery made on the 27th of November, his luggage was placed upon the deck of the ship preparatory to its being taken on shore. A parcel was taken from a box forming part of the baggage and handed to the respondent. On being asked what it contained the latter replied that the contents were cigars bought in Calcutta. On being asked to open it, the respondent threw the parcel overboard but it fell into a sampan moored alongside. The parcel was recovered and brought on board the Customs launch, whereupon the respondent, who had meanwhile descended into the launch, endeavoured to seize the parcel. There was a struggle in the course of which the Inspector of Customs was struck several blows by the respondent, but the latter was quickly overpwered.

The respondent all along denied that the suit case containing the 2314 tolas of opium was his and declared that it was planted upon him. He also denied any knowledge of the parcel containing the 313 totals of opium. He all along admitted the assault, but pleaded that he momentarily lost his head owing to the discovery of the second consignment of opium.

His Lordship said the learned Magistrate rightly convicted the respondent and passed the sentences which were the subject of these applications.

The respondent himself also addressed his Lordship and filed a writen statement in answer to the applications of the Crown. From this it would appear that the respondent had had had 25 years continuous service at sea, 21 of which had been served as an officer. He said he would lose his Board of Trade certificate as master and that thus he would be prevented from going to sea again as an officer. He said the sea was his sole profession and that therefore he would have no means of subsistence and be unable to support his wife and three young children.

His Lordship said there was reason to believe that the present cases were not isolated cases, and indeed the large amounts of opium seized also point to this view. While, therefore, it was perfectly true that the respondent must suffer most severely quite apart from the sentences imposed upon him in respect of these offences, yet in view of his responsible position and of the large amount of opium with which he was found dealing his Lordship could not help coming to the conclusion that the sentences passed were insufficient. The maximum term of imprisonment for an offence of that kind was imprisonment for 12 months and a fine of Rs. 1000. While his Lordship could not agree that the sentences should be enhanced to the amount suggested on behalf of the Crown, his Lordship felt that owing to the gravity of the first of these offences and as an example to others he was bound to increase the sentence of two months imprisonment to one of four months rigorous imprisonment.

The sentence in the first case was therefore set aside and a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment together with a fine of Rs. 1000 or one month's rigorous imprisonment was substituted.

The sentences passed in other cases would stand.

BENGAL GOVERNOR ON CONGRESS POLITICS

Speech at European Association Dinner

Calcutta, Feb. 7: "It is obvious that real progress in constitutional Government in India cannot be made at break-neck-speed without gravest dangers to the country's general welfare. The views of the Congress must not be taken as the views of India. Men of moderate political views recognise the supreme folly of the course upon which the extremists have decided to'emback and they realise the danger not only to any political progress but also to the peace of the country, if their mad proposals are allowed to take their course unchallenged." Thus said H. E. Sir Stanley Jackson speaking at the annual dinner of the Calcutta branch of the European Association to-night. He added "There are signs on all sides that the moderate politician who has for too long been silent and inactive is now being roused into activity and opportunity undoubtedly offers itself as never before for them to render inestimable service to their country and to protect it from chaos and disaster which must be the inevitable result of following such dangerous and irresponsible lead."

Referring to the proposed round table conference and the rejection of the offer by the Congress, His Excellency said the proceedings of the latter body were last becoming a history which he felt many would wish had never been made, He added that by their inaction the Congress party had placed themselves outside the field of practical politics and could not be expected to take part in any further negotiations before the further constitution for India was decided by Parliament. on the prospect of the present Ministry in Bengal, the Governor hoped that if they created the same impression upon public as they had done upon him by their handling of the administrative responsibility in their individual offices they should meet with general support,

Concluding, His Excellency said he had no doubt that the European Association would continue to discharge its corporate functions in future as well as it had done in the past. He agreed with the chairman that in these times each of them carried individual responsibility and that it was incumbent upon all to cultivate and intelligent interest in the problems which confronted them in India to-day. The easiest way to assist her to progress towards the attainment of her legitimate ambition as a self-governing unit within the British Empire was through mutual understanding that brought good will and disappearance of fear and suspicion.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The Chairman of the branch Mr. Villiers proposing toast of the guests who included in addition to His Excellency, the Hon. Lady Jackson and the Lord Bishop of Cacuttal sale the world knew or should know that the European Association stood for orderly progress of India towards responsible self-government. It knew or should know that they realised and understood perfectly the natural desire of the country to manage its own affairs and to rule its own house even at the risk of that loss of efficiency which the writers of the Nehru report themselves visualised as inevitable. It knew or should know that while they stood for fairness and equity to India they also stood for fairness and equity to themselves and to their own people who had done so much to make India what is was to-day, but that provided understanding be met with understanding and reason with reason. India might look to the Calcutta branch for championship of her intention to become in fulness of time an independent and self-governing unit within this great empire Certain problems had got to be faced. Nor was India's political march forward going to halt, because any one parts or any one community decided to keep aloof, A coustitution had got to be evolved such as should be acceptable to all. If all parties took their share in shouldering this intellectual burden, a solution would be found a solution, which is believed would in the main be acceptable to all and the only people who would find themselves left out in cold when the final settlement came would be those who through prejudice or indolence had preferred to keep aloof.

After analysein of the pharse "dominion status", Mr. Villiers said he was particularly anxious that nō one should misinterpret him as saying or implying that anystallisation of their policy into these two words meant nothing and was merely used as a pinch of salt to put on India's trail. England's declared policy was definitely and clearly that of even tual dominion status. All he wanted to make clear was that until "how" and "way" and "when" were filled in and that was the gigantic task that lay ahead of us during the coming years, until that tremendous details as, for example, the question of Indian States and of the army and the communal issue had been evolved and settled neither the extremists in London nor In Calcutta or Lahore had got the slightest excuse of crying "wolf."

THE AGREEMENT ON SANCTIONS.

TEXT OF DECLARATIONS.

The folling is the text of the declarations in regard to sanctions which will be embodied in the final Protocol of The Hague Conference :—

The representatives of the Belgian, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments made the following declaration.—

"The New Plan rests on the principle that the complete and final settlement of the Reparation question is of common interest to all the countries which this question concerns, and that the Plan requires the collaboration of all these countries. Without mutual good will and confidence, the object of the Plan would not be attained. It is in this sense that the creditor-Governments have, in the final Protocol accepted the solemn undertaking of the German Government to pay the annuities fixed in accordance with the provisions of the New Plan as the guarantee for the fulfilment of the German Government's obligations. The creditor-Governments are convinced that, even if the execution of the New Plan should give rise to differences of opinion or difficulties, the procedures provided for by the Plan itself would be sufficient to resolve them. It is for this reason that the final Protocol provides that under the regime of the New Plan, the powers of the creditor Powers shall be determined by the provisions the Plan.

"There remains, however, a hypothesis outside the scope of the agreement signed today [a reference to the eventual signature of the Protocol]. The creditor-Governments are forced to consider it without thereby wishing to cast doubt on the intentions of the German Government. They regard it as indispensable to take account of the possibility that in the future a German Government, in violation of the solemn obligation contained in the final Protocol of to-day's date, might commit itself to actions revealing its dertermination to destroy the New Plan. It is the duty of the creditor-Governments to declare to the German Government that, if such a case arose, imperilling the foundations of their common work, a new situation would be created in regard to which the creditor-Governments must from the outset, formulate all the reservations to which they are rightly entitled, However, even on this extreme hypothesis, the creditor-Governments in the interest of general peace, are prepared, before talking any action, to appeal to an international jurisdiction of incontestable authority to establish and appreciate the facts. The creditor-Power or Powers which might regard themselves as concerned would therefore, submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice the question whether the German Government hae committed acts revealing its determination to destory the New Plan, Germany should forthwith declare that, in the event of an affirmative decision by the Court, she acknowledges that it is legitimate that, in order to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations of the debtor-Power resulting from the New Plan, the creditor-Power or Powers should resume their full liberty of action.

"The creditor-Governments are convinced that such a hypothetical situation will never in fact arise, and they feel assured that the German Government shares this conviction. But they consider that they are bound in loyalty and by their duty to their respective countries to make the above declaration in case this hypothetical situation should arise."

GERMAN DECLARATION.

The representatives of the German Government, on their side, make the following declaration.—

"The German Government takes note of the above declaration of the creditor-Governments, whereby, even if the execution of the New Plan should give rise to differences of opinion or difficulties in regard to the fulfilment of the New Plan, the procedures provided for in the Plan would be sufficient to resolve them. The German Government takes note, accordingly, that under the regime of the of the New Plan the powers of the creditor—Powers will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Plan.

"As regards the second part of the declaration and the hypothesis formulated in this declaration, the German Government regrets that such an eventuality, which for its own part it regards as impossible, should be contemplated, Nevertheless, if one or more of the creditor-Powers refer to the Permanent Court of International Justice the question whether acts originating with the German Government reveal its determination to destroy the New Plan, the German Government, in agreement with the creditor-Governments accepts the proposal that the Permanent Court should decide that question, and declares that it acknowledges that it is legitimate, in the event of the affirmative decision by the Court, that any order to ensure the fulfilment of the financial obligations of the debtor-Power resulting from the New Plan, the creditor-Power or Powers should resume their full liberty of action. It is agreed that the French, German, and English texts shall be equally authoritative.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

The following licenses and leases for the year from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931 will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Prome, on Wednesday the 19th February 1930 at 8 a. m.

1. Right to collect fruits and flowers from trees on berms of roads and on Municipal grounds within Municipal limits; and the right of alloting palms on Municipal berms and lands to licensed toddy tappers. The Government may cut such trees as it considers necessary.
2. Right to collect refuse bones within Municipal limits.
3. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers together with the keeping of Sinzu and Sandaw bazaars.
4. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers of the Main Bazaar, including the night tray-seller.
5. Right to collect fees for slaughtering cattle excluding calves and cows.
6. Right to collect fees for slaughtering pigs.
7. Right to collect fees for slaughtering goats.
8. Right to collect tolls on vehicles entering the Prome Municipality and not being liable to taxation under Section 46, sub-section (1) Division (A) clause [f] of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.
9. Right to collect fees from cattle entering the Cattle Market at Mayabin.
10. Nawin Ferry license including the construction and maintenance by the lessee of a temporary cart bridge, and its approches. The tolls liable on each cart crossing the bridge is aunas two for loaded and anna one for each empty cart.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION SALE.

The following terms and conditions will be strictly enforced and, under no circumstance, be deviated from :—

[a] The Purchaser shall pay the whole of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer, if the amount does not exceed Rs 300.

[b] The purchaser shall pay 1/5 of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer If the amount exceeds Rs. 300.

[c] The purchaser shall, in case of leases purchased for more than Rs 300 pay the balance of the purchase price in eight equal instalments on the 20th day of the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, of the year for which the leases are sold, failing which a fine of Rs 5 a day, will be imposed for each and every day; after the dates indicated, on which the instalments fall due.

[d] No resale shall be allowed except at the risk and expense of the auction purchaser,

[e] The purchaser shall abide by the decision of the President in the case of any dispute and shall be governed by all the rules and orders in force, in connection with his lease, in the Prome Municipality and also by such rules and orders as may be made and passed during the tenure of the lease.

[f] Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the leases are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchaser before bidding at the auction sale.

[g] The license of the right to collect fees from Sinzu and Sandaw Bazaars item [3] above, shall not collect rents from stalls and fees from temporary sellers, within 5 redious of 200 yards from the base of the Shwesandaw Pagoda hill on the occarson of the Tazaungdaing festival, and from temporary sellers who set up on roads adjacent to other Pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[h] The licensee of the right to collect fees from tray sellers of the Main Bazaar, item [4], shall not collect fees from temporary sellers who set up on the berms of roads adjacent to all pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[i] The President does not bind himself to accept any bid or to assign any reason for the rejection of any bid.

[j] The auction sale shall not take effect, unless confirmed by the Prome Municipal Committee.

By Order,
Sd. SAN PE,
Secretary,
Prome Municipality,
Dated 1-2-1930.

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Sd./ BA KET Lt-Col. I. M. S. (Retired),
Buildings Committee,
Myoma National Boys' High School,
Simpson Road,
Rangoon.

The Rice Market.

8-2-30.

The Local Rice Market was steady Outside quotations were 9 Small Mill February at 360 and March, April at 365 Kanoungtoe Big Millers sold small mill quality February 100 tons at 357-8 and April 800 tons at 365 Small Millers sold Poozoondaung Small Mill quality February and March 110 Tons at 355 White Meedone Immediate Milling 50 Ton at 390 and Loozain Meedone 100 Tons at 357-8. Other prices were S Q Ngasein 370 S Q Meedone 400. Loozain Ngasein 395 In the Godown Rice Market was steady and prices were mill Sugandi 380 400 Long Boil 365 380 Boil Milchar 355. 370 River line Milchar 345 350 Pyu 350 360 Rangoon mill Milchar 350 355 Full Boil Ngasein 340 350 Half Boil 330 340 Boil Yathalay 380 390 White yathalay 360 370 Shwebo Old Rice Superior 510 Inferior 440 460 and New 420 425.

The paddy market was steady prices were 135 136 Mandalay 136 138 Prome 136 to 139 Boat and 150 to 155 meedone.

The Local Rice market was better by about Rs. 2-8 than last week. Outside quotations were 9 small mills February at 362-8 Kanoungtoe Big millers sold small mill quality after 15th March 1000 Tons at 362-8 Small millers sold small Mill Ngasein before 15th and 17th February 250 Tons at 360 Poozoondaung small Mill quality 150 Tons at 357-8 and white Meedone Immediate Milling 50 Tons at 390 other prices were S Q Ngasein 372-8 Meedone 395 400 Loozain Ngasein 397-8 310. Meedone 337-8, 340. In the godown Rice market quotation were mill Sugandi 385 397-8, 400. Long boil 370, 380. Boil Milchar 355, 372-8, 375. Full boil Ngasein 340, 350. Hak boil 330, 340, Rangoon mill Milchar 355 360. River line 340, 350. Pyu 355, 360 Boil Yathalay 380, 390. White Yathalay 360 370 Boil Broken 170 190 Boil Bran 45 White Bran 52-8 Shwebo Old Rice Superior 510 Inferior 440 460 and New 420 425.

The paddy market was easy prices were 133 135 Mandalay 136 Prome 135 to 138 Boat and 150 152 meedone.

LORD PEEL'S DEPARTURE

Viscount Peel and Lord Gage left for Madras by the S. S. "Ethiopia" Friday morning.

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Office of the Pegu Municipality Pegu.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at their office up to 8 a.m, on the 10th February 1930, for the construction of 40 feet span Reinforced Cement Concrete floor Bridge at Pegu, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 13,825 (thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty five only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engneer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President
Pegu Municipality

PEGU,
The 21st January 1930.

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Candidates for the post of District Engineer must possess a Certificate of Competence from the Chief Engineer, Burma or an Engineering degree from the Rangoon University or similar qualification; and candidates for the post of Overseer must possess a certificate from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, or a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute or similar institution.

Both appintments are permanent but the selected candidates will be placed on probation for one year and must take up the appointment on 1st. April 1930.

Applications, together with copies of service-books, and testimonials, if any, will be received by the Chairman up to the 25th. March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from the members of the Council and persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

MG CHIT, T. P. S.,
Chairman, District Council, Prome.
Dated the 7th Feb. 1930.

OFFICE OF THE MINBU DISTRICT, COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given for general information that All Burma District Councils Conference will be held at Minbu on the 7th to 10th February 1930, (both days inclusive).

BA SET
Chairman,
District Council,
MINBU.

MINBU,
Dated the 20th January.

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေဖျင်းရေးတော်ပုံ။

ပေမည်ဖြင့်ဒဲ့ထွတ်၊ ထုရင်းနှင့် ကျော်တင်းနှံ့ရထားသွဲ့မည်သာတော၊ ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေဖျင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဆရေးတော် ၃ ပုံ ပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကဒိုး၊ ရပေါင်း မှိတ်ခိုင်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပထွာထိုထား အမျိုးသားတို့၊ တိုးပွား ဉာဏ်ထူထ်၊ ပဥ္စာတြယ်ထိုသာတိုင်း ကြည်ဖြူရှိရုံသင့်ထူပါကြောင်း။ ဆထိုး ဝိ၊

လျှောရေး ဂ၃၊

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တဆုတ် ၄ ကျပ်၊

လျှောရေး ၂၀၃၊

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အထိုး ၁၀၆ဝ်၃း ဂ၀

လျှောရေး ၁၀၆ဝ်၊

[illegible]

သက္ကရာဇ်၊ ၁၀၉ ခု-ချုန်၊ အင်းဝခြံ ဘုန်းကြွေရှင် ထုရင်မင်းမြတ် ထိုးကွယ် ထော်သူ သေး၊ရှင်မဟာထိယဝံသဝဂ္ဂဠိုးထိကျော်သည်၊ ထွင်းကုန်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ယောကျ်ား မိန်းမအရိယာရှစ်ယောက်တို့၏အထွေပြုထိုကို စိစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည့်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထား သောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊

လျှောရေး ၀၆၊

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ဈေးနင်း ၆-၀ ၂၀၊

စာဆုပ်အနည်းငယ်သာရှိ၍ ၆-၄၀ နှုံးချင်း ပါသည်၊

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Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

LOVE STORY BEHIND RADIUM

An Epic Tale Of A Tiny Paris Room

One day, Pierre Curie, a student in the Faculty of Sciences, Parsi, noticed aslim dark-eyed girl student. She was obviously, not French, for she spoke with a strong foreign accent. She spoke but little, but she worked with a concentration that fascinated the French student of science.

The became friendly, and gradually the grey-eyed girl with the deliberate, assured manner, told him her story.

She told him of her father, the Polish professor, or her first endavours to enter the University of Cracow, and of her rejection on account of her sex. Pierre Curie learnt how Professor Sklodowski set to work to teach his brilliant daughter in order that she should be able to enter the University of Paris.

DAWN OF ROMANCE

The two students got into the great laboratory side by side. They compared notes exchanged their ideas on scientific subjects. Thus, in place of Dan Cupid, Dame Science played the role of romance-maker.

The fell in love. But neither had money. All they possessed was their mutual love and their passion for scientific research This seemed sufficient. They took the plunge, married, and set up house in a tiny apartment consisting of a living room, bedroom, and kitchenette.

Every day they spent long hours in the laboratory. In the evenings they returned to pore over books, Mme, Curie, still little more than a girl, for all her brilliant record as a student, prepared the esimple evening meal; the tidied up, mended her husband's socks and underlimen. Then she plunged into scientific work.

Presently, however, Pierre Curie had to go alone each morning to the University. And a little later he was the proud father of a baby.—Thus writes by George Godwin in Tit Bits.

PERFECT HAPPINESS.

The coming of the baby ended Mme Curie's scientific work. But only for a while. She determined to do her duty as a mother and housewife; and she also set her heart on continuing her joint scientific work with her husband.

The bay was left in competent hands and once more the two workers set forth together to spend their days at the bench of their laboratory.

Later another child came—a girl. And it was the same again. The slender girl, she was still in her early twenties, redoubled her efforts, worked the harder, in her tiny home, and in the University. She had long since graduated, and so brillantly that despite her youth she had been appointed a lecturer. This post brought a little more money into the Curie home, but they remained poor.

Pierre realized that his wife a genius and, son of honour, collaborated with her as junior partner. Never a shade of professional jealousy married that long and fruitful collaboration.

Once when, as the result of her researches into the magnetic of metals in solution. Mme. discovered the epoch-making, substance radium, her invited to London.

The scientific world was seething with excitement at the news from Paris. Th Royal Society invited Pierre Curie to address it. He wrote in reply to point out that the discovery was his wife's

The Royal Institute wrote too asking him to read a paper upon the discovery of radium. He replied courteously that there must be some mistake, since not he, but his wife, was the discoverer. The Royal Institute declined to hear Mme. Curie.

It might well have been possible for an egoist to have stolen the honour due to the woman who worked beside him. It would have been easy, since the world would readily have believed that it was the man and not the woman who had been the moving spirit in the joint investigations. But Pierre Curie was jealous for his wife's scientific reputation. Mainly because of his insistence upon her work she was awarded the Nobel Prize.

The discovery of radium had mdae both the Curies world-famous. Yet they declined to allow any instrusion upon the perfect harmony of their lives.

The prejudices of the world against the woman genuis were now overcome. Mme. Curie had received honorary degrees from many universities. But her husband, far from exhibiting any sings of jealousy, seemed to go out of his way to stress the larger part played in their success by his wife.

THE DARKEST HOUR.

When Pierre Curie was killed in a street accident in Paris, his window almost disappeared from the world. She continued her work; but the savour of life had gone. Recently Mme, Curie was lured from her seclusion to receive from American admirers £50,000 worth of radium. Nothing else could have drawn her from her retirement.

To-day, Mme. Curie is a frail-looking little woman in delicate health. She lives alone with a daughter. Never going out socially, she still labours long hours at her scientific work and is advocating that money obtained from the commercialization of scientific discoveries should be pooled to aid all research workers workers.

But the taxicab that quenched the life of her beloved husband, quenched also for her the joy of life. If she labours on, it is because in so doing she honours the memory of her dead co-worker.

The world hears much of the great lovers of history, because so often their stories are tragic, the records of tempestuous passions. ultimate tragedy. But where in our modern world may we find a story so beautiful as this?

That is a question not easily answered. The love story behind radium is one of the epic love stories of the world for all that no poet has sung of the romance of the tiny Paris apartment and of the two quite workers to whom the world owes so much.

Rangoon Turf Club

Second Day Spring Meeting

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY

1 p. m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 2.—About 5 Furlongs.

Cisterican	7 13
Kaw Liya	7 13
Kywai Kywai	7 13
Little Mac	7 13
Polo	7 13
Spitfire	7 13
Thein Gyaw Ma	7 13
Aye Yin	7 11
Fairway	7 11
Minhla	7 11
Win Kyi	7 11
Zem Zem	7 11
Mary Ann	7 9
Naing Be	7 9
Ngwe Yi Nyun	7 9
Ohn Myaing	7 9
Twilight	7 7
Arzun	7 7
Jecomalt	7 7
Sapphire Star	7 7
Kan Nyun Mg	7 5
Ngwe Moe	7 5
Than Kywe	7 1
Red Carmen	6 11

1-30 p. m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 1.—About 5 Furlongs.

Biplane	8 7
May Nyun	8 7
Royal Clipper	8 7
Thuya Bala	8 7
Toe Win	8 7
Htwe Thone	8 5
Lady Love	8 5
Saw Yan Aung	8 5
Thein Gaung	8 5
Kan Gaung	8 3
Maha Myaing	8 3
Mandala Kywe	8 3
Nyun Gaung	8 3
Royal Argent	8 3
Win Kyaing	8 3
Diadem	8 1
Gaung Kyi	8 1

2 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. VI.—About 6 Furlongs.

Kan Htoon	9 0
Savastika	8 7
Shwe Pyi Gyi	8 7
Thein Gi Nyun	8 7
Bo Thaw Da	8 6
Yowaru	8 5
Sein Mu	8 3
Burmese Belle	8 3
Obo Star	7 12
Champagne	7 12
Mya Than Sein	7 12
Sensation	7 7
Jubilee Nyun	7 6
Aung Win	7 0
Nat Kyi Nyun	7 0
Hla Aye Myaing	7 0
Kyaw Swa	7 0

2-30 p.m.

THE DWARF 'MODERATE' PLATE Div. II.—About 5 Furlongs.

Kin Mya Kyi	9 0
Thein Sint	9 0
Mya Nyun Gyi	8 13
Lar Byan	8 12
Win Nyun	8 12
Sein Hman	8 10
Kin Htay	8 10
Gladiator	8 4
Hla Bwe Sein	8 0
Bwe Byu	7 8
Happy Hampstead	7 4
Win Pe Aye	7 0
Khin Sein Win	7 0
Yuzana	7 0
Nyun Yi	7 0
Auug Kywe	7 0

3 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE [Div. V).—About 6 Furlongs.

Busa	9 0
Blue Spec	8 10
Ruby Star	8 10
Hero Thein	8 5
Bridegroom	8 5
Quincy	8 5
Red Prince	8 3
Aung Sint	8 1
Duchess	8 1
Quilina	8 0
Nyun Hlyan	8 0
Bo Kyaw	7 13
Mascha	7 12
Moe Thi Da	7 7
Deli Sein	7 7
Thein Dan	7 7
Maygala	7 7
Sein Tint	7 3

3-30 p. m.

THE DWARF 'MODERATE' PLATE Div. I.—About 5 Furlongs.

Padamya	9 12
Aung Myat Kyaw	9 12
Gooll	9 7
Ngwe Dwin	8 13
Lone La	8 0
Jimmie	7 11
Sein Mary	7 10
Aung Me	7 9
Shwe Daik Win	7 8
Mingala Nyun	7 7
Aung Mingala	7 7
Bala Mai	7 6
Tet Toe	7 5
Sylvia	7 3
Hla Hla	7 0

4 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. IV About 6 Furlongs.

Papyrus	9 0
Patrick Sein	8 7
Taung Nyun	8 7
Darling Than	8 1
Raffles	8 0
Taungtha	8 0
Kyaw Hla Mg	7 13
Nyun Aung	7 12
Chrysler	7 12
Bosco	7 11
Meteor	7 11
Ariban	7 10
Trump Card	7 10
Mya Thaw Da	7 8
Win Mg Gyi	7 7
Koucha	7 6
Abo	7 3

4-30 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. I.—About 6 Furlongs.

Aung Thu Kha	9 7
Sein Aung	9 0
Pinsticker	8 13
Thein Mauk	8 9
Hooma	8 9
Viva	8 8
Chi Hsan	8 4
Kaw Wi La	8 1
Bonita	7 9
Medine	7 7
Padonma	7 7
Sein Kyi Kyi	7 6
Rex	7 0

5 p. m.

THE RANGOON DERBY.—About 1½ Miles.

Drummer	9 7
Horsa	9 7
Blue Boy	9 2
Uncas	8 9
Sunny Jim	8 7
His Excellency	8 5
Kan Kan	8 5
Kan Baw Nyun	8 3
Tha Aung	7 5

5-30 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. III.—About 6 Furlongs.

Hla Sin	9 0
Yan Aung Kyi	9 0
Simplicitas	8 12
Sonya	8 8
Zenobia	8 8
Mya Shwe	8 5
Diamond Star	8 4
An Gyi Mg	8 4
Si Nyo	8 2
Thiha Bala	8 2
Dora	8 2
Encore	8 1
Sunny Elf	8 0
Daung Yin	8 0
Nyun Nyun	7 13
Ngwe Kyaing	7 6
Nyun Yin	7 2
Patricia	7 2

6 p.m,

THE PEGU PLATE Div. II.—About 6 Furlongs.

Domes	9 0
Herod's Pride	8 10
Minerva	8 9
Dillon	8 8
The Maratha	8 3
Thaung Dan	8 1
Than Weikza	7 13
Chandrably	7 13
Hla May	7 12
Young Pirpee	7 9
Pwar Aung	7 9
Aung Kyaing	7 8
Viv	7 7
Booba	7 5
Go Go	7 4
Nyun Hlaing	7 3

Ex-Minister and Senator Come to Blows

SEQUEL TO OLD-STANDING GRIEVANCE

Cape Town, February 7.

There was a remarkable scene at the Senate lobby. Senator Boydell Ex-Minister of Labour, leaving a Committee meeting with Mr. T. S. Warwick, member of the Opposition, were conversing earnestly and suddenly started scuffling.

Senator Boydell knocked down Mr. Warwick, who became unconscious and was bleeding from the mouth. A doctor was summoned and Mr. Warwick removed to a nursing home.

It is understood that Mr. Boydell had asked Mr. Warwick to apologise for an incident at the General Election when Mr. Warwick is alleged to have struck Mr. Boydell at a public meeting at the Durban Town Hall. Mr. Boydell states that Mr. Warwick refused to apologise and pushed him away. Mr. Boydell denies he struck the first blow. Both are from Natal.

WANTED.

Wanted a District Engineer and an Overseer for employment under the Prome District Council on a salary of Rs. 300-20-800 and Rs.80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-230 per measem, with efficiency bars at Rs. 120 and Rs. 190 respectively with usual Travelling Allowances admissible under the Travelling Allowance rules in force.

Candidates for the post of District Engineer must possess a Certificate of Competence from the Chief Engineer, Burma or an Engineering degree from the Rangoon University or similar qualification; and candidates for the post of Overseer must possess a certificate from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, or a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute or similar institution.

Both appintments are permanent but the selected candidates will be placed on probation for one year and must take up the appointment on 1st. April 1930.

Applications, together with copies of service-books, and testimonials, if any, will be received by the Chairman up to the 25th. March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from the members of the Council and persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

MG CHIT, T. P. S.,
Chairman, District Council, Prome.
Dated the 7th Feb. 1930.

OFFICE OF THE BHAMO MUNICIPALITY.

Dated Bhamo, the 22nd January 1930.

NOTICE

An auction sale of the right to collect license fees under the head mentioned below for the year 1930-31 (from the 1st April 1930 to the 31st March 1931) will be held by the President, Bhamo Municipal Committee, at the District Court, Bhamo at 11 a. m. on Monday the 3rd March 1930.

LICENSES TO BE AUCTIONED.

[1] The right to collect Bazaar Daily Collections.

(2) The right to collect Bazaar Monthly Stall rents.

(3) The right to collect Camping Ground Fees [i. e. -/4- for each animal.]

(4) The right to collect Grazing Ground Fees (i. e. Re 1 for each animal per annum.]

(5) The right to collect Fruits, leaves and flowers from the trees within the Municipal Limits.

[6] The right to collect Tolls on Vehicles.

[7] The right to collect Pawn Shop License Fees.

CONDITION OF SALE.

[1] When the amount to be paid for any of the above mentioned rights does not exceed Rs. 100, it shall be paid into the Municipal Fund within forty-eight hours of the sale, when the amount exceeds Rs. 100 one fourth of the whole amount shall be paid into the Municipal Fund after the fall of hammer or otherwise the right will be sold afresh at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, The balance to be paid by eight equal instalments to be fixed later.

[2] The purchaser shall execute an agreement for the proper collection and payment of the instalments and for due performance of the contract and furnish Cash Security withing 10 days of the sale. The purchaser shall pay cost of stamped paper and registration fees.

[3] Copies of Licenses can be seen in the Municipal Office during office hours.

(4) For furthers particulars apply to the Municipal Secretary.

Sd: F. V. CLERK,
President
Bhamo Municipality

Agricultural Conference and Show

The second District Agricultural Conference and show held in Bassein ended on on Saturday, February 1. The Queen's common was chosen this year for the conference which lasted three days.

A better site could not have been chosen. The lectures and show were well attended. The exhibits were numerous and the interest shown was keener than last year.

Days before the show commenced programmes were distributed all over the district This scheme was a decided improvement on last year.

A great deal of time, enthusiasm interest and energy were given unstintingly by the committee. The watchword of all workers connected with the show has quite evidently been "Co-operation." And Bassein appreciates all that has been done for the betterment of the district. There were eight lectures. Each was an interesting discourse on a specialized subject.

U Maung Maung B. A., B.A.G. Assistant Director of Agriculture, Myaungmya, chose, as his subject "Improvement of Agriculture." Messrs. Finlay Fleming's representative offered "suggestions to improve the Paddy Crop in Burma."

Mr. Viagus, who represented the Imperial Chemical Industries, proved by many theories "The great use and value Fertilizers are in Production". U Ba Myaing a millowner from Myaungmya, spoke of the "Advantages of using Tractors in Paddy Cultivation".

"Agriculture" was the subject chosen by U Ba Gyaw, Secretary to the Bassein District Cultivators' Union.

The sixth lecture by U Tun Myat G. B. V. C., Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was very sound and helpful. U Hla Pe, Assistant Provincial Training Officer, specialized on "Cottage Industries, while the lectures on "Public Health" had lantern slides to demonstrate the points stressed upon.

Besides these lectures there were demonstrations and explanations at the various stalls.

Particular reference must be made to the "Pottery Stall". Mr. Nicholas, the Government Pottery Expert, is to be congratulated on the very good imitation he has produced of the Blue Devonshire Pottery. He has returned to headquarters with many orders for tea cups, saucers and tea services in this line.

It is thought that the Saunders Weaving Institute stall was not too well patronized. Money is not flush these days the continental art silks are cheaper and though they do not last a life time they are good enough to wear in this age of rush and change. For be it noted fashions change in loongyis as in Paris models. The black and gold lacquer ware from Pagan was much admired.

Three new aspects of the show were the Cattle, Flower and Poultry Sections, Last year there were a few exhibits which received honourable mention only—but this year special prizes having being mentioned in the programmes which had been circulated the competition was keen.

The judging of the exhibits was therefore no sinecure. The following judged the cattle U Tun Myat G. B. V. C., U Shwe Zan T.. P. S. U Po Aung T. P. S. The Poultry was a large section. Birds were brought from all over the district. The authorities concerned were not prepared for so many and so the exhibits were not sub-divided as they ought to have been Mr. McCann, U Ba Myaing and Mr. Barrett had rather a chase from one side of the line to the other.

Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Vendrell, Mrs. Beale, Mr. Raynes, Lt.-Col. Beadon and Mrs. Stevenson had an arduous task in judging the flowers and gardens.

Mr. Hazelwood, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and Mr. Noor Mahomed also, had a busy morning deciding which vegetables were the best—as there were no special sections, for instance, a good brinjal had to compete against a good cauliflower. Perhaps the third conference will have learnt by these mistakes.

Mr. Fletcher, A.B.M., and Mr. McCann, Superintendent of Excise, helped by Mr. Barrett, I.F.S. had to decide on the fruits. The best way was to have tasted them. The bananas in particular looked very tempting.

The grain crops required expert knowledge which Mr. Beale, U Bo Maung T. P. S. U Aw Wo and U Tha Zin certainly have.

Prizes for table decorations were keenly contested for by Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Beadon, Mrs. Hazelwood, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. Debuchee, Miss Diomede and Mrs. Boog.

The announcement in the programme was noticlear and the competitors were not sure what was wanted.

Some of the ladies who entered thought the judging would be done on the artistic arrangement of flowers—but perhaps the judges preferred definite colour schemes. Much time was also spent on the judging of gardens. A number of the resident have gardens which are a business proposition to them, while other residents like government officials who are "Birds of Passage' have gardens as hobbies only. So it must have been a difficult problem indeed for the judges to compare the big with the small gardens. Miss Raphael's was judged the best, Mrs. Vendrell's second and Mrs. McCann's the third best, while Mrs Debuchee was given a consolation prize.

At 5 p.m. on the 1st a large and eager crowd met in the gally decorated pandal for the distribution of prizes. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson arrived punctually and were conducted to the dais.

Lt.-Col. Beadon, requested Mrs. Stevenson to distribute the prizes, made a few references to the show in general and to the want of funds in particular.

To quote him: "Next year we shall have to ask the people, if they want to have an Agricultural Conference and show" to put their hands into their pockets and to contribute liberally."

Messrs. Steel Bros. and the Imperial Chemical Industries had started the ball rolling by presenting cups.

The former firm presented a handsome silver cup for the best Ngasein paddy in grown the District.

The proud winner was U Aung Tha of Myatlegyaung village—a simple old fashioned Burman, while the prize given by the latter firm was won by U Shwe Zan of Begayet.

Lt.-Col. Beadon thanked the committee and judges for their help, also U Bo Sein, Burma's premier actor, for very kindly promising to give a benefit programme to help the funds of the show.

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Stevenson.

Bassein and Kyonpyaw carried away most of the prizes. The Poultry Exhibits were many and showed that a keen interest is being taken by all communities. The following are some of the winners: Saw Chit Maung, Kyonpyaw Mr. Vendrell, Ibers. Bassein; Mrs. Christansen; Mrs. Johns; Mg Ba Set, Ngaputaw; Ko Kan Hla. Bassein; Saw Thein, Tin, Ngaputaw; Maung Ohn Khin, Ngaputaw; A Saw Tha The, Kyonpyaw, Mohammed Husein of Bassein took away the most coveted prize for the best cock in the show. Mr. Hazelwood's exhibit of sugar maples secured a special prize. So did Mrs, Beadon's English Sow.

The judges had a particularly arduous task in judging the flowers.

Miss S. Raphael who secured the 1st prize exhibited 60 varieties. While Mrs. Boog and Mrs. Debuchee ran a close second.

Mrs. Hazelwood's Chrysanthemums in pots were a delight to behold. U Tha Zin of Bassein showed a selection of cut Chrysanthemums which were highly commended. It is to be regretted that these were not put into a base. They would have shown up better.

Mrs. Shwe Hla was the only Burmese lady who exhibited. Her exhibit was a pot of mixed asters.

It may also be remarked here that the Burmese and Karen ladies were conspicuous by their absence on the morning of the 1st. when the Flower, Poultry and Vegetable show took place. We hope that at the next show there will be many of their exhibits. And that they will be persuaded to enter for the table decoration competition. An uncommon exhibit was the ginger preserve and lemon chutney exhibited by Mr. Devas of Bassein. On these being tasted he was given a certificate. Khorasanee of Kyonpyaw exhibited knols-knols of giant size. On being questioned the writer was informed that he had got seeds from Suttons.

In many ways there was evidence that the people of the district are becoming alive to the yearly Agricultural Conference and all that it means. Time alone will show they are progressing and assimilating all that they see and learn at the various stalls and lectures.

Mr. Stevenson then commenting on the conference and show remarking how delightful and instructive the show had been—and that this could not have been if it had not been organized by those responsible. He continued that it would not be just to single anyone out in particular for praise as all had worked willingly with great enthusiasm and industry sacrificed their time and energy to make the show an unqualified success.

He congratulated the prize winnners—and wished better luck to the less fortunate on another occasion.

The pleasant evening ended with a hearty vote of thanks for Mrs. Stevenson.

North China Famine.

TWO MILLION DEATHS IN A YEAR.

Terrible hardships prevail in the Famine area in Central Shansi [North-west China], says the Peking Correspondent of the Times in a message dated January 13. There, out of population of 6,000,000, it is estimated that 2,000,000 have died during the past 12 months, and 2,000,000 more, it is believed, are certain to die before the next crops are gathered in June.

These figures are given by the special delegate of the China International Famine Relief Commission, who has just returned to Peking after investigating the famine, which he describes as one of the most severe known in China in recent times. He states that starvation is widespread over a region of 5,000 square miles. In some places the people are eating elm leaves, chaff, and any rubbish they can obtain. Desperate parents are ready to give their children away to any one who will feed them. Masses of the populace are awaiting death in dull despair; others with more energy are joining the ranks of bandits, whose activities are adding to the misery of the afflicted region.

The horrors of the famine are increased by the rigour of the winter which is said to be the most severe known in this part of the country for 40 years. The troops of the Kuominchun Army, numbering 300,000 in this region, are suffering great hardship, being reduced to a ration of 12oz. of millet a day.

The cause of the famine, which is also acute in a small corner of South-west Shansi, is the successive failure of the crops since the spring of 1927. There is plentiy of food in other parts of the country, some not many hundred miles away, but it is feared the prospect of any substantial measure of relief in the famine area is remote, chiefly owing to the lack of communications. The difficulties in this respect have been greatly increased by the civil strife, the military having disorganized the railways and commandeered other means of transport. Besides this the animals in the famine region are being killed for food.

PRESIDENT HOOVER AND THE ORIENT.

In Planing For Permanent Peace, The Ferment In China And India Must Not Be Ignored.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, writes in the "New Republic."—

The message which the President of the United States delivered on the anniversary of Armistice Day, this year, to an eagerly listening world, was no mere empty tribute to the cause of international peace. Mr. Hoover was not content with those oratorical statements which tickle the ear of the multitude but end in nothing. As far as ever he could, he dealt solidly throughout with concrete facts, leaving no doubt in anyone's mind as to his own fixed purpose to get to the root of the war evil, and then carry through by every means in his power the practical remedy for it. The same course of action, rather than speech, had stood out clearly as one of the chief features of the MacDonald conversations. Looking back on both events, it is not difficult to see their exact sequence; and the remarkable resultant, in the favourable reception of the neutrality proposal for all food-ships during times of war, has been chiefly due to the very thorough spade-work and foundation-laying which went before. If accepted, such neutrality would relieve the huddled nations of Western Europe with their over-population from the biting grip of fear in one direction at least By giving this relief it would make a disarmament in naval forces far more feasible. A master stroke has been dealt for the righteous cause of peace in thus weakening the sinews of war.

TRUE TO TRADITION

Looking back on the past since the first Armistice Day, eleven years ago, and combining President Hoover's name with those of Dawes, Kellogg and Young it is manifest that America's practical contributions towards the removal of those mountainous difficulties that remained after the World War have been second to none in solid achievement. The part that America has thus played in bringing gradually nearer world peace on one side of the surface of the earth has been worthy of the idealism, mingled with practical effort, whereon the Republic has all along been based. It is in line with its own great tradition of human emancipation.

But having said this with a very full and thankful heart, and after reading many times over President Hoover's speech and nothing its immediate reaction on world opinion, it has filled me with wonder to discover why a statesman so wise and wideawake as President Hoover has confined himself to the problem of Europe and made no direct reference at all on such a world occasion to the problem of Asia. For, as far as I could gather, that second half of humanity, (which forms in its own dense area a majority of the world's population, did not come within his ken. Europe loomed so large as to block out the light of Asia.

FERMENT IN THE EAST

It is all the more strange to me in President Hoover's case, because he was educated on the American Pacific slope facing the Far East and had spent important years of his life in China and Burma. Yet, at Washington, facing the Atlantic, his mind has evidently become so absorbed in the problems confronting him there that the Orient seems to have faded for a time at least out of his mind's vision. Even Secretary Stimson, fresh back from the Philippines as his intimate friend and adviser, does not yet appear to have brought with him the true world perspective as it affects the United States.

Yet the fact is palpably evident to those who have lived their lives in India and China, that since Armistice Day, eleven years ago, there has been raised among the masses of the village people in both these eastern countries a ferment so feverishly upheaving, that it can only be described adequately in the scriptural words as a "shaking of those things that can be shaken, so that those thing that cannot be shaken may remain." This quite recent interior revolution has brought with it non-co-operation in India and civil war in China. It has affected a much more populous area of the earth's surface than the birth of national consciousness in Japan which preceded it by two generations.

AMAZING SILENCE.

Such a tremendous oscillation in a densely crowded mass of human beings must surely, one would have thought, be recorded on all the political seismographs of the West, and especially in America with its long Pacific coast But the silence of the President's speech makes me wonder whether its worldshaking importance has yet been realized. There have been, of course, minor political events which have created an eddy of excitement. Such an occasion was the sudden danger to the foreign settlement at Shanghai more than two years ago. But the intellectual and moral upheaval, which has changed the face of these two countries, India and China, with their eight hundred million souls, has only been referred to in the pages of erudite reviews; it has not caught the popular mind or come into the lime lihgt of world politics in the West.

What has happened, briefly, is this. The moral prestige of the West has suddenly melted into thin air like a morning mist before the sunrise, leaving these millions of our own common humanity in the East—men and women of the same flesh and blood as ourselves—looking out towards America and Europe with eyes now at last undazled by any false glamor of Western superiority. They have got over—to change the metaphor—their stage fright.

ECLIPSE OF EUROPEAN PRESTIGE

If this transvaluation of values were only intellectual, it might be met by rational processes of mutual accommodation and economic adjustment, but it is essentially moral and spiritual and therefore supra-rational. It has come also with the reflex force of a violent rebouff and it has sped with amazing swiftness all over the East and over Africa as well. gaining still further intensive force from the vast drive of the Soviet influences from the North. Such a combination of forces—the aftermath of the World War, the Russian Revolution, the Chinese and Indian upheavals, the African native unrest the sudden eclipse of European moral prestige—has perhaps, never happened before in in human history since the French Revolution. History is indeed being written in very large handwriting in the East to-day.

Far more seriously than any mounting up of new naval armaments, the explosive forces generated by the blank refusal even to discuss at Versailles, or Geneva, or Washington, the principle of recial equality have now grown so vast, and at the same time so inwardly intense, that control and direction are no longer practical or possible unless something speedily is done to mitigate internal evil. The racially insulting Asiatic Prohibition Law of 1924 still remains on the statute books of the United States; the color bar legislation still holds its grip upon the industrious African natives in South Africa; the Kenya policy still implies racial discrimination in favour of the European race insults literally infinite in number carry out into sordid effect these racial policies of government in daily social practice. Nevertheless at such a time in world history we wearily seem to be satisfied with the sedative. All quiet on the Western front," and to satisfy ourselves with the hope that if the Young Plan goes through successfully and naval parity is reached in January at London. we shall then have almost within our sight "World Peace."

INDIANS IN CEYLON

Rioting in Dacca

DEBATED IN ASSEMBLY

New Delhi, Feb. 11: The Legislative Assembly met to-day with a heavy and interesting agenda of non-official resolutions. A number of short notice questions provided added interest. The lobbies continued to discuss the police controversy and all eyes turned towards the forthcoming return of His Excellency the Viceroy when the uncertainty will be removed. Sir Hari Singh Gour was among the latest arrivals.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY

The Government's financial policy was again referred to at question time when Sir George Schuster stated that the amount of discount on treasury bills issued between 1st April 1929 and 28th January 1930 was about 131 lakhs. He added that it certainly was a fact that Government issues of treasury bills had been the sole or indeed the main factor affecting the course of prices in Government rupee securities. This had been far more affected by the fall in prices of Indian sterling securities and that was brought about first by the wave of dear money by which all markets were affected last year and secondly by anxiety felt by British investors as to the political conditions in India, which anxiety was undoubtedly accentuated by the doctrines preached at the recent Lahore Congress about repudiation of loans. "I need hardly say that these last mentioned doctrines are not taken seriously by any responsible opinion in India" (cheers.)

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Mr. G. S. Bajpai were sworn in as new members amidst cheers.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Allegations that Government destroyed the original report of the Indian Central Committee made by Mr. B. Das in a question were answered to-day by Sir James Crerar, who informed that the Committee presented the report to the Viceroy but also sent Government a few spare copies. The Government of India in order to avoid delay in simultaneous publication arranged to reprint the report, but meanwhile received a caution from the Secretary of State to omit from the reprint two brief incidental passages which were thought likely to give offence to foreign countries and in whose omission the authors had here concurred. The members of the committee who received copies of the earlier print had been asked to return them. The intention was the first print be destroyed.

THE DACCA RIOTS

Mr. Anwarul Azim asked a short notice question about the Dacca riots.

Sir James Crerar replied that the riot was caused by the fact that Mohamedans protested against a students procession before a mosque and protests being unheeded stones were thrown at the procession followed by a riot. A few cases of assualts also occured on the 31st but order was now restored. Casualties were two Mahomedans killed 23 Hindus and 15 Muslims sent to hospitals.

Mr. Ghuznavi:—The local authority had issued an injunction under 144 prohibiting the procession.

Sir James Crerar:—I have no information.

Sir Abdul Qayum:—Will Government take steps to see orders are strictly observed?

Sir James Crerar:—That is a matter for the Local Government who will no doubt see to it.

Mr. Anwarul Azim:—Is not there co-ordination in matters of this kind between the Central and Provincial Governments?

Sir James Crerar:—Matters of this kind are definitely and primarily the boncern of the local Government for obvious reasons.

Pandit Malaviya: Isn't it the order under section 144 might have aggravated the trouble?

Sir James Crerar. That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Anwarul Azim: Many prosecutions are being undertaken under section 144.

The President: That is a tall order.

Dr. Suhrawardy: Did not Pundit Malaviya defy the order under Section 144? (Laughter)

Pundit Malaviya: I will do it again if opportunity arises. (Opposition cheers.)

Dr. Suhrawardy: Then there was no riot.

CLOSING OF BROADCASTING COY.

Answering short notice questions by Dr. Moonje, Sir B. N. Mitra admitted that the Broadcasting Company had decided to close down at the end of the month owing to financial conditions. No direct subsidy had been given to the company but the company received 80 per cent of broadcasting receiver licenses realised by Government. Various methods of assisting the company were suggested, the latest being a subsidy of two lakhs of rupees per annum for a minimum period of two years, but Government, with whom the company had been in correspondence, had not seen a way to grant the subsidy as they were not satisfied that such a grant would be justified for the best and most economical method of ensuring development of broadcasting in India. The Government of India considered it undesirable to intervene in the affairs of the company at the present juncture. But the question of making arrangements for broadcasting was engaging the attention of Government and Government hoped to make a statement later on.

Mr. Jayakar suggested the the desirability of granting a subsidy on such terms as Government considered economical.

Sir B. N. Mitra refused to say anything more at present.

Mr. K. C. Roy:—Did Government receive any special expert advice regarding the possibility of success of broadcasting in India?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—The matter was discussed by Government with certain public men, including certain members of the Assembly and Mr. K. C. Roy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Roy:—Was not the Director General Mr. Sams consulted?

Sir L. N. Mitra:—Yes.

Mr. Roy:—Will Government lay his report on the table?

Sir B. N. Mitra: I shall consider the suggestion.

The President read the Governor General's messages that the Railway budget will be presented on the 17th, general discussion takes place on the 19th and voting on Railway demands on the 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th.

MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Discussion was resumed on Mr. Jayakar's resolution relating to a local and central medical research institute, constitution of the governing body of Central Research Fund Association and recruitment in the medical research department.

Mr. Jinnah affirmed Dehra Dun was hardly a suitable place. What public opinion demanded was a university centre. Sir Frank Noyce's speech on Saturday seemed introducing the thin end of the wedge in favour of Dehra Duo. Mr. Jinnah further emphasised before Government reached a final conclusion they should approach the House for its views and under the guise of a conference should not run away with the idea that the opinion of the Assembly had been obtained.

Mr. B. Das protested against the omission of the Patna university faculty for representation at the proposed conference.

Mr. Neogy emphasised the real point was Government should stay their hands until the matter was discussed by the House again.

Mr. Yakub strongly pleaded for Dehra Dun, which had a salubrious climate. Bombay and Calcutta wanted everything with in their own province. Big cities were the most unsuitable for research work.

Pundit Malaviya maintained Dehra Duo isolated from a university centre had a definite advantage. There should be no question of provincial jealousies in such a matter.

Mr. Jayakar replying to the debate asked Government to make clear if all three propositions contained in its resolution would be submitted to the conference, the results of whose deliberations would be subject to revision or approval of the House. The university faculty representation should be confined to non-officials.

Sir Frank Noyce replying assured the House that the conference would discuss all points raised by the resolution. He hoped no occasion would arise for voting, but if found necessary the conference would report to Government accordingly. If the conference desired information of the estimate of expenses to select centres along with Dehra Dun these would be prepared Government would also invite the Patna and Rangoon University faculties [cheers] and would ask the universities that their representatives be non-officials. The matter would come again before the Standing Finance Committe and must thereafter come before the House in the shape of a demand for grants before Government could make a move in the matter. As to whether any other opportunity be given that would largely depend on the resolutions of the conference.

Replying to a pointed question by Mr. Jinnah Sir Frank Noyce gave an assurance that Government would take no action in the matter until the matter came up before the House again in some form or other.

Mr. Jayakar withdrew his resolution as a result of these assurances.

POSITION OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

Pundit Kunzru moved urging the Government of India to communicate to His Majesty's Government that the proposals of the Ceylon Government regarding franchise which have been accepted by the Colonial Office in so far as they make possession of a certificate of permanent settlement and renunciation of protection of the Government of India by Indian emigrants a condition of eligibility to vote without affording an opportunity to the Government of India and this House to express their views, and urge that immediate step be taken to secure the adoption of the original recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission making five years' residence as the basis of franchise. Mr. Roy, urging the Assembly to take an impartial retrospect of the position of Indians in various colonies, painted out the gloomy character every where. In Fiji Indian elected members in the Council resigned as a protest against the Government decisions, In the Federated Malay States the position was such that a member of this Assembly had tabled a motion pointing out disabilities. In East Africa the position was recertainly no better and the Hilton Young eport and the Samuel Wilson Report would be probably discussed only by a select committee of the British Parliament and in South Africa the log screen which had been created by the Habibullah mission had been pierced through by the message of the Transvaal Indians to the Imperial Citizenship Association, Bombay published this week. In the face of all these factors Pandit Kunzru had come out with a milk and honey resolution asking the Government of India to do just the very thing about Ceylon Indians which it was their obvious duty to do. What was the use of practising the fine art of self-deception? An attempt was being made for the first time to introduce in Ceylon discrimination which was against the declared policy of the British Government regarding Crown Colonies. Possibly Lord Passfield had been actuated by certain considerations of policy Yet what had the Government of India done? They had not even expressed their views on either the Donoughmore Commission proposals or on the Ceylon Government's decision nor even replied to the memorial of two Indian members of the Ceylon Council.

He dragged in the Government of India because this House was entitled to know if they were consulted and if so what views they had placed before His Majesty's Government. If His Majesty's Government did not consult the Government of India then, he asked, was it Dominion Status in action? Only recently a Commission was appointed in Ceylon with a view not to give lands to Indians. One discrimination led to honour and self respect of Indians in Fiji and East Africa the same acute problem occurred at India's very doors in Ceylon concerning 700,000 Indians who were tied to the people of India by cultural and economic ties. The Donoughmore Commission, after an exhaustive enquiry, deliberately came to the conclusion that although at present Tamils were represented in the Council by two members their position in the colony would be sufficiently strong to enable them to protect their just rights only by making five years' residence a qualification for franchise under the future constitution. But the Governor of Ceylon submitted his proposal which restricted franchise in the case of Indians to those who not only satisfied regarding the five years' residence but obtained a certificate of permanent settlement from a specially appointed officer, and also agreed to renounce any claim to protection by any Government other than Ceylon. The implication of this restriction was too great affecting Indians and Pundit Kunzru demanded from the Government of India whether they were consulted in this matter by the Colonial Office before the latter had given their seal of approval. But for increasing pressure of public opinion of India and the support of the Government of India the position of Indians in Ceylon would have been much worse than what it now was. Pundit Kunzru instanced as advantages of this protection the abolition of penal conditions governing contracts, non-employment of children under ten, minimum wages, standardisation of wages, more regular payment of wages and better educational facilities. If Indians now agreed to the conditions proposed by the Ceylon Government such reforms could not be done and their rights would be in jeopardy. It was indeed a novel doctrine to which Indians should never agree, for they would be bartering away their rights for ever. Of 700,000 Indians only 300,000 would be enfranchised under the Donoughmore Commission's recommendation and this number in the total electorate of 1,800,000 was certainly not such as to endanger the interests of the population. India could not agree to have another South Africa in Ceylon, and if the British Government were to ignore Indian feeling it would be the beginning of the doom of the Empire.

Mr. K. C ROY'S AM ENDMENT.

Mr, K. C. Roy moved amendment urging the Government of India to communicate to His Majesty's Government the respectful protest and regret of the Assembly at the tentative acceptance by the Colonial Office of the proposal of the Ceylon Government regarding franchise in so far as they make possession of a certificate of permanent settlement and renunciation of the Government of India by Indian emigrants a condition of eligibility to vote without affording an opportunity to the Government of India and this House to express their views, and urge that immediate step be taken to secure the adoption of the original recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission making five years' residence as the basis of franchise. Pandit Kunzru regretted that at thetime when they were fighting for

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New Burma

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RANGOON. BURMA.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 14 1930

The Governor's Speech

YESTERDAY, His Excellency Sir Charles Innes addressed the members of the Legislative Council. As explained by the Governor at the very beginning of the speech, it is customary for a Governor to address the Legislators at least once a year and, in this sense, the speech of the Governor yesterday may be taken as the usual commonplace affair. Sir Charles Innes did not make much attempt to adorn his speech with lengthy introductory remarks. He at once referred to the important problem of the day—the constitutional question. Those who expected to learn something from the Governor in this respect would be much disappointed, because His Excellency confessed that he did not know anything of what might be the nature of the constitutional changes. However, the Governor's reference to the political situation of Burma calls for some examination. After praising the leaders of the people for their broad-mindedness in accepting the proposal for a Round Table Conference, the Governor stated that there was quietness in the political situation of Burma.

This statement of the Governor, we fear, may be misinterpreted in some quarters. To those who are in the habit of judging the political consciousness of the people by measuring the intensity of political agitation, the significant word "quietness" may mean that there is no political consciousness in Burma or that the Burmese people have no great political greivances. One might have thought that the Governor had not the least intention to convey this idea when he referred to the political situation of Burma. But, at a time when a word from the lip of such a high personage as the Governor would have to be taken seriously, Sir Charles Innes should not have uttered words that allow double interpretation. Nevertheless, we hope that none would be misled to think that the Burmese people are so satisfied with their present lot as to remain quiet. Quietness in this instance does not in the least mean absence of feeling. It is nothing more than an unfailing indication of the implicit faith which the Burmese people have in the British Parliament and in the Government of the country. We do hope that nothing would be done by the British Government or its agents to drive away this element of faith from the minds of the people. On the contrary, it is to be hoped that this spirit of strong faith displayed by the Burmese people will reciprocally yield fair-play and justice on the part of the British Government.

We are glad to hear from Sir Charles Innes that cordial relationship between the government and the governed is highly valued by him. Pointing out the removal of the Arsenal from the western slope of the Shwedagon Pagoda, Sir Charles Innes said : "I hope that you will regard that settlement as an index to our general attitude." We wish that this gracious attitude of the Government could be repeated on every possible occasion, though frankly speaking it is hard to forget that it took years of intense agitation, contrary to the Governor's idea of "quietness," to force the Government to remove the Arsenal from the Pagoda. At any rate, we do not like to prick old sores. We wish Sir Charles Innes' Government could never miss to appreciate our attempt to prevent new sores or to heal the existing ones. In this respect, we notice a redeeming feature in the Governor's speech, and that is the one relating to the support given by the Government to the Burmese people's demand for a separate and adequate representation at the Round Table Conference. But there is a portion in the Governor's speech which is most disappointing. The manner in which Sir Charles Innes tried to excuse the Government's **laissez-faire** policy in the rice trade of Burma is far from being satisfactory. This is what Sir Charles Innes stated regarding the rice trade of Burma :—

"A local newspaper recently accused me of having committed myself publicly to the statement that the rice trade was improving, and it proceeded to hint that I was in league with the European millers.....I never made the statement imputed to me."

It is unfortunate that the Governor did not mention which particular newspaper was in his mind when he made the above statement. But, we ourselves are one of those who recently wrote something about the rice trade. This is what we said in these columns :—

"Moreover, the Governor's reference to the rice trade in the course of his speech at the Trades Dinner recently appears to us to be misleading. After pointing out the depression in the rice trade, Sir Charles Innes gave us to understand that the position now was improving. We confess we are at a loss to find out any justification in the belief that the situation in the rice trade is improving. It is well known that our Governor, Sir Charles Innes, was a succesful Commerce Member of the Indian Government, and as such we expected much from him to solve the economic problems of Burma. But it seems paradoxical that the economic distress of the people grows greater in intensity under the regime of the Governor with the reputation for trade and commercial experience. The impression is gaining ground in the country,—and perhaps not without some justification—that the presence of a man with commercial experience at the helm of affairs would be all the more in the interests of the European traders, as the British policy is to allow trade and government to go together."

However, this is only a personal matter of His Excellency and we do not wish to go further than what we wrote as above. We must only say that we are glad to learn from His Excellency that he never made the statement imputed to him. This means the Governor admits that the rice trade is far from improving. But what is the remedy that we can expect from Sir Charles Innes as head of the Prvince ? He says that Governments may be very powerful, but they cannot interfere with the working of economic laws. It is deplorable that the Governor seems to think that the present depression in the rice trade of Burma is mostly due to the working of economic laws. In this connection, we cannot help repeating what we stated in these columns sometime ago as follows :—

"In our last issue we stated that Burma rice trade is practically at the mercy of a few European expotters whose concerted action has been instrument at in keeping down the price of paddy in the country. In the rice trade of Burma, it may be said with justification that there is no such thing as the natural operation of economic laws. The present wide-spread economic distress in Burma is the result, not of the pitiless operations of economic laws, but of the ruthless action of the combined policy of the European exporters of Burma rice. It is the pitiless eating of Burma's substance in Burma, and the further pitiless drain to England; in short, it is the pitiless perversion of economic laws by the strong combination of Europeans in the rice trade that is impoverishing Burma."

The cause of all the trouble is clear enough, and the Governor's attitude to remain indifferent to the pitiless perversion of economic laws by the strong combination of Europeans, in the rice trade of Burma is simply adding a distressful insult to the agonising injury. It is but a poor consolation to learn from the Governor that something ndirect only could be done to meet the situation by helping the cultivators to produce more and better quality of paddy. It is a pity that Sir Charles Innes has virtually admitted his incapacity to break the European ring in the Burma rice trade. It now remains for our people to devise ways and means to stop for ever the combination of of the European exporters, whose monopoly in the rice trade hss resulted in bringing about acute economic distress, of which we hear in every nook and corner of Burma.

Tharrawaddy No-Tax Movement

INACCURATE STATEMENTS REFUTED

A Press Communique says:—

In a leading article in the "Rangoon Mail" of Sunday, February and, it was stated that a clash between the police and the peasants in a village in the Minhla Township of the Tharrawaddy District had been reported, with a number of casualties on both sides. The Local Government have had enquiries made and have ascertained that there is no foundation of fact whatever for this allegation. Other statements in that same article, for example the statement bank there was no organized no-tax campaign in the Tharrawaddy District are similarly inaccurate.

Serious Motor Accident

SCHOOL GIRL RUN OVER

Esther, aged 9, daughter of Mr. Sivasunkaram of the "Burma Exchange Gazette" was taken to the General Hospital yesterday afternoon with grievous injuries as a result of her being run over by a lorry at the junction of Judah Ezekiel Street and Stockade Road. On examination at the Hospital it was discovered that among other injuries she has sustained a fracture of the thigh. The child slying as an inpatient in the Hospital. Another girl Lucy Wegner who was also involved in the accident providentially escaped with slight injuries and she was allowed to return home after being attended at the Hospital.

Cholera Epidemic in Kumbh Mela.

Allahabad, Feb. 11: Cholera has broken out in an epidemic form in the Kumbha Mela Pilgrims are in great haste to leave the mela grounds. The fort has been closed to pilgrims.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is His Excellency's Speech at the Opening of the Burma Legislative Council, on the 13th February 1930.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Burma Legislative Council,

It is usual for the Governor of Burma to address the Burma Legislative Council at least once a year, and though I have no special message to give you this morning, I do not want to make a breach in that custom. It is very useful to a Governor to have the privilege of speaking to this Council. It enables me personally to welcome you at the beginning of another Budget Session, and it affords me a convenient opportunity of making some brief observations on the principal events of the year and on matters that are of common interest to us all.

Among those matters I have no doubt that this Council gives pride of place to the question of constitutional advance. In this respect the year has been a period of waiting. The whole of it has been occupied by the Statutory Commission in sifting and examining the great mass of material collected, and in formulating its conclusions on the fateful issues remitted to it for investigation. Nor in view of the gravity and complexity of those issues, can we wonder that the Commission has taken time over its task. In the meantime developments have taken place. Much of the material collected by the Commission has been made available to the public, including the report of our own Provincial Committee, and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking U Aung Thin and the other members of that Committee for the time and labour they bestowed on the preparation of that report, But the outstanding event of the year was announcement of the Round Table Conference made by His Excellency the Viceroy. That announcement has been welcomed by this Council, and you may rest assured that we have conveyed to the proper quarter the Council's desire that Burma should be separately and adequately represented at the Conference. What the outcome of the constitutional enquiry will be for Burma, I cannot tell you, for I do not know. As I have said, we must wait till April for the Report of the Commission. But I wish to report to-day what I said in public a few weeks ago that I do derive satisfaction from the sanity and political wisdom of the attitude adopted by almost all Burman leaders of standing in regard both to the Indian Satutory Commission and to the offer of a Round Table Conference. Burma's record in this respect will bear comparison with that of any other province. There has been general indignation at the outrage on the Viceroy's train. There has been little or no hint of non-co-operation, and the resolutions adopted by the Indian National Congress at Lahore have fallen almost entirely flat in Burma—so flat that I need not waste your time and my own by referring to them at greater length. There may be some slight reactions in Burma, but I do not believe that they will be more than slight.

There, Gentlemen, I must needs leave the exciting subject of the constitutional changes which may result in Burma from the enquiries of the last two years, and I turn to matters of more ordinary importance. I think that I can say with some confidence that the general political situation has been comparatively quiet in Burma during the past year. Long experience of course has taught me never to be very optimistic, The activities of Government are so many, and they bring Government into contact with the people at so many points that the possibility of friction is never very far distant. Moreover, there is still, I regret to say, a number of people who make it their business to exploit the ignorance of the rustic population by misrepresentations and even by downright falsehoods. I might, I suppose, take their activities as a compliment. I might draw the inference that they have so little ground for legitimate complaint against the Government that they are driven to the illegitimate device of invention. At the same time I regret such activities. We do not like prosecuting persons for what are usually called political offences. Indeed, we hold our hand whenever we can, and we never prosecute unless we think it absolutely necessary to do so. Also whenever persons are convicted for offences of this kind, it is our usual practice to consider whether we cannot release them provided that they will apologize, and as you may have seen recently from reports in the public press, not infrequently we are able to adopt this procedure. But there are some people who give us no scope. When we find persons making statements which are maliciously false, and which they must know to be maliciously false, and which they must make with the express object of stirring up hatred against the Government, we have no option but to set the law in motion. I am glad to say however that activities of this kind have been comparatively scarce in the year that is just over, and the number of political prisoners confined in our jails is very small. The capitation and thathameda taxes, in spite of some economic depression, are coming in normally. It is only in a few townships that there has been any disposition to refuse payments for political reasons. Violent crime to which political unrest always gives an impetus has been less than for many years past. In 1929 important crimes including murders were fewer by 275 than in 1928. Thus the improvement was really substantial. The Shwedagon settlement too has given great pleasure to the Buddhist population. It has also given pleasure to the Government. The Government of Burma has always sympathized with Buddhist sentiment in this matter, and it was a real satisfaction to us that we were able to take the opportunity afforded us by the removal of the Arsenal to arrive at a settlement in accordance with what we knew to be the wish of the Buddhist community. I hope that you will regard that settlement as an index to our general attitude. No Government can always do what it is asked to do. Sometimes circumstances, especially financial circumstances, are too strong for it. At other times questions of principle are at stake. But I ask you to accept my assurance that we are most anxious that our relations would be cordial with the people we are called upon to govern, and that the Government and the people of Burma should be united by mutual goodwill in these difficult times.

RICE QUESTION

For the times of course are difficult both for the Government and for the people. Apart from the disturbing effect of the long-drawn out constitutional enquiries to which I have just referred, the Goverament is hampered by financal difficulty, and among the people there is economic difficulty. The mere fact that such difficulties exist makes it all the more important therefore that there should be no misunderstanding between us. Still less should there be avoidable misunderstandings. Let me give an example. A local newspaper recently accused me of having committed myself publicly to the statement that the rice trade was improving, and it proceeded to hint that I was in league with the European millers. The conclusion would in any case be absurd even if it had not been drawn from an entirely mistaken major premise. I never made the statement imputed to me. It is known to me as well as to everyone else that the price of paddy is lower now than it has been the last ten years. I am well aware that the result of this fall in paddy prices must be that there will be no money to spend in Burma and that the Burma cultivator must probably be content with a somewhat lower standard of living. At any rate, he must cut away some of the little luxuries he has grown to like. Another possible source of misunderstanding lies in the suggestion that Government could arrest the fall in price and that we refrain from doing so whether from mere apathy or from some more sinister motive. The actual suggestion made is that we should interfere in favour of the Burman cultivator by fixing a minimum price for rice and paddy. I do not suppose that in this Council I need take this suggestion very seriously, and my only excuse for referring to it is that it has been made in more than one district, and that some people seem really to believe that we could take this action. Governments may be very powerful, but they cannot interfere with the working of economic laws. At any rate they cannot do so with impunity. We have in Burma an exportable surplus of roughly three million tons of rice. That rice has to find a market in India, in Europe, in the Far East and in almost every country in the world. The price which it will fetch depends on a variety of factors—none of which are under the control of the Government of Burma, or indeed of any human agency. Among such factors may be mentioned the price of locally-grown rice, the price of other competing food-grains, and the price at which rice can be imported from countries other than Burma. In Europe, Burma rice has to compete with rice from Spain and Italy. In Eastern countries it competes with rice from Siam and Saigon. It can find a market only if its price is on the economic level that obtains for the world generally. If, therefore, we attempted to fix a minimum price, and if that price were above the world level, the only result could be that there would be no market outside Burma for Burma rice, and the plight of the cultivator would be worse than ever. I have no doubt that all these matters will be made plain in the report of Mr. Couper's Committee, and we must wait for that report for a really authoritative exposition of the causes of the present depression. The only point I am making is that there is no direct action we can take to arrest the fall of the price of Burma rice in the markets of the world. Those prices must find their economic level however painful the process of adjustment may be. The only action we can take is of an indirect nature. We can help the cultivator to produce more and better rice and to lessen the cost of production by improved methods of cultivation, and that is what we are doing through our Agricultural Department.

THE BUDGET.

This depression in the rice trade probably has a more immediate effect, through the Income-tax and the import duties, on the revenues of the Government of India than on those of the Government of Burma. In some measure of course it effects our finances, but as I explained last year, the real cause of our financial stringency lies elsewhere, and whatever else may be the result of the report of the Indian Statutory Commission, we all hope devoutly that it will lead to our obtaining a greater share of the revenues raised in Burma and one more in proportion to the pressing domestic needs of the Province. The Hon'ble Finance Member will explain to you later in the day our financial position, and he will speak with far greater knowledge and authority than I can lay claim to. I will not attempt therefore to anticipate what he has to say, but the general character of our Budget will probably be no secret to you. It is an Economy Budget. The paramount necessity at present is that we should keep up our revenue and keep down our expenditure. We are maintaining our productive expenditure on Irrigation works, we are carrying on with our road programme, we are meeting our liabilities in respect of contributions to the University Building Trust, and we have been able to make some small provision to enable us to make a modest begining in giving effect to the Juvenile Delinquency Act passed by this Council last Session and also in carrying out some very necessary reforms in the organisation of the Public Health Department. But for the most part we have been compelled to curb the natural appetites of the spending departments and to set our face against new expenditure. Many pressing schemes are held up for want of funds. Indeed, it is fair to say that except for the two trunk roads now under construction, and we must complete these unless we wish to throw away all the money we have hitherto spent on them, Burma is in a state of arrested development. It is a melancholy position, but there is no help for it and we have got to make the best of it of. And that is the key-note of our policy at the present time. If we cannot expand and develop, at least we can improve what we have got by toning up the administration and by reorganizing our departments when they need it in order to make them better fitted for the work they have to do and in order that when our finances do improve we can go ahead rapidly. That process has been going on throughout the year. Colonel Jolly has been working very hard at the reorganization of the Public Health Department. We have already published the report of a small committee which examined the subject, and as I have just mentioned we have provided funds in the Budget for a small instalment of the scheme. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Mitchell for the post of the Director of the Civil Veterinary Department, and with his assistance we hope so to reorganize that department as to enable it to discharge more efficiently its two main duties, namely Research and the control of Epidemic Disease. Our Fisheries are being investigated, and Mr. Fogarty is engrossed in the task of restoring health and vitality to the Co-operative movement on the lines laid down by the Calvert Committee. All the Services are working well, and I can say with truth that Burma is well served by them.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There is even more scope for a policy of this kind in the field of Local Self-Government, particularly Rural Self-Government. One distressing example of failure is fresh in our minds and I need say little about it. But I must express my obligations to those members of the Council who sat on the Committee of Enquiry. They showed much public spirit in undertaking what no doubt was an ungrateful task, and they performed that task with unflinching courage. That, I think, is the only redeeming feature of an unhappy affair. There has been in some quarters a disposition to resent the action which we felt compelled to take in the interests of the town, but the reports we have received from the special officer make even more plain than it was before how neces sary that action was. He has a very uphill task before him. As soon as he has succeeded in reducing the chaos that prevails to some sort of order, the Ministry proposes to associate with him an advisory committee, and as soon as we are satisfied that an elected, committee can be restarted with a reasonable prospect of success we shall restore the franchise to the town. But premature action in this direction would be unfair to Mandalay and to the committee itself. We have recently made a new departure in respect of Municipal Committees and District Councils. Hitherto it has been our practice to publish once a year comprehensive Reviews of the working of all Municipal Committees and all District Councils. The statistical tables attached these reports were usful, but I doubt whether the Reviews themselves were, and the Ministry has decided in future to review separately the report of each Municipal Committee and each District Council, The new system throws a great deal of work on Mr. Swithinbank and the Local Self-Government Department, but I believe it to be a good move. It will show Municipal Committees and District Councils that their reports receive individual attention in the Ministry, and the publication of the reviews should serve to create public interest in and public opinion about the progress of Local Self-Government in Burma. If that is the result, it will in itself be an important achievement, but in so far as District Councils are concerned the mere creation of public opinion, important though it is, will not be sufficient. It seems certain that there are defects of system, and that those defects must be remedied before we can hope to place the District Councils on a proper basis. The Local Self-Government Advisory Committee has given some useful advice on this question, but the issues raised are so difficult that I am inclined to think that we ought to appoint a committee specially to investigate them, and we have that idea under consideration.

There are other subjects I should like to touch on, but you have a busy day before you and I feel that I have already trespassed long enough on your time. I thank you for the patient hearing you have given me and I hope that you will have a useful and interesting Session.

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"Burma College of Commerce & Economics"

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PRINCIPAL.

Burma Legislative Council

THE BUDGET ESTIMATE

At the meeting of the Burma Legislative Council yesterday, the Finance Member presented the Budget Estimate for 1930-31. The estimates for the year anticipate an opening balance of Rs. 62,82,000; ordinary revenue receipts of 1070.93 lakhs and recipts under debt heads of 84.07 lakhs including a loan of 55 lakhs from the Provincial Loans Fund. On the expenditure side, provision is made for 1134·99 charged to revenue, 30.55 not charged to revenue and 3/44 under delt heads leaving; a closing balance of 20·48 lakhs,

The ordinary revenue receipts exceed the ordinary revenue expenditure by 48·17, as against 92.76 in the 1929-30 estimate; and exceed the sum of the ordinary revenue expenditure and the other revenue expenditure for which loan are not admissible by 24·94 as against 19·34 in the 1929-30 estimate,

BENEFIT SHOW IN AID OF MYOMA NATIONAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Under the kind patronage of U Po, President, and U Ba Dun, Secretary, Burma Legislative Council, a Benefit Show in aid of the Myoma National Boys' High School Building Fund will be held at the NEW GLOBE at 6-15 p. m. on Friday the 14th instant when the film entitled "SAN FRANCISCO NIGHTS" will be screened.

P.W.D. BURMA

Report on Buildings and Roads

The following is the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma, (buildings and roads branch) for the year 1928-29 :—

The sanctioned cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Burma Engineering Service, Class II, remained the same as in the year 1927-28.

The actual strength of these Engineering Establishments for 1928-29 was as shown in the table below:

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

Sanctioned Scale on the 1st April 1928.

(a) On duty	
Chief Engineer	1
Deputy Chief Engineer	1
Superintending Engineers	4
Executive Engineers	21
Assistant Executive Engineers	17
	44
(b) On deputation—	
Superintending Engineer	1
(c) On leave—	
Superintendinp Engineers	2
Executive Engiepers	4
Assistant Excutive Engineers	4
	11
(a) On duty on 31st March 1929	
Chief Engineer	1
Deputy Chief Engineer	1
Superintending Engineers	3
Executive Engineers	29
Assistant Executive Engineers	14
	39
(b) On deputation—	
Superintending Engineer	1
(c) On leave—	
Superintending Engineers	3
Executive Engineers	7
Assistant Executive Engineers	4
	15

BURMA ENGINEERING SERVICE, CLASS I.

Sanctioned Scale on 1st April—Nil. On duty on 31st March, 1929:—

Executive Engineers	4
Assistant Executive Engineers	7
	11

BURMA ENGINEERING SERVICE CLASS II.

Sanctioned Strength on the 1st April

1928.	71
(a) On duty	53
(b) On deputation	2
(c) On leave	3
Total	58
[a] On duty on the 31st March 1929	53
(b) On deputation	2
(c) On leave	3
Total	58

CASUALTIES.

The following casualties occured during 1928-29.

Retirements.—A. J. Hingston, Water and Sewerage Engineer, 1st May 1928; A. J. R. Hope, Chief Engineer, 24th June 1928; B. Raikes, Electrical Inspector, 5th Febuary 1929.

Death.—A. R. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 6th July 1928.

Removal. J. I. Joseph, Assistant Engineer, 30th June 1928.

BUILDINGS.

The allotment for Provincial Buildings, Original Works, Major and Minor Works, was Rs. 65,42,000 and the actual expenditure Rs. 51,26,693 which leaves an unspent balance of Rs. 14,15,307.

A-1 LAND RENENUE

The construction of quarters for the Senior Warden at Yenangyaung and for the Junior Warden at Chauk was taken in hand. At Shwebo work in connection with reconditioning certain buildings occupied by the Survey Party was completed. In the Hanthawaddy District two of the five bungalows required for the Colonization Scheme were nearing completion by the end of the year.

A-6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

At Katha good progress was made upon the construction of new quarters for the Headquarters Assistant and by the end of the years the building was nearing completion. At Taikkyi, Insein District, a new Court House was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 52,290 and new Township Officers' Courts were built at the following places: Yenangyaung, Magwe District, Zigon in the Tharrawaddy District, Paukkaung in the Prome District, Oktwin in the Toungoo District, Kyaupgaon Yegyi and Thabaung in the Bassein District, Kungyangon, in the Hanthawaddy District and at Pa-an in the Thaton District,

[To be continued]

Continued from page 5

another and there would be more discriminatory laws in time to come unless the Government of India stepped is not with honeyed words but with a big stick and tell the Ceylon Government that Indian labour to Ceylon would be stopped if the position was not remedied immediately. Let it not be forgotten Ceylon was dependent on India for food supplies and labour. In the event of any discriminatory registration it was the fundamental duty of the Government of India to stop further emigration. (Applause).

Mr. Bajpai on behalf of Government accepted Pandit Kunzru's resolution on the Ceylon question, which was adopted by the Assembly.

Provincial Arts And Crafts Exhibition.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The Hon'ble Sir L. Ah Yain, Member for Forests, on Tuesday morning distributed prizes in connexion with the Provincial Arts and Crafts Exhibition being held at the Jubilee Hall. There was a large and distinguished attendance, including Mr. C. W. Dunn, I.C.S., Finance Commissioner, Mr. A. R. Morris, I.C.S. Financial Secretary, Mr. McGregor, Forest Department, Mr. W. F. Graham, I.C.S., Retd., Officer in charge of Provincial Arts and Crafts and U Hla Pe, officer in charge of Potteries.

After the distribution of prizes the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests addressed the assembly, as follows, his speech being translated into Burmese and explained by U Hla Pe.

FORESTS MEMBER'S SPEECH

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am glad to be present again to give away the prizes that have been won by the competitors in this year's Arts and Crafts Exhibition. I most heartily congratulate the winners of the prizes on their success and I hope that they will derive material benifit from the winning of the prizes. The prize is a signal token of the recognition of merit, and the winner of it has proved his skill in the art in which he has won. This should prove a guarantee of good workmanship to the would-be-purchasers of the articles produced by the prize winners. I have not the slightest doubt that the artisans are fully conscious of the great importance of keeping up one's good reputation always by producing only the best articles under all circumstances.

This annual exhibition of Burmese arts and crafts gives a splendid opportunity to the artisans and craftsmen to gauge the appreciation of the public of the articles of the kind which they produce in order to gain a livelihood. They should study the needs of the public to see how best they should meet them. They should be glad to hear the criticism of the public as to the usefulness or the beauty or otherwise of the articles. They should also remember that the public are catered for not only by the artisans and craftsmen of Burma lone but by the artisans and craftsmen of other countries as well. The Burma artisans and craftsmen must be fully awake and quite alert, if they do not want to find themselves beaten by foreign competitors. To "vun" sayas I would say "You have got an industry unique in the whole world. It is up to you to keep it up. Through the excellence of your "vun" articles "the fame of Burma is spread over the world. Burma aims at being a separate unit of the great British Empire, and the name of Burma must be kept untarnished by her sons. You, "vun sayas" are in a way the carriers of the Burmese banners to all parts of the world, and I trust that you will carry out your duties as faithfully and dutifully as any soldiers of a nation. Be proud of your profession and do your utmost to show that you deserve the loyal support which the people of Burma and its Government are giving it.

To the wood carvers and sculuptors, the ivory carvers and sculptors and the statuette makers also I would say you are also carrying the fair name of Burma to all paris of the world by the beauty of the articles your skill has produced and your enter rise has sent out. Keep up the good reputation you have won and make it better. Your "workmanship has received recognition from the highest quarters and recently your products have been requested to be towarded for exhibition at the Imperial Art Gallery, London. You have a unique way of doing your work and it is characteristic of the Burmese genius in this line of work. Show to the world what Burma and the Burmese craftsmen can do. I do not doubt that you benefit not only yourselves but your country as well, if you keep up the good reputation of the Burmese workmanship in thir work."

Artisans and craftsmen, my final advice to you is keep abreast of the times. Make your articles suitable or the needs of the times, let them be characteristically Burmese and ornamental while being useful at the same time.

The public have been very appreciative of the skill of the craftsmen and cartisans of Burma, and their encouragement is a welcome satimulus to the workmen. I hope and trust that they will continue the patronage of the Artisans and craftsmen will always try and carry out the wishes of their patrons, and if the public will study how certain articles can be produced and order them to be produced for their, the workmen will learn more of the needs of the public. This is the way to encourage the artisans and craft men.

As for the part taken by the Government in fostering or promoting the arts and crafts of Burma, the Cottage Industries Department has a general charge over them, and it has brought the Burma arts and crafts articles into touch with important markets of Europe, America and Australia. Weaving laqquer, and pottery are the primary concerns of the Department at present for concentrated attention and artisans and craftsmen should take full advantage of the existence of experts in these branches in taking their advice which they are only too willing to give, in the matter of producing the articles in these lines.

Before giving away the prizes it gives me pleasure to thank the Society of Architects in Burma for their contribution of Rs. 100 towards the prizes for the Architectural section in this Exhibition. Also the Judges in the various sections for being so kind as to help.

The following were awarded Diplomas :—

1. Maung Po Hla of Maungdaung [for Maungdaung Plain Lacquer Work].
2. Saya Htwa of Pagan (for Lacquer Work).
3. Saya Ba of Mandalay for Wood Sculpture].
4. Maung Po Ku of Rangoon [for Metal Statuette].
5. Henza Weaving Society [for Weaving].
6. Maung Ba Ohn of Mandalay for Leather Work.
7. Saya Kyi, of Shwedaik for Glazed Pottery.
8. Mr. Seabury C. D. Edwards of Katha for Photographing.
9. Mg Ba Oh of Prome for White Pottery.

GOLD MEDAL

1. Jiwanlal Aluminium Company.

SILVER MEDAL

1. Maung Pe Kyin of Godwin Road (for Silver Worker)

CHINESE KILLED IN CHINESE CLUB.

Late on Monday night Ah Shoe alias Ah Pein, residing at 58, Zezwa Street, Pazundaung, visited a gambling club in Dalhousie Street along with his cousin Ah Chin.

Ah Pein won Rs. 160, but, on his asking to be paid, altercation arose culminating in a fight in which Ah Chin was injured about the head. In the confusion at endant upon his escape, Ah Chin appears not to have noticed that he was left alone: for it was only after he had been attended to at the General Hospital and had reported to the Pabaidan potice that, on revisiting the club with the police search of the premises discovered Ah Pein dead, in a pool of blood beside the gamblers' table Further search revealed a bloodstained knife and clothing in the kitchen.

Arrests have been made and investigation by the police is proceeding.

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Progressive figures YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

	1924	1929
Capital ... Rs.	5,50,000	7,50,000
Reserves ... Rs.	2,50,000	7,50,000
Deposits ... Rs.	27,84,227	89,25,428
Investments ... Rs.	8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets ... Rs.	10,28,910	34,75,007
Advances ... Rs.	26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid ... Rs.	61,750	406,000
Net Profits ... Rs.	1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on	12½ o/o	16 o/o.
Ordinary Shares ... Rs.	12½ p.c.	16 p.c.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS :—

RUPEE AND STERLING

5 per annum ... 1 year ... 5% per annum.
5½% " " ... 2 years... 5½% " "
6% " " ... 3 years... 6% " "
6½% " " ... 4 years ...6½o/o " "
7% " " ... 5 years ... 7% " "

The Bank is now prepared to allow 7½ o/o on deposits of Rs. 3000 or over if lodged for 10 years.

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General Banking business transacted. All further particulars obtainable from Head Office, Pyapon, or Agent, Rangoon Branch.

E. A. HEATON, General Manager.

Inda's Outstanding Needs

COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S VIEWS

CREATION OF PURELY INDIAN ARMY

Karachi, Feb. 11 : Commander Kenworthy M. P. left Karachi for London by the air liner "City of Karchi" this morning. Interviewed by an Associated Press representative he stressed three outstanding needs in India to-day—economic development, education and Indianisation of the army. The idea of Swaraj with British soldiers guarding the country was ludicrous. It was nonsense to argue no material was forthcoming to create an Indian army composed and commanded by Indians. He had visited 8 Indian States where trained armies of Indian soldiers were highly efficient under Indian officers. Indians ought to enter the Staff College at Quetta and an Indian Cranwell should be established forthwith for training Indians for the air force, If Indians could drive motor cars and other machinery why should they not man service aeroplanes.

CONGRESS'S ONE MISTAKE

Discussing the political situation Commander Kenworthy said Congress had made one great mistake. He did not worry about their independence resolution because every country had the right to declare for independence if they wished to, but to refuse to attend the round table conference was the height of folly. Surely if the Indians' case for Swaraj was so strong it could be defended and threshed out at the conference where everyone will have their say and all points of view be listened to. His immediate adviceto Indian politicians was (a) to solve Indian's own internal difficulties between various communities, (b) to send a full representative body of statesmen to the round table conference with a formulated programme for bringing about dominion status, and (c) to discourage unconstitutional and violent policies.

WRONG HANDLING OF POLITICALS

Concluding, Commander Kenworthy said many minor matters remained to be put right in India. Among these were better treatment of political prisoners; political agitation apart from incitements to violence was not a crime and he thought the whole system of handling purely-political prisoners in India was wrong.

LABOUR PARTY SINCERE

He was convinced the Labour Party were perfectly sincere in the action they had taken and were taking to enable India to attain full Dominion Status at the earliest possible moment.

Meerut Conspiracy Case

HUNGER STRIKE BROKEN

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT REJECTED

Meerut, Feb. 18 Mr. Langford James concluded his address before luneh Concluding he treated the history of the Communist party in India since 1922, how it was reorganised in India with the ultimate object of doing away with capitalists and establishing a ruthless tyranny of dictatorship of the proletariat for bringing a utopia. Mr. James pointed out that the question to be decided was whether the accused entered into a conspiracy to attain their ends and counsel then proceeded to discuss the activities of the respective accused in the general conspiracy.

Bradley, on behalf of other accused, submitted an application for adjournment of the case for looking into documents and exhibits. They considered the English witnesses most important and before they were examined the accused should be allowed to examine the documents. Moreover the English accused had been accused of connection with organisations in India and outside. Two other accused supported Bradley.

Mr. Langford James said the English witnesses were to go by a certain date. They were under the Home Government. The Government of India had no control over them. Moreover, printed copies of the exhibits had been given to the accused.

It is understood all broke the hunger strike and aae taking meals but did not attend Court today.

Alwe attended Court after lunch.

The Court rejected the application for adjournment stating copies of the statement had been available to the accused two months ago.

Bardley on behalf of all the accused said they refused to participate in the cross-examination of English witnesses as a protest for refusal to grant adjournment.

Captain Booth, employed in the General Post Office, London for 36 years and a captive in the war, was examined by Mr. James. He testified some telegrams, money orders, letters were sent and received to and from England by several accused which were photographed at the Post Office and explained how the letters were interrogated there.

The Court rose for the day.

Rangoon Turf Club

(Selections for Saturday)

1ST RACE
1 p. m.
1. Sapphire Star
2. Arzun
3. Jecomalt
F. Ohn Myaing

2ND RACE
1. Diadem
2. May Nyun
3. Royal Argent
F. Gaung Kyi

3RE RACE
1. Savastika
2. Bo Thaw Da
3. Yowaru
F. Champagne

4TH RACE
1. Sein Hman
2. Thein Sint
3. Gladiatar
F Aung Kywe

5TH RACE
1. Ma Thi Da
2. Ruby Star
3. Aung Sint
F. Bo Kyaw

6TH RACE.
1. Ngwe Dwin
2. Sein Mary
3. Sylvia
F. Shwe Daik Win

7th RACE
1. Win Maung
2. Taung Tha
3. Mya Thaw Da
F. Chrylser

8TH RACE
1. Sein Aung
2. Kawila
3. Padonma
F. Bonita

9TH RACE
1. Drummer
2. Sunny Jim
3. Blue Boy
F. Horsa

10TH RACE
1. Patricia
2. Sonya
3. Diamond Star
F. Nyun Yin.

11TH RACE
1. Hla May
2. Chandrably
3. Minerva
F Domes

Is Civil Disobedience Unconstitutional?

MR. CHURCHILL'S ACTION RECALLED.

The "Tribune" writes :—

We have purposely reserved for separate treatment that part of Lord Iriwn's address to the Assembly in which he condemned the Civil Disobedience movement. To say, as His Excellency did that a movement in favour of breaking all or any of the existing laws is unlawful is to lay down a more or less verbal proposition, but it is an entirely different thing when His Excellency described the movement as unconstitutional. The word "unconstitutional," used with reference to a movement in India, which is under constitutional government can only mean "contrary to the principles and maxims of the British constitution." Is civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes in India, whether started with a limited specific object in view or for the establishment of Swaraj, an unconstitutional movement in this sense? There are no two principles which are more deeply embedded in the British Constitution than that no taxation should be imposed on the people except by the people's own representatives, and that no laws shall be made to which the people's chosen representatives are not a party. As a matter of fact, England has gone through more than one Revolution to establish the supreme right of the people in these respects. Why should any movement be regarded as unconstitutional in India which when all is said and done has no other object in view except to secure these primary rights for the people? Eve0 apart from this aspect of the matter, was His Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Hardinge supporting an unconstitutional movement when he blessed the passive resistance movement started by our countrymen in South Africa? And was Mr. Churchill, as Home Secretary, supporting an unconstitutional movement, when he declared the passive resistance campaign conducted by the suffragettes to be a perfectly constitutional movement?

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The following licenses and leases for the year from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931, will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Prome, on Wednesday the 19th February 1930 at 8 a. m.

1. Right to collect fruits and flowers from trees on berms of roads and on Municipal grounds within Municipal limits; and the right of alloting palms on Municipal berms and lands to licensed toddy tappers. The Government may cut such trees as it considers necessary.

2. Right to collect refuse bones within Municipal limits.

3. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers together with the keeping of Sinzu and Sandaw bazaars.

4. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers of the Main Bazaar, including the night tray-seller.

5. Right to collect fees for slaughtering eattle excluding calves and cows.

6. Right to collect fees for slaughtering pigs.

7. Right to collect fees for slaughtering goats.

8. Right to collect tolls on vehicles entering the Prome Municipality and not being liable to taxation under Section 46, sub-section (1) Division (A) clause [f] of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.

9. Right to collect fees from cattle entering the Cattle Market at Mayabin.

10. Nawin Ferry license including the construction and maintenance by the lessee of a temporary cart bridge, and its approches. The tolls liable on each cart crossing the bridge is annas two for loaded and anna one for each empty cart.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION SALE.

The following terms and conditions will be strictly enforced and, under no circumstance, be deviated from :—

[a] The Purchaser shall pay the whole of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer, if the amount does not exceed Rs 300.

[b] The purchaser shall pay 1/5 of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer if the amount exceeds Rs. 300.

[c] The purchaser shall, in case of leases purchased for more than Rs 300, pay the balance of the purchase price in eight equal instalments on the 20th day of the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, of the year for which the leases are sold, failing which a fine of Rs 5 a day, will be imposed for each and every day; after the dates indicated, on which the instalments fall due.

[d] No resale shall be allowed except at the risk and expense of the auction purchaser,

[e] The purchaser shall abide by the decision of the President in the case of any dispute and shall be governed by all the rules and orders in force, in connection with his lease, in the Prome Municipality and also by such rules and orders as may be made and passed during the tenure of the lease.

[f] Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the leases are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchaser before bidding at the auction sale.

[g] The license of the right to collect fees from Sinzu and Sandaw Bazaars item [3] above, shall not collect rents from stalls and fees from temporary sellers, within a redious of 200 yards from the base of the Shwesandaw Pagoda hill on the occarson of the Tazaungdaing festival, and from temporary sellers who set up on roads adjacent to other Pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[h] The licensee of the right to collect fees from tray sellers of the Main Bazaar, item [4], shall not collect fees from temporary sellers who set up on the berms of roads adjacent to all pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[i] The President does not bind himself to accept any bid or to assign any reason for the rejection of any bid.

[j] The auction sale shall not take effect, unless confirmed by the Prome Municipal Committee.

By Order,
Sd. SAN PE,
Secretary,
Prome Municipality.

Dated 1-2-1930.

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Myoma National Boys' High School Building Scheme Tenders are invited for the supply of full Bricks, Broken Bricks, Corrugated Iron Sheets, R. S. beams Cement etc. Tenders will be recieved by the undersigned not later than 1 P. M. Monday the 10th February, 1930.

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Burma Education Extension Association.

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

LECTURE BY U KYAW MYINT, ON SOME PROBLEMS OF MODERN BURMA.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held on Tuesday, 11th February, at the Myoma Boys' National High School. The President, Lt.-Col. Ba Ket, I. M. S. (Retd.) laid before the Meeting the Annual Report and Accounts which were adopted. The officers of the Association then tendered their resignations and the Meeting proceeded to elect officers for the coming year. The following were elected: President, U Set; Vice President, U Ba Ket and U Ba Dun, Secretary, U Khin Maung; Treasurer, Mr. J.S. Furnivall; Editors, Mr. J.S. Furnivall and U Ba Thaung; Committee, U Ba Lwin, U Ba Sein, U Ba Sein, U Kyaw Myint, U Kyaw Win, U Maung Thein, U Pe Maung Tin, U Po Shein, Mr. R. D. Pal, U Saw Tin, U Tint Swe, U Tun Nyoe and U Tun Tin. U Set, on assuming the Chair, paid a tribute to the out-going President and thanked him for watching over the early days of the Association. It was due to U Ba Ket in great measure that the Association had made such good progress and only because the Rules of the Society precluded the re-election of the President that they had not asked him to continue in office. He therefore asked the Association to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by U Ba Ket, and his motion to this effect was carried unanimously.

U Kyaw Myint, Barrister-at-Law, then proceeded to deliver the first of a series of lectures on 'Some Problems of Modern Burma'. He disclaimed any special ability to solve these problems but he urged that there were many important problems which required thoughtful attention not merely at moments of national excitement but all the time. He showed how even within the last few years, problems had arisen for which the people had been unprepared. He hoped therefore to state some of these problems and trusted that others would help him to formulate solutions. He would deal with them under four heads Nationalism, Education, Economics and the future, in four lectures. In the present lecture he would treat of Nationalism. Burma as a subject country naturally wished to improve its position. Other countries had been in a similar condition Britain itself had been subject to Rome and when the Romans left Britain the country could not protect itself. He hoped that Burma would not find itself in a similar state. To avoid this predicament, they should all join in cultivating the national consciousness and he urged the importance of cultivating the national literature and language, pointing out in particular the value of national songs such as 'Do pyi, do mye'. After illustrating his argument with various entertaining and instructive anecdotes he promised develope it further in the succeeding lectures. After a short discussion the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

The next three lectures will be held at the Myoma High School in accordance with the following programme.

Wednesday 19 February Education.
Tuesday 25 February Economics
Wednesday 5 March The Future

The lectures begin at 6-30 p.m.

The following is the annual report report by the Hon: Secretary :—

My function this evening is to present for your approval the Second Annual Report of the Burma Education Extension Association. Our objects as you know are to further the political, social and economic advancement of Burma by bringing the people of this country more closely into touch with various aspects of modern progress. We advocate the foundation of public libraries, the establishment of schools of science, the encouragement of translations into Burmese and the promotion of lectures and study classes. Here is our programme. We want to see within the next five years in every District of Burma at least one Free Public Library with connections serving the whole district, at least one School of Science, open to people unacquainted with English, and, in connection with these Libraries and Schools of Science, we aim at the establishment of Study Circles and Debating Societies in which the proceedings shall as far as possible be conducted in Burmese. We aim also at translating into Burmese at least a hundred works of international repute. We want to give everyone who can talk and read and write Burmese an opportunity of becoming a useful citizen of modern Burma and capable of doing his share of the work of the modern world. That is an ambitious programme. There is a vast amount of work before us and what we have done so far is insignificant by comparison with the work there is to do, but I hope to show in this Report that we have made at least a modest beginning.

MEMBERSHIP

At the end of our first year's work we had 259 members. During the year 79 resigned or were struck off for not renewing their subscriptions (and I should explain perhaps that members are struck off if they fail to renew their subscription within a month of its expiry) but the losses were more than made good by new members and at the end of the year we had 299 members, of whom 48 were Ordinary Members paying a subscription of Rs. 10 a year, and 251 were Associate Members paying a subscription of Rs. 2. 8 a year. Among our members we reckon Schools, District Councils, Libraries, Reading Clubs and Social Clubs, so that we are in touch with a wider circle than the figures of membership indicate. But if we are to realise our programme we want more members and especially more Ordinary Members.

LIBRARIES AND READING CLUBS

According to the latest Report on Public Instruction there are 18 Libraries in Burma which receive grants from Government. But most of these are small subscription libraries. At the beginning of the year the Pyapon Municipality was, it seems, the only local authority maintaining a Free Public Library; this came into existence almost at the same time as ourselves and has been closely connected with us from the beginning. During the year we have helped the Municipalities of Prome and Maubin to establish Free Public Libraries; a Municipal Library at Myaungmya has been reorganised, and Reading Clubs, some of which maintain small libraries, have come into existence at Wakema, Mhabla, Salin, Hlaingbwe and Henzada. We have also helped the Jubilee Library at Toungoo in the manner shown below and have been consulted regarding the formation of a new Library at Kemmendine which, we hope, will be the first of many new Libraries during the coming year.

As we mentioned last year, the Association was consulted by Government regarding a project for exteding library facilities over the whole of Burma. Unfortunately, on further consideration. Government decided not to proceed with this experiment, but in his latest Report the Director of Public Instruction has kindly acknowledged our endeavours to encourage the establishment of local libraries.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE

In 1928 it was suggested at Toungoo that the Municipality should aim at establishing a Municipal School of Science under a Master paid by the Municipality, which would be attended by pupils from the existing High Schools and would also be open for giving elementary instruction in science to vernacular students. Enquiries conducted by the Jubilee Library have indicated that such schools could be started without great expense. a lecture on Chemistry delivered in Burmese by Saya Ba has suggested that popular courses at such schools would be attractive and the project has met with approval in the National Educationist, the organ of the Council of National Eduction. It is hoped that during the coming year some progress may be made towards establishing schools of this kind.

LECTURES AND READING CIRCLES

During the past year there have been two General Meetings in Rangoon and lectures have been delivered in connection with the Libraries at prome, Maubin and Toungoo. A Study Circle at University College discussed the translation of scientific terms in Burmese and the Youth's Improvement Society has formed a Reading Circle to study Citizenship on the basis of papers by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher which have been appearing in our periodical.

The lectures at Toungoo deserve special mention. During the past two years course have been arranged by Dr. R. D. Pal, the energetic Secretary of the Jubilee Library, and in the course now in progress the Rangoon Universerity has co-operated by sending a lecturer once a month. These lectures have proved so successful that we hope during the year to experiment with regular study courses. Sending out lecturers is an expensive business but at Toungoo the local expenditure on advertisement and entertainment was borne by the Library, and the rest of the cost has been borne by the University with a grant of Rs. 100 by the Association.

As we mentioned last year, we hoped that Government would assist us in helping to meet the travelling expenses of lecturers. But it seems that in the opinion of Government the virtue of lecturing should be its own reward. Unfortunately suitable lecturers with enough leisure to travel are rarely well-to-do and virtue is not accepted as current coin at the railway booking offices.

TRANSLATIONS

We have continued to offer prizes for translations in our monthly periodical The World of Books, and have again held a Special Competition with prizes to the value of Rs. 200. Lack of funds and other circumstances precluded much activity as publishers but a donation of Rs. 500 from U Ba Ob, which we welcome this opportunity of acknowledging, enabled us to produce Anumyu Dipani, a translation by Professor Pe Maung Tin of part of Sir William Bragg's Christmas Lectures on the Nature of Things. A translation of a tale by Tolstoi has been printed and a short History of the World is being reprinted from The World of Books.

As we mentioned last year the Association was invited by Government to act as a Committee for guaranteeing on behalf of Government the cost of publication of approved translations. We accepted to offer, but Government, on further consideration that, judging from the time it took must have been careful and even anxious, decided so recently as November that it could not afford to risk the possibility of having to spend Rs. 2500 on translations in 1932. So long as this matter was pending it was inexpedient for us to enter the field as publishers but we hope to do more this year if we can raise funds. We hope also that, if any members of the Legislative Council has an interest in education, he will represent the waste involved in spending laks and crores year after yeas on teaching people to read without taking steps to provide them with reading matter.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

Our monthly periodical, The World of Books, has continued to appear regularly. This is supplied free of charge to members and provides a means for keeping them touch with the Association. But the subscription from Associates barely pays the cost of printing and it is gratifying therefore that our revenue from advertisements promises a welcome increase.

FUNDS.

We opened the year with a cash balance of Rs. 417-12 and have closed it with one of Rs. 557-7. It is satisfactory that our financial position has improved, but we need a much larger revenue. Although much of our work consists in inducing other people to do work and to spend money, we cannot publish translations or provide lecture without funds.

As is apparent in this Report, we can depend on the usual benevolence of Government but, if we want something more tangible than sympathy, we must look to other sources. If other leading citizens will follow the example of U Ba Oh we shall have more money for translations and if our members would undertake to purchase the translations that we publish we could make steady progress even with the funds now available.

But what we chiefly need is a larger number of members, especially Ordinary Members. There must surely be at least a hundred people in Burma, one would think that even in Rangoon there were at least a hundred, who can afford to subscribe Rs. 10 a year towards helping us to realise our programme and we would ask all members to assist us in obtaining recruits and we invite very one to whose notice this Report may come to study our programme, consider what we are doing to give effect to it and than apply to the Secretary (P. O. Box 1068, University College, Rangoon) for membership as an Ordinary Member if he can afford Rs. 10 a year and as an Associate if he can afford no more than Rs. 2-8.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We must acknowledge greatefully the help rendered in various ways by Mr. C. A Snow, Director of Public Instruction, and the courtesy authorities of University College in, allowing us to hold our meetings in the College and to Rangoon University for co-operating in the lectures at Toungoo. Professor Pe Maung Tin has continued to supervise our Translation Competitions. U Maung Gyi and U Tun Tin were active in promoting the Library at Prome and Mr. C. K. Davis laid the foundations for a Library at Maubin. U Kyaw Win and Ko Thein of the Youth's Improvement Society have set an admirable example to the young men of Burma in organising lectures and debates.

FINANCES

In conclusion I present the accounts prepared by the Honorary Treasurer.

BURMA EDUCATION EXTENSION ASSOCIATION.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1929.

Statement of Expenditure and Income.

EXPENDITUR	Rs.	A.	INCOME.	Rs.	A.
General Charges ...	80	5	Subscriptions ...	1564	10
Postage & Telegrams	163	10	Advertisements ...	476	5
Prizes for Translations	355	15	Sale of Publications	483	3
Printing Charges	1717	5	Donations	1675	0
Salaries & Wages	1296	6	Interest	9	11
Stationary	96	12	Stock	55	15
Balance	557	7			
TOTAL ...	4264	12	TOTAL ...	4264	12

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.
Sundry Creditors	58	13	Sundry Debtors	9	12
Balance	557	7	Stock	55	15
			Cash in hand & at Bank	550	9
TOTAL ...	616	4	TOTAL ...	616	4

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How Britain Pays for the War

MR. SNOWDEN'S ILLUMINATING FIGURES

Rugby, February 10.

Striking facts on the burden of armaments were given by Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a wireless talk relayed from London throughout the United States and Canada last night. He said the hope of the Naval Conference was to reach an agreement which would increase the feeling of security among the nations, but would promise the peoples some relief from armament burdens. The magnitude of these burdens was not sufficiently appreciated by those who bore them. World expenditure on armaments, he said, is £900,000,000 of which 60 per cent is expended by European countries, 20 per cent by the United States and 20 per cent by the rest of the world. The annual cost of armaments, however, was but a small part of the burden which the nations have to bear as a result of this policy of relying upon force for national security. Armaments were the provocation to war and maintained a war mind. Yet war never settled anything.

Instancing the late War, Mr. Snowden cited the war burdens in which it involved Great Britain and also in a considerable measure the other participants. The War had left Great Britain with a debt of over £7,000,000,000. We had to raise each year from taxation £350,000,000 for the service of this debt without making an appreciable impression on the amount of the debt. At the present rate of repayment it will take 140 years to liquidate it. British taxpayers had to pay on our debt services £1,000,000 a day £40,000 an hour and over £600 a minute. It took the whole-time labour of 2,000,000 workers year in and year out to produce the means to pay the annual cost of the British debt service. Add to the £115,000,000 annually spent on the fighting services and £56,000,000 paid yearly for War pensions and a total was reached equivalent to £520,000,000 every year or £1,000 a minute, which the people of Great Britain had to provide for war purposes.

Three-quarters of Britain's taxes were spent on paying for past wars and preparing for future wars. The British were the most heavily taxed people in the world. The average amount of national and the local taxation works out at about £100 per family. It said much for the financial and industrial powers of Great Britain that she now had a larger number of people in employment that before the War. It passed the power of the most imaginative to conceive what prosperity and happiness could be added to the world if its efforts and resources, now so largely wasted in the barbarous and inhuman obsession of war, could be diverged to the advancement of human welfare. —

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

INDIA'S FUTURE

Developments in Last 30 Years

Lord Reading presided in mail week at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, when Sir Basil Blackett gave a lecture on "The Economic Progress of India."

There was a large attendance, and many Indians were present.

Lord Reading said the subject was one which must be occupying the minds of all at the present moment, especially in relation to the economic development of the Empire which already held such a prominent position in our public affairs. It was impossible to discuss the economic development of a country without regard to finance and also to political problems. In regard to political problems this was neither the time nor the place to

attempt to find a solution of the various perplexities of India, nor to take part in the acute controversies which at present dominated the situation. He would like, he said, to emphasise one aspect of India's industrial development which was not often appreciated or understood in this country.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"The industrial development is largely of 30 years' standing, but as time has developed industrialism has taken a greater part in India. There is no doubt that many Indians are associated in the development of India, some in technical capacities and in service, but, of course, a far greater number in the investments of the country, either providing capital for enterprise at the start or in the purchase of shares, and therefore taking their part in the joint stock enterprise of the country.

"It is not, perhaps, sufficiently realised that in India many hold large numbers of shares in various companies which have been formed and which carry on industrial work in India I am sure you will agree that nothing could be better for India than that Indians themselves should feel that they have a part in the development of the prosperity of their country. I do not believe there is any reason to despair, and, indeed, there is considerable ground for hope and even for belief that in the future, as India continues to develop, she will improve and will be more prosperous."

In his lecture, Sir Basil Blackett said:

SIR BASIL BLACKETT

"The effect of the West on India, and in particular the reaction upon India of the industrial revolution in Great Britain and the consequent influx of machine-made goods, while providing the masses of India with better articles at cheaper prices, had during the nineteenth century seriously impaired the village economy of India and had reduced the output and the value to India of many of the indigenous manufactures previously exported, for which India was famous, for example her muslins. The Indian Government of the day was dominated by the ideas of the Manchester School and restricted its intervention in economic spheres and its taxation to the minimum needful to maintain law and order.

"The cotton mill industry in Bombay, which received a great impetus at the time of the American Civil War in the sixties of last century, was almost the only instance up to the end of the century of the successful implanting of big-scale manufacture on Western lines. Since 1900 every change has been in the direction of the growth of new industries.

ECONOMIC OUTLETS

"The industrialisation of India, however partial, is not without evils. The problem of the industrial worker in Bombay, temporarily a townsman but without desire to become an artisan, with his heart in his own industrial village, whither he constantly returns, must seem at times disheartening and even insoluble. Vital statistics are peculiarly unreliable in India, but whatever the exact figures may be, the death-rate, and even more the infantile mortality, in places like Bombay and Poona are appalling. The inevitable predominance of the urban intellectual among the politically minded Indians gives constant pre-occupation to the District Officer. Yet the economic tendencies of the last thirty years are bound to continue. It is useless to deplore the infatuation, as it may seem, of the politically minded Indian with what is called politics, and his absence of interest in the economic needs of India and the risks of economic deterioration owing to unwise political action. These are the natural consequences of the paucity of practical economic outlets for the activities of the educated Indian. As economic opportunity grows, increased reality will be brought into politics. Already in the provincial Legislatures, and especially in the Punjab, practical men are beginning to learn by experience that their doings as legislators are intimately connected with their private comfort and prosperity in their homes and villages.

Nor, in my opinion are the economic interests of this country and of the Empire in any way divergent from those of India.

"India is still obsessed with doubts as to her status in the Empire, and for this reason has no mind at present to turn her attention to questions of Imperial economics. The difficulties of constitutional progress are formidable. Wise economic action cannot but react favourably on Indian political questions, and I cannot but hope that in due time the idea of Imperial economic co-operation will find as keen support in India as in other parts of the Empire. The recent admission of Indian merchants to membership of the Baltic Exchange is a most refreshing example of the new spirit for which I plead.

WORD TO ENGLISH BUSINESS

"There is need for greater co-operation between British and India business, and more frequent visits to India by the heads of commercial firms in this country to meet their coadjutors and their customers in India. British business cannot hope to maintain its predominance, already challenged, in Indian markets, unless British business men maintain the close relations on which it has been based by going out to India to study their markets at close quarters and to make personal contacts in the local settings.

"The extent to which India is already taking her place in Imperial economics is apt to be overlooked. The growth of the steel industry, for example, is of immense strategical importance. So is the all too growth of her road system and the use upon it of motor-lorries and other mechanically propelled vehicles, a subject in which the Government of India and the Central Legislature and Provincial Governments have recently co-operated with the valuable result of the setting up of an all-India Road Fund.

"I have dwelt hitherto on the immense economic developments in India since 1900. But for all the greatness of the change, the strinking fact remains that India still gives the impression of changeless. In sixty years Japan has jumped from the early Middle Ages into the twentieth century, straight from the wheelbarrow stage to the electric railway. Japan has boldly thrown in her lot with the West, has set herself frankly and unreservedly to remodel her national life and to copy and adapt all that she can from the West. She has not abated her nationalism in doing so, or rejected her heritage from the past, but she has been willing to go to school with the the West. Turkey has recently started almost fanatically to Westernise herself. Persia and even Afghanistan are trying to follow along the same road. In Turkey and Japan the only fitting word with which to characterise the change is the word "revolution." In India there has been no revolution. Hinduism continues to use all its weapons of conservatism to fight for its mediaevalism. The West has much cause for self-criticism and would not wish to see India lose herself in slavish imitation of Western culture. Yet true economic progress in India will not be fully realisable till India sloughs off its mediaeval abstractions. It is the step from the religious to the secularist approach to political and economic questions which Hindusim finds it so hard to take.

Hindusim as a social system is far more antagonistic to economic progress than was the religious background of mediaeval Christian Europe. Yet if his Mohammedan fellows in India lead the way, the Hiadu can hardly refuse to follow. He is not called on to abjure his religion. He may profoundedly modify Western economic thought in adopting and adapting it to his own needs, and if our ideals are open to the charge of being unduly materialistic, such modification will be for our good as well as for his. When Hinduism rejects its mediaeval abstractions the economic progress of India will at last deserve to be called revolutionary, and India with her 320,000,000 souls will advance to a standard of living and comfort incredibly higher and happier, in the light of which the present poverty of her masses will be an evil nightmare of the past."

INDIA'S MODERNISM

Commencing after the lecture on what Sir Basil had said about the effect of mediaeval religious abstractions in India in relation to economics, Lord Reading said that the great development that had been seen in India during the last 10 or 15 years seemed to show that mediaevalism was passing away. The history of the last 20 or 30 years seemed to indicate that in India there was an intense modernism, and that no opportunity was lost of taking advantage of every modern movement which had developed in recent years. One had only to think of the war and of what had happened since to realise this development—a development no less among Hindus than among Mahommedans and Sikhs. One might rather dwell on the great power of imitations and of assimilation that India had shown than upon her mediaeval abstractions.

He hoped that in future agriculture in India would be more productive. It was India's most important industry. Seventy-two per cent of the population were engaged in it, and it was no exaggeration to say that directly and indirectly 90 per cent of the population were interested in it.

India's development in other directions had been very rapid. Great industrial works of which she had every reason to be proud had grown apace. There was considerable ground for the hope and even the belief that in future India would improve and be more prosperous. Lord Reading said he believed it was always an advantage that there should be greater co-operation between British and Indian business men and between employers and employed.

BRITISH "SOJOURNERS".

Sir Burton Chadwick agreed that there was great room for much closer co-operation in scientific inquiry and in economic matters—not necessarily fiscal—between this country and India.

Sir Campbell Rhodes, in an interesting speech touched on many points. Referring to a regret expressed by Sir Basil Blackett that climatic and other conditions made it necessary for Britons in India always to be sojourns, he suggested that this was not altogether a disadvantage. The sojourns, when their time came, gave place to younger men full of energy, who had to accept early responsibility and heavy burdens. England might in this respect learn something from India. He hoped to see more Indian students taking up industrial and comercial careers. He had lately met two young Indians who had come here to study industry, and he felt that if they represented the class of man who was taking up that subject all was well with India.

Sir Campbell deprecated India's reluctance to borrow from other countries. She was far behind in her borrowing. It was very unfortunate that certain people in India were anxious to damage her credit in the eyes of the world. "They cannot do it," he said. "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street is not an hysterical infant. She knows better."

"A Problem in Economics"

To The Editor "New Burma"

Sir,—I beg to request the favour of your kindly allowing me a small space in the columns of your estimable paper so as to enable me to place before the public a problem which has been occupying my mind for a considerable time and the solution of which seems to be beyond my ability.

It will be remembered that the present rate of exchange is 1 s. 6d. to the rupee and that there exists an agitation to reduce the same to 1s. 4d. In fact, this reduction has been one of the eleven points demanded by Mr. Gandhi from the Government of India according to the reports published in the papers. Now, what an average person could understand by the exchange rate of 1s. 6. to the rupee is that if we send one rupee from here to England it will become 1s. 6d. there. That is to say, if we purchase any article worth 1s. 6d. in England we shall have to pay one rupee only in Indian currency. If we calculate at this rate the value of 1 £ sterling in English money or say, a sovereign is equivalent to Rs. 13.33 or Rs. 13.5as. 4p. in Indian money. This means that to every 1 £ or one sovereign value in English money we have to pay Rs. 13—5as—4p. in Indian money in exchange or to say, to every one shilling value in English money we have to pay 1oas. 8p. in Indian currency.

Let us now calculate the value of a pound sterling and the value of a shilling at the change rate of 1s. 4d. to the rupees as proposed or demanded by the Indian politicians. The rate of 1s. 4d. to the rupee means 16 pence to the rupee. As one rupee contains 16 annas one penny is equal in value to one anna, one shilling to 12 annas and the value of 1 £ sterling or one sovereign in English money is equal to Rs. 15 in India money. This means that every 1 £ or one sovereign worth of articles purchased from England we have to pay Rs. 15 or salf, in every one shilling worth we have to pay 12 as in Indian money.

Now, if we examine the two rates of exchange as calculated above and make a comparison we will find that according to the rate proposed by Mr. Gandhi, i.e, [1s.4. rate] we will have to pay an extra sum of Rs. 1. 10as. 8p. in every pound exchanged or in every pound worth of articles purchased from England, or an extra sum of 1as. 6p. in every shilling exchauged etc., or an extra 2as. in every rupee exchanged etc.

Let us now apply these facts to our every day life. Every article imported from England which now costs us either Rs. 13-5-4p or Re. 1 or 10 as. 8p. will cost us Rs. 15 or Rs. 1. 2as or 12as. respectively when the exchange rate is reduced to 1s. 4d. to the rupee. This means we will have to pay an extra 12½ o/o over and above the usual prices of every article we need.

This being so, I am unable to understand the attitude of the Indian politicians who are clamouring for the reduction of the exchange rate. Instead of crying for reduction, I think, they ought to agitate for raising it to 2 shillings to the rupee rate, so that we could obtain the right value of the rupee either in the exchange of cash or in the exchange of goods in the course of commerce. The only persons, I could imagine, who could be profited by the reduction of the exchange rate are those who holds large stocks of gold coins exchanged or purchased at the present rate i.e. 1s. 6d. to the rupee. When the exchange rate is reduced to 1s. 4d. the value of the sovereign will jump to the old price of Rs. 15, and persons holding stocks of these gold coins will thereby make enormous profits. Indeed, I do not insinuate that the Indian politicians are under the influence of those plutocrats of Bombay who trade in gold coins.

As it is, the problem becomes complex. Why should the Indians raise so loud a cry for a measure which all rules of logic, is determental to the interests of the public? or is there any esoteric doctrine in the Science of Economic (not generally know to the public) by which it can be practically proved that the reduction of exchange rate is not for the advantage of the few but for the benefit of all?

As I have trodden on the sphere of economics I cannot help but call upon U Hla Maung to solve this problem which, to the uninitiated, seems inexplicably intricate. As the author of "Burma Economics" and an authority on this subject I beg him not to ignore this request which is, sincerely and evidently, made for then enlightement of many.

"AUNG ZEYA"

BY SEA AND LAND.

The Burma Exchange Gazette writes:—

Should the Naval Conference manage to reach a workable arrangement and one of real use to mankind, then the time will have arrived for another Conference to consider the wholesale reduction of land forces. Peace at sea but war on land would not advance civilisation very far. Armaments of every kind must be considered as a whole, if war is to be pushed far away into the background, or abolished altogether. But we must not expect too much by way of a start. Reforms come along very slowly. There are many vested interests whose aim is to maintain armies and navies at the highest possible level, and vested interests do not surrender at discretion. International rivalry means fortunes for them and a first-class war places them beyond the dreams of avarice. So, as a recent American case shows, it is part of their policy to engage clever propagandists to keep international jealousies alive and to preach that it is the bounden duty of every nation to ensure peace by preparing for war. Such things as the League of Nations, the International Court of Justice, the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg Agreement and Disarmament Conferences are ridiculed. A 40,000 ton battleship, armed with 16-inch guns, is said to be better than them all as a peace-preserver.

It is the old story of might being right, and politicians dearly love that story. By its means they have been enabled to satisfy their whims and to load their countries with national debts which have hampered development and raised the cost of living to such a pitch that the masses murmur, as in Russia yesterday, in Germany to-day, and in other countries to-morrow. Some relief may be obtained, if the Powers can agree to cut down drastically their heavy naval expenditure, as well as their top-heavy army expenditure. Something of this sort will have to be done if the masses are to be kept quiet. As matters stand, the world is drifting into Communism. The reason is that Communism feeds on discontent. Discontent arises out of high taxation, low wages and unemployment. The dole is not the true remedy. That is merely robbing Peter to pay Paul. In the end, Peter objects to having his pocket picked for the benefit of Paul. On the other hand, Paul maintains that the raid on Peter's resources is not as extensive as it ought to be. Ultimately, there is discontent all round, and the danger of a flare-up becomes more imminent.

A powerful remedy would be a considerable reduction in public expenditure. That would relieve the tension to a great extent. But even that does not appear to be a perfect remedy. In America taxation has been reduced from time to time, and the wages paid there are the highest the world has ever known. Yet Communism is making some headway even in America. Its creed is that the cost of present day Governments is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred on the masses, and that the existing system must be either ended or mended. However that may be, it is the opinion of thoughtful observers that the cost of another war, and all the suffering, misery and heavy taxation that war would imply, would put back the clock of civilisation for an indefinite period. In other words, it would bring about a series of gory revolutions in which the thin veneer of civilisation which separates man from the brute would disappear. That, again, may be an over-painting of the picture; but we may take it for granted that the Powers do not want another war, if they can prevent it. But can they? Well, they are trying to determine how far they can go in that direction by means of the Naval Conference in London. They are also trying to lessen the risk of war by bringing into being a United States of Europe, which would settle disputes by arbitration, not by force. It is not a new idea. It was suggested by Michael von Loens in 1760, later by Napoleon, and now by M. Briand. In one respect it would be an improvement on the League of Nations, which is merely a League of States represented only by the Governments of those States. It would be a genuine League of Nations with a Parliament with representation in accordance with the population of the States concerned. This sort of Parliament the League of Nations did not venture to establish, for the sufficient reason that Asiatic races would have had the power to out-vote Europeans. Europe has ever been a storm centre. If the new idea will enable her to disarm and settle down to real friendly business, then let us have the United States of Europe by all means. It will confine itself to the affairs of Europe, while the duties of the League remain world-wide.

OFFICE OF THE BHAMO MUNICIPALITY.

Dated Bhamo, the 22nd January 1930.

NOTICE

An auction sale of the right to collect license fees under the head mentioned below for the year 1930-31 (from the 1st April 1930 to the 31st March 1931) will be held by the President, Bhamo Municipal Committee, at the District Court, Bhamo at 11 a. m. on Monday the 3rd March 1930.

LICENSES TO BE AUCTIONED.

[1] The right to collect Bazaar Daily Collections.
(2) The right to collect Bazaar Monthly Stall rents.
(3) The right to collect Camping Ground Fees [i. e. -/4- for each animal.]
(4) The right to collect Grazing Ground Fees (i. e. Re 1 for each animal per annum.]
(5) The right to collect Fruits, leaves and flowers from the trees within the Municipal Limits.
[6] The right to collect Tolls on Vehicles.
[7] The right to collect Pawn Shop License Fees.

CONDITION OF SALE.

[1] When the amount to be paid for any of the above mentioned rights does not exceed Rs. 100, it shall be paid into the Municipal Fund within forty-eight hours of the sale, when the amount exceeds Rs. 100 one fourth of the whole amount shall be paid into the Municipal Fund after the fall of hammer or otherwise the right will be sold afresh at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, The balance to be paid by eight equal instalments to be fixed later.

[2] The purchaser shall execute an agreement for the proper collection and payment of the instalments and for due performance of the contract and furnish Cash Security within 10 days of the sale. The purchaser shall pay cost of stamped paper and registration fees,

[3] Copies of Licenses can be seen in the Municipal Office during office hours.

(4) For furthers particulars apply to the Municipal Secretary.

Sd: F. V. CLERK,
President
Bhamo Municipality

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊
ရေဝန်းကပ်ခရိုင်နှစ်ဆယ့်ကြိုးများဝန်း
ကြေငြာစာ။

၁၉၃၀-ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ ၁-ရက်နေ့မှစ၍ ၁၉၃၁-ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ ၃၁-ရက်နေ့အထိ ရေဝေပြင်ဆင်ရေးကော်မတီ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ရုံးတွင် ၁၉၃၀-ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၂၂-ရက်နေ့ ညနေ ၄-နာရီတွင် ရောက်ရှိမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ကြေငြာအပ်ပါသည်။

ရေဝေပြင်ဆင်ရေးကော်မတီ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ရုံးမှ ခွင့်ပြုသော အခွန်ကောက်ခံခွင့်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

[၁] ဈေးတွင်းနေ့စဉ်ကောက်ခံငွေ
[၂] ဈေးတွင်းလစဉ်ကောက်ခံငွေ
[၃] ကွင်းပြင်ကောက်ခံငွေ
[၄] နွားကောက်ခံငွေ
[၅] သစ်ပင်ပေါက်ကောက်ခံငွေ
[၆] ယာဉ်ခွန်ကောက်ခံခွင့်
[၇] အိမ်ရာခွန်ကောက်ခံခွင့်

အထက်ပါခွင့်များကို ရောင်းချမည့်နေ့ရက်၊ အချိန်နှင့် ရောင်းချမည့်နည်းစနစ်ကို ရေဝေပြင်ဆင်ရေးကော်မတီ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ရုံးတွင် ကြေငြာပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။

C. M. L. Scott.
ရေဝန် ဒုတိယဝေဝန်၊

NOTICE

The Auction sale of the right to carry on the business of Pawn Broker at Paungde, for the next ensuring year commencing from the 1st April 1930, will be held by the undersigned at the Municipal Office, Paungde, at 9 a. m. on Friday the 28th February 1930.

The period of lease shall be determined by the Municipal Committee after the auction sale. The bid in the auction will be for a term of one three years.

The successful bidder will be required to pay in one-forth of the amount at the fall of hummer.

Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 100 with the Municipal Funds and the credited Chalan for the same be produced at the auction.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office, during Office Days and Hours. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid and reserve the right to reject any bid.

Sd. M G MG
President, Paungde Municipality,
Dated, Paungde the February 1930.

"Earn Rs. 200. Learn Shorthand by Post in 6 Weeks. Alphabet in 15 Minutes. Calendar and Prospectus free from India College, Peddapuram, Godavari."

INDIA COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND
PEDDAPURAM.
East Godavari District (India.)

P.W.D. BURMA

Report on Buildings and Roads

The following is the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma, (buildings and roads branch) for the year 1928-29 :—

The sanctioned cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Burma Engineering Service, Class II, remained the same as in the year 1927-28.

The actual strength of these Engineering Establishments for 1928-29 was as shown in the table below:

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

Sanctioned Seats on the 1st April 1928.

(a) On duty	
Chief Engineer	1
Deputy Chief Engineer	1
Superintending Engineers	4
Executive Engineers	21
Assistant Executive Engineers	17
	44
[b] On deputation—	
Superintending Engineer	1
[c] On leave—	
Superintendinp Engineers	2
Executive Engieners	4
Assistant Excutive Engineers	4
	11
[a] On duty on 31st March 1929	
Chief Engineer	1
Deputy Chief Engineer	1
Superintending Engineers	3
Executive Engineers	20
Assistant Executive Engineers	14
	39
[b] On deputation—	
Superintending Engineer	1
[c] On leave—	
Superintending Engineers	3
Executive Engineers	7
Assistant Executive Engineers	4
	15

BURMA ENGINEERING SERVICE, CLASS I.

Sanctioned Scale on 1st April—Nil. On duty on 31st March, 1929:—	
Executive Engineers	4
Assistant Executive Engineers	7
	11

BURMA ENGINEERING SERVICE, CLASS II.

Sanctioned Strength on the 1st April 1928.	71
(a) On duty	53
(b) On deputation	2
(c) On leave	3
Total	58
[a] On duty on the 31st March 1929	53
(b) On deputation	2
(c) On leave	3
Total	53

CASUALTIES.

The following casualties occured during 1928-29.

Retirements.—A. J. Hingston, Water and Sewerage Engineer, 1st May 1928; A. J. R. Hope, Chief Engineer, 25th June 1928; B. Raikes, Electrical Inspector, 5th Febuary 1929.

Death.—A. R. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 6th July 1928.

Removal. J. T. Joseph, Assistant Engineer, 30th June 1928.

BUILDINGS.

The allotment for Provincial Buildings, Original Works, Major and Minor Works, was Rs. 65,42,000 and the actual expenditure Rs. 51,26,693 which leaves an unspent balance of Rs. 14,15,307.

A-1 LAND REVENUE

The construction of quarters for the Senior Warden at Yenangyaung and for the Junior Warden at Chauk was taken in hand. At Shwebo work in connection with reconditioning certain buildings occupied by the Survey Party was completed. In the Hanthawaddy District two of the five bungalows required for the Colonization Scheme were nearing completion by the end of the year.

A-6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

At Katha good progress was made upon the construction of new quarters for the Headquarters Assistant and by the end of the years the building was nearing completion. At Talkkyi, Insein District, a new Court House was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 52,290 and new Township Officers' Courts were built at the following places: Yenangyaung, Magwe District, Zigon in the Tharrawaddy District, Paukkaung in the Prome District, Okwin in the Toungoo District, Kyaunggon Yegyi and Thabaung in the Bassein District, Kungyangon, in the Hanthawaddy District and at Pa-an in the Thaton District.

At Moulmein a combined Court House and Office for the Subdivisional Judge and Township Judge was completed at a cost of Rs. 84,638 against an estimated cost of Rs. 84,148. Extensions, additions and alterations to the following Court Houses were also completed during the year: Katha, Kyaukpyu and Bathidaung.

A-7 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

At the New Courts in Rangoon the erection of steel work aggregating 3,000 tons was completed by November 1928. The brick superstructure was begun in September 1928 and by the end of the year four suspended concrete floors had been completed and the brick shell had been raised to the fourth floor. About the middle of March a start was made on the construction of quarters for the Hon'ble Judge at Mandalay and by the end of the month materials were being collected and the foundations excavated. At Magwe work in connection with converting the Divisional Forest Officer's Office into a Court for the District and Sessions Judge was completed. At Bassein additions and alterations to the Court were completed. In the Pegu District a new Court was constructed at Daiku and at Tavoy a new combined Court was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,84,019.

A-8 JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

At Tharrawaddy all the building works on the new jail were completed during the year and good progress was made on the construction of roads and drains. Some reclamation work is now being carried out by the jail Department. The total by the Jail Department. The total cost of the work to the end of March amounted to Rs. 16,19,641. At Thayetmyo the ward for civil prisoners was completed.

A-9. POLICE

In the Insein District the Police station and police cottages at Tawlate were completed and handed over to the the Police. In Rangoon two new police stations, one in Latter Street and the other at Tamwe were completed and occupied by the Police. In Shwebo District the construction of 4th class police stations at Taze and Tebin were taken in hand and by the end of the year the buildings were nearing completion. At Mogaung in the Myitkyina District quarters for Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys were completed at the cost of Rs. 18,527. In the Upper Chindwin District work on the construction of extra police buildings at Thamanthi progressed slowly due to the remoteness of the locality and the fact that all materials and nearly all labour had to be shipped from Monywa, however, by the end of the year the work was nearing completion. At Mawlaik a start was made on providing extra accommodation for the Military Police staff but progress was slow owing to the difficulty experienced in collecting materials. Materials were collected for the construction of a new police lock-up at Zigon in the Tharrawaddy District. At Yegyi in the Bassein District and at Danubyu in the Maubin District new police station and treasure vaults were completed. At Kayan in the Hanthawaddy District an armed Police lock-up was constructed at the cost of Rs. 25,343. A non-defensible police station was constructed at Upper Yebyu in the Tavoy District at a cost of Rs. 24,000. At Magwe quarters for the Deputy Superintendent of Police were completed at a cost of Rs. 20,842. At Phado a new non-defensible police station was completed at a cost of Rs. 13,090.

A-12. EDUCATION

At Insein the new Anglo-Vernacular High School and Hostal were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,83,348 At Shwegyin in the Toungoo District and Sagaing in the Sagaing District extensions were carried out to be the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at a cost of Rs. 18,963 ane 20,000 respectively. A start was made in the construction of a Hostel for the Government Anglo-Vernacular High School at Pyapon and by the end of the year nearly Rs. 8,000 had been spent on the collection of materials. Work on the construction of the new Government Anglo-Vernacular High School at Moulmein showed good progress and by the close of the year the building was in occupation by the Education Department in spite of the fact that minor finishing details still remained to be done. A new wing was added to the Anglo-Vernacular High School at Pegu. At Pa-an in the Thaton District, a new Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School costing Rs. 63,496 was completed. Every endeavour was made to push on work on constructing the new Anglo-Vernacular High School at Akyab in order that the building might be ready for occupation by the 1st of June, 1929. By the end of the year the expenditure incurred upon this work was Rs. 1,83,354.

A-13. MEDICAL

The new Medical College in Rangoon was completed except for a few minor finishing details. At the Dufferin Hospital the Maternity and Gynaecological blocks were completed so far as the sanctioned projects for these works are concerned. The latter building remained unoccupied owing to the objection raised to there being

Continued on page 8

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON. BURMA.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 16 1930

Burma Budget

In spit of the tone of optimism which marked the official description of the Burma Budget Estimates for the year 1930-31, presented to the Burma Legislative Council last Thursday, the picture of Burma's finances is not rosy as it has been officially painted. In fact, the Budget is fictitious in many respects. For example, the Budget shows there would be at the end of the year a closing balance of Rs. 20.84 lakhs. But, had there been no loan of Rs. 55 lakhs included on the Receipts side, there would be not a single pice of balance left. Manipulation of figures to show unreal balances, as done in the framing of the Budget, will in the long run decieve itself. Again, the prominent feature in the administration of Burma's finances is the growing decrease in the annual closing balances. This state of affairs will one day force the most optimistic among the Finance Members to face the actual facts and to strive hard to make Burma's finances solvent.

The Budget discloses that the Government of Burma is now in heavy debt. On the 31st March 1929 the Government was indebted to the Provincial Loans Fund to the extent of Rs. 205 lakhs, and when we are told that further borrowing from that source is to be resorted to, we must say that the situation is alarming. In the face of the proposal to resort to borrowing, the Finance Member's assurance that in framing the Budget no new taxation or alteration in existing taxation has been assumed is far from being a redeeming feature. For the alarming condition of Burma's exchequer, we need not blame the present Finance Member alone. In taking over the control of Burma's purse, he has inherited an unenviable legacy from his predecessor, whose ability in juggling with figures to show glittering outward appearances in his annual Budgets has been a well-known matter to many. With continuous trade depression and with a drop in the Forest Revenue, together with added temporary liabilities such as a special contribution of over 14 lakhs to the Provincial Co-operative Bank of Mandalay and Rs. 13 lakhs to the University Building Trust, the financial equilibrium of Burma has been disturbed to such an extent, that the Finance Member has to confess that "it would be difficult to maintain at the present juncture a balance of revenue receipts over expenditure charged to revenue (excluding loanable expenditure) and a solvent Budget."

Another feature noticeable in the Budget is that more than half of the total receipts is to be spent on the reserved subjects, while the transferred subjects are to be treated parsimoniously. This **inter alia** shows that the Ministers controlling the transferred subjects are weak having mostly to submit to the determination of the authorities on the reserved side of the Government. Again, it is seen in the Budget that over 14 per cent. of the total receipts is classified as non-votable. This large percentage of non-votable items in the Budget is also a reprehensible matter. As regards the manner of alloting disbursements on the expenditure side, we find that economy has been wrongly applied. The expenditure on the nation-building-departments, such as education, industries, medical, public health and agriculture has been reduced by a few lakhs each, while in other departments increase has been made. For example, the contemplated expenditure in police for the year 1930-31 shows an increase of nearly 4 lakhs over the actual accounts of 1928-29. We wonder how money could be found to increase the expenditure on those subjects which serve to strengthen the power of the Government, when at the same time the reduction of expenditure on the nation-building departments is attributed to financial stringency.

On the whole, there is much of the atmosphere of illusion surrounding the Budget. Fictitious figures, unreal balance and artificial ramifications mark the Government's Budget. Even an assurance of no fresh taxation is no consolation to us, as the evil of fresh taxation is taken up by the equally evil practice of borrowing. We do not find in this year's Budget anything that should justify one to feel entusiastic over it.

News and Views

The "27" Committee.

We understand that the All-Burma Committee, better known as "Twenty-seven Committee" on account of its 27 members from different parties, is to be held to-day. We further understand that some of its previous meetings had to be adjourned for want of a suitable quorum and that some members of it show lack of enthusiasm. This is much to be regretted. When this Committee was formed, comprising as it does leaders of different parties, we expected that much could be done by it in the cause of promoting unity in the country. But, the half-hearted manner in which some of the members have been discharging the duties imposed upon them has minimised the importance of the Committee. This sort of perfunctory habit is one of the shortcomings common to most of our leaders. Holiday-politicians will not do much to help the people in their struggle for freedom.

Wunthanu Spirit

That the Wunthanu spirit, which would be described on the other side of the Bay as the Swadeshi spirit, is spreading far and wide is evident from a little incident that occured at the annual convocation of the Allahabad Women's University. It is reported that some of the degree-holders refused to put on academic hoods or growns made of foreign cloth and therefore some khaddar hoods had to be prepared for them at a very short notice. Small though this incident is, it speaks volumes for the spread of the patriotic spirit. Inimical critics may view this incident with a feeling of disgust or disapprobation. But, to those who know there is much in little things, the incident at the Allahabad Women's University would be pointed out with pride. A subject nation like us can never afford to look with disdain even at the smallest demonstration of patriotism.

Aim of Education.

The January number of "The National Educationist" contains an interesting query regarding the aim of the Burma Government in education. This is what the journal says: "Since the State interference in the education of the citizen has been accepted and practised since Aristotle and Plato, the State, like the parents, has very definite aims and interests in education. It would be worth while to find out what the aim of the Government of Burma is in education." It requires no great stretch of the imagination to understand the aim of the Government in education. We need not seek for it elsewhere. It is amply shown in its policy which has been as old as the Government itself. The result of this policy is the creation of slave mentality among the people. We have more than enough of quill-drivers, half-baked imitators of the Western habit and briefless lawyers and jobless graduates who go to add to the list of middle class unemployment in Burma. Moreover, we have the polished products of the Government education system who invariable think low of the age-long culture of the Burmese people. All this is the result of the Government policy. And if the aim of the Government could be deduced from its policy, then we need have no doubt about its aim in education. We have said much to condemn the policy of the Government and to improve it. But all along we have been crying in the wilderness.

Power of the Crown

The report of the Conference for securing equality of status has been issued. It expresses the opinion that the power of the Crown, on the advice of the Ministers of the United Kingdom, to disallow Dominion legislation, cannot any longer be exercised. It recommends the enactment of legislation affirming that Dominion Parliaments are fully empowered to make laws having extra-territorial operation. The Conference recommends that the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 shall cease to apply to any law made by a Parliament of the Dominions. It declares, inas much as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the Commonwealth, a convention should be framed laying down that any alteration of the law touching succession to the Throne or Royal style and titles shall hereafter require the assent of the Parliaments of all Dominions as well as the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

This shows that real headway is being made by the Dominions to secure equality with the Mother Country. Is not this position of the Dominions as good as that of any Independent country?

The management of the **Burma School of Commerce** conduct their business from **1st January 1930**, under the new name and style as:—

"Burma College of Commerce & Economics"

257, Sparks Street, Rangoon.

OPPOSITE SECRETARIAT. Phone No. 1716.

Always secures highest passes in **Government Book-keeping and L. C. C. Advanced Accountancy** Examinations.

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A. N. **Ramanathan**, G.S.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.P.S.,
(Government Certified Public Auditor.)
PRINCIPAL.

BURMA BUDGET

No New Taxation and Increased Revenue During Year

The Finance Member presented the Budget estimates for the year 1930-31 on Thursday. His speech was based on the supplementary memorandum which is as follows:—

The budget passed in March 1929, assumed an opening balance of Z3,00, receipts of 1154,72, expenditure of 1193. 09 and a closing balance of 34,63. The estimated receipts included a loan of 65.00 to be taken from the Provincial Loans Fund in March 1930.

The actual opening balance was 104,69, an improvement of 31.69 on the estimate. The figures for the first eight months of 1929 30 indicate that receipts will be 9.98 and expenditure 6.48 less than estimated. The closing balance is accordingly now placed at 62.82, an improvement of 28.19 on the estimate.

The receipts during the current year are being adversely affected by the continued depression in trade and by the disastrous floods in the Akyab and Minbu Districts. Anticipated proceeds from income tax have gone down be a lakh; from excise, notwithstanding better prospects of opium revenue, by nearly three lakhs; and from scheduled taxes by a lakh. The agricultural season was generally favourable and though there may be small variations from the estimates of recipts from capitation, thathameda, fisheries and minerals, we expect to realise the estimate under the land revenue head as a whole. The same is the case in regard to Stamp revenue. as an increase in the proceeds from Judicial stamps will probably balance a decrease under non-judicial stamps. But an anticipated drop below the estimate of some seven lakhs in Forest revenue due to trade depression, and an inferior floating season has been converted into an ostensible improvement of six and a half lakhs only by the inclusion in the current years's accounts of profits, etc. from the Utilisation Circle for the fourth quarter of the year in accordance with the change in the system of accounting referred to in paragraph 1 (vi) above. The same change is also responsible for an apparent drop of over five lakhs in the estimated receipts under XIII. Irrigation. A further drop of similar amount under the same head is mainly due to repair of the extensive damage done to the Mezali weir by floods in the Minbu district.

IMPROVEMENTS EXPECTED.

We expect improvements on the estimates under certain minor revenue heads, for example of half a lakh under Jails, due to increased proceeds from hire of convicts and jail manufactures; of a lakh under Police, due to smaller refunds; of a lakh under Ports of and Pilotage, due to sale of Government vessels; of nearly two lakhs under Education. due to refund of contributions and recoveries of overpayments; and of more than half a lakh under Public Health, due to refund of unspent balances of contributions. On the other hand, we shall probably drop by nearly five lakhs below the estimate under Civil Works on account of the change in the system of accounting mentioned in paragraph 1 [iii] above and an underestimate of the refunds of house rent necessitated by the application of revised Fundamental Rule 45A; and by over two lacks below the estimate under Miscellaneous owing to unexpectedly large refunds of deposits.

Receipts under the debt heads will be expanded by over eight lakhs aswing to an unforeseen deposit with Government of nearly seven lakhs in the depreciation fund of the Dredgers Commercial Concern and larger repayments than anticipated of advances to cultivators. Against this we have reduced by ten lakhs the advance which we proposed to take from the Provincial Loans Fund.

EXPENDITURE SIDE

On the expenditure side the greatest anticipated excess over the estimate is under the head 47 Miscellaneous. It amounts to nearly sixteen lakhs and includes over 14 lakhs on account of a special contribution to the Provincial Co-operative Bank of Mandalay, and nearly a lakh due to a larger payment than expected under the guarantee in respect of the Moulmein-Ye Railway. An excess of four and a half lakhs under Irrigation head 15 is due party to the transfer to this head of expenditure provided for under Irrigation heads 16 and 55 and partly to new works:—e. g., the Bawle Inland drainage scheme, the training of the Kantha stream, the contour survey of the Myitmaka valley and the construction of a diversion weir in the Wundwin stream, having been sanctioned after the preparation of the 1920-30 budged. It is more than counter-balanced by anticipated savings of six and a half lakhs under head 16 and over three lakhs under head 55 due to the transfer above mentioned, a reduction of one lakh in investments in the Dredgers Commercial Undertakings, and slower progress than expected on major works. Under Civil Works a saving of fifteen and a half lakhs is anticipated, of which ten and a half lakhs are due to slower progress than expected on buildings. Owing mainly to the difficulty of securing qualified teachers for vernacular schools, a saving of nearly two lakhs is expected under Education; the progress of actuals justifies estimates of savings amounting in all to over four lakhs under Medical Agriculture and Stationery and Printing, and reduced expenditure on reclamation works will save the most of three lakhs under Public Health. On the other hand, it has been necessary to provide over two and a half lakhs for relief in in the Akyab district on account of the floods; expenditure on Superannuation Allowances and Penasions is expected to be a lakh and a quarter above the estimate and the great demand for commutation of pensions will cause an excess of four lakhs over the estimate under 60B. Under the debt heads, the Dredgers Commercial Concern has withdrawn a lakh and a quarter from its deposit with Government, and an anticipated excess of the most of a lakh under Loans and Advances is mainly due to temporary loans to local bodies.

[To be continued]

Revenue, that of Tharawaddy U P, Taungoo South, for postponement of the collection of Land Revenue until June next, and that of Mr. M. A. Jan, Mandalay Indian for postponement of the collection of Land Revenue till the end of June in each year.

U Sa Lai, Pleader, Taungdwingyi, supported the motion, and asked U Ko Gyi, M.L.C., if he would carry out the resolution for the benefit of voters of his constituency in particular and the people of Burma in general. At this stage U Ko Gyi, M.L.C., Magwe East, stood up and gave his consent to vote for the three resolutions as required by the resolution of U Maung Gyi.

The motion to form an Executive Committee to carry out the resolutions passed at this meeting" was moved by U Kyauk Doe, Landowner, Taungdwingyi, and suported by U Mg. Gyi, Higher Grade Pleader, Taungdwingyi.

U Ko Gyi, T. P. S., M. L. C., U Po Thin, Landowner, U San Mya, Landowner, U Kyauk Doe, Lanowner, U Pyo Maung, Hon. Magistrate, U Tha Dun Zan, School Manager U Maung Gyi, Higher Grade Pleader and Landowner, U Maung Gyi, Landowner, Shwe-o-yar, were appointed to be members of the Executive Committee.

U Maung Gyi, Higher Grade Pleader, requested U Ko Gyi, M. L. C., to say what he had done at the February Session of the Burma Legislative Council at a meeting which would be called by the members of the Executive Committee soon after the prorogation of the Council. U Sa Lai, Pleader, pressed for a definition answer from U Ko Gyi, M. L. C., and the latter said that what he had done in the Council can be read in the papers. The former replied that as there were very few people who read newspapers he earnestly hoped U Ko Gyi would says what he had done in the Council at a meeting as requested by U Maung Gyi, and U Ko Gyi said that he would carry out his duty.

The meeting terminated at 3-30 p. m. with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

Partial Decree for Rice Trader

Mr. Justice Ormiston delivered judgment on Wednes-day in the suit Chan, Law chwan rice trader v R. L. M. Cassim and Co., A. J. Cohen and Co., and Ellis J. Chen in which plaintiff sought to recovers Rs. 8250 as damages for breach of contract.

Mr. S. N. Sen appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Burjorjee and Mr. N. C. Sen for the defendants.

His Lordship said that this was a suit as originally framed against the first defendant firm for damages for breach of an alleged contract to buy paddy from plaintiff. The first defendant firm denied that they had entered into the contract and disputed the damages claimed.

Plaintiff's case was that the contract had been entered into by the second defendant firm, as agent of the first defendant. The second defendant gave evidence in favour of the plaintiff. Towards the end of plaintiff's case, plaintiff obtained leave to amend by adding the second and third defendants end asking in the alternative for damages against them for breach of warranty of authority. The second and third defendants filed a written statement averting that they had authority.

His Lordship after crefully going into the evidence said that he was unable to hold that Cohen had satisfied him that he had Abdul Karim's authority to inter into the contract. The contract having been made late in the afternoon, he should have tendered the sold and bought notes for signature to the seller and the buyer the next morning. He did neither, his only excuse being that he was trying to settle this matter. His Lordship was unable to hold that Cohen had discharged the burden which lay on him That being the case, it followed that there had been a breach by Cohen of his warrant to plaintiff of his authority for which he was liable to pay compensation. If he was liable, the firm of A J. Cohen and Co. on whose behalf he was acting as a broker, was equally liable.

His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff against the second and third defendants for Rs. 1950, and costs on that amount. The hearing extended over seven days of which the last four were substantially full days and the first three should count as half days. His Lordship did not consider the plaintiff entitled to any special advocate's costs. Against the first defendant, the suit was dismissed with costs. He was entitled to special advocate's cost. His Lordship allowed him special advocate's costs for two days at Rs. 340 a day.

Plaintiff was placed in a difficult position by Cohen's conduct. He could not be expected to know which of the defendants was liable and therefore, his Lorship thought, justified in suing all of them. It would be equitable to allow him to recover from the unsuccessful defendants any costs paid by him to the successful defendent. His Lordship, therefore, directed that the second and the third defendants pay to plaintiff any costs, which he might pay to the first defendant.

India-The Time Limit

"M. G.'S" COMMENTS

The delicacy of our position in India was vividly revealed the other day by the pained reaction of the moderates to the first report of Earl Russell's speech, writes the "Manchester Guardian" editorially during mail week. The fact is that the majority of India's most eminent leaders, though strongly opposed to the Congress decision to make independence India's goal are yet utterly impatient of the continuance of control from Whitehall. If we wish these men to persevere in their present intention of organising opposition to the Congress campaign we must show not perhaps that we recognise that India is immediately ready to undertake the responsibilities of Dominion status, but at least that we are genuinely concerned to see India assume those responsibilities as soon as she can do so with safaety and that we are anxiously looking for a definite plan for removing the obstacles in the way, a plan which shall be capable of achieving its objective with in a generation. There are those who doubt whether such a plan can be devised. We shall be in a better position to judge how far these doubts are reasonable when the simon Commission has issued its report. But it is alredy obvious that unless such a plan can be hammered out in the all hope of holding India back from London Conference we must write off the path which the Lahore Congress has marked out for her.

FULL CONTROL

We must remember, too, that though the plan will have to be shaped in the London Conference the onus of inventing it will certainly lie with our representatives. For it is clear that the moderates of India are determined to demand full control of the Indian Government, and that they will throw upon us the responsibility for insisting on and devising transitional arrangements, precautious and reservations. What is worse, we must recognise that in spite of discussions and confusions in the Congress camp it is very doubtful whether in the atmosphere of an Indian election the most eminent and most distinguished advocate of Dominion status will be able to stand up Congress backed by the local League against an insignificant nominee of the of Youth. It is true that Mr. Ganhei has for the moment persuaded Congress to renew the boycott of the Legislatures, but it is already plain that organisation will not long allow itself to be bound by a vow to abstain from giving battle on the ground which is most favourable to it. It will fight at the polls. For in any country where the thwarted spirit of nationalism is struggling to make head against foreign rule the ballot-boxes will always favour the extremist Nationalists. We have, therefore to reckon on the probability that one day we may find it convenient to come to terms with the advocates of independence, and we must not allow ourselves to be betrayed into the folly of regarding them as outlaws. Any organised attempt to undermine the administrative system by civil dis-obedience must of course be firmly resisted, law and order must be maintained, and the King's government must be carried on. But perhaps after all, the fact that the extremist have a great advantage at the polls is not altogether a matter for regret since it is certain to induce them to forsake more dangerous policies, to contest the elections, and to come into the Legislatures. When they come there we must be prepared to treat them as rational beings. If we do we may find them to so impossible so far, that is, as patriots can afford to be anything but impossible.

ALARMING PROGRAMMES

We cannot expect fair whether the programmes put forward at the next general election are likely to be alarming enough. But elections are not everything. When the polling day is over, the victorious extremists will feel that the hour for revolution has not yet struck and that meanwhile the business of the cuntry had better be attended to. Last year the Central Legislature overrode the doubts and hesitations of the Indian Government and carried Child Marriage Act, which is designed to effect a social revolution as sudden, important, and, beneficial as any political revolution could be. After that is impossible to speak slightingly of the work to be done in the Legislatures. If therefore we can devise a definite plan for removing the obstacles in the way to Dominion Status, and if we show by our actions that we are eager to push forward with this plan then we may hope that in spite of fiery protests and denunciations, we shall find Indian leaders unostentatiously but to the best of their ability restraining the impetuosity of revolutionary youth and we shall receive a reasonable degree of co-operation—enough to make a well devised scheme workable.

THE TEST CASE

But if we give India any ground for supposing that our statesmen are obstructive or even half hearted about plans for her enfranchisement, then we shall not only disheaten the moderate politicians but we may also drive into the camp of our enemies men of practical common sense and patriotism who have hither been content to mind their own business because they felt instinctively that the circumstances or the time did not yet require them to take an active part against their foreign rulers. The hour for revolution has not yet struck in India, but it is not easy to feel confident of the position even five years hence. The least that is needed to avert a cat astrophe is to show that we are not content merely to point out the difficulties in the way of Dominion status but are actively exerting ourselves to remove those difficulties. The test case may well be our future activity or inactivity about the Indianisation of the Indian Army. And, after all, it surely is worth while to exert ourselves and face some risks for the sake of securing India's loyalty to our Commonwealth if there is a chance that the Commonwealth may develop along the lines which so practical a dreamer as General Smuts is making out for it Young India, too may feel it worth while to pause and give heed to Gandhi's old antagonist.

Revolution Day On 10th May 1930

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA'S RESOLUTION

Delhi, Feb. 3: A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha was held yesterday at 1. p.m. in the Office of the Arjun Comrade Indra presiding.

The minutes of last meeting of the Working Committee held at Lahore on the 30th December last, were read by the General Secretary and confirmed.

The following are some of the important resolutions adopted:

This meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha resolves that the 10th May be celebrated as the Revolution Day throughout India and the following programme be observe:—

1. A procession with red flags be organised and workers and peasants be specialy asked to join it.

2. The procession to terminate at a public place where the Red Flag be hoisted and saluted.

3. After the flag hoisting ceremony, a public meeting be held where the statement to be issued by the Working Committee, be read.

The local secretaries and organisers are ordered to specially note that no speeches are to be made on this occasion. Only the statement to be issued by the Working Committee be read in the meeting by some members of the local Sabha.

In order to give a practical shape to the programme adopted in the All India Naulawan Bharat Sabha Conference, held at Lahore on the 26th and 27th December last, this meeting of the Working Committee of All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha calls upon all Provincial Naujawan Bharat Sabhas to organise in districts, towns and other areas Volunteer Crops, consisting of members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and such other persons as are approved by the Executive Committees of the local Sabhas. The Executive Committee of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha of the place will arrange for a place where daily regular physical training will be imparted to the volunteers through Indian and other form of physical exercises consisting of training in use of rifles, swords. Lathi, and drill, wrestling, swimming etc. A paid instructor may be employed if the funds of the local Sabha permits.

(b) Demonstrations of the training of Najuawan Volunteers be organised on such national and other occasions as the Local Sabha may fix,

(c) The funds for such physical training be provided by the local Sabhas through special subscriptions and donations.

This meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha enjoins upon all Naujawan Bharat Sabhas in the country to carry on an extensive and intensive campaign of the boycott of all sorts of British goods in the country through the following programme:—

Regular propaganda of such boycott be carried through public meetings, newspapers and publication of pamphlets and handbills exhorting people to discared all British goods and replace their wants preferably by Indian articles.

Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of Commerce Indra and Comarade Parmatma Saran be appointed to draft the statement to be read on the Revolution Day.

The meeting will be held at Meerut during the Puja holidays.

Ex-Municipal Commissioner's Conviction

REVISION APPLICATION ADMITTED

Mandalay, Feb. 10: Mr. I. M. C. Bawa, ex-Municipal Commissioner who was convicted to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 161 I.P.C. by the 1st Additional Magistrate and whose appeal to the Sessions Judge was dismissed had his revision application filed in the High Court by Mr. K. C. Sanyal. The application has been admitted and the case is fixed for hearing on the 3rd of March 1930.

Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Wadhwan Camp, Feb. 11: Mr. Manilal Kothari, of the for Rs. 6000 for the Dal Kathiawar Satyagrahdal, has to-day issueau appeal stating, "Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal was started three years ago and since its inception is working under the guidance of Gandhiji. It has so far justified its existance by its record of constructive work in various parts of Kathiawar by its humble quota to Bardoli struggle, and recently in the Khakharchi Satyagraha. Funds are needed for its work during the current year." Donations are to be sent to Fulchand Shah, Secretary, Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal, Wadhwan City."

Assaulting A Public Servant

LT.-COL. POGSON FINED

Bombay, Feb. 12: Lt.-Col. F. V. Pogson, I. A. S., C., who stood charged with assaulting a public servant in discharge of his duties on a complaint preferred by Y. L. Akolkar, Registration Clerk in the Apollo Bunder Post office, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 by the Third Magistrate this afternoon. Delivering judgment the Magistrate remarked the incidents of the assault, viz. prodding with a stick and slap alleged by the complainant against the accused, were corroborated by independent evidence for the prosecution and also by Mrs. Pogson, who gave evidence for the defence. His Worship observed the complainant was under no obligation to leave the office and go with the accused to the G.P.O at the latter's bidding on the day in question and accused should have known this was not the right thing to do. Rejecting the defence plea that the complainant was rude and insolent to accused, the Magistrate opined on the contrary the complainant had shown forbearance in keeping quiet when prodded with a stick elsewise there might have been more serious trouble.

Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

Chief Engineer's Office.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for purchase, demolition and removal of (old salt) godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw above the existing floor, level only, the floor and portions of the godown below same not being disturbed.

Tenderers must quote a lump sum for both the godowns and state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs. 10 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for purchase and removal of (old salt) godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 28th of Febuary 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 300 deposited with the Chief Accountant Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the work.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselve to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars, tender forms and permits to inspect the building may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. C. NIVEN
M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Rangoon:
13th February 1930.

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated 13th February 1930.

The services of Mr. A. P. Nolan, Superintendent of Land Records, Federated Shan States, placed at the disposal of the Taunggyi, are placed at the disposal of the Military authorities to undergo military training, prescribed for officers of the Army in India Reserve of Officers, with effect from the date on which he enters upon this course of training.

Mr. A. E. Gilliat, C. I. E. I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, is, on return frome leave, posted to the charge of the Toungoo District in place of Mr. G. C. Tew, I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, transferred.

Mr. G. C. Tew, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from Toungoo, is posted to Rangoon and is appointed to officiate as Excise Commissioner, Burma, in place of Mr. J. B. Marshall, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Oo Kyaw Khine, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Sagaing and is posted to the charge of the Mawlaik Subdivision, Upper Chindwin District, in place of U Aung Pe 1, Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

Mr H. H. Craw, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Myaungmya District, in place of Mr. D. B. Petch, M. C., I.C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, transferred.

The services of Mr. D. B. Petch, M. C., I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Board of the Trustees for the Development of the City of Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya.

Mr. J. E. Gillies, I. C. S. District and Sessions Judge, is, on return from leave, posted to duty in the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon.

Leave on average pay for three months, and in continuation thereof on half average pay for ten months, is granted to Mr. J. B. Marshall, C.I.E., I.C.S., Excise Commissioner, Burma, with effect from the 15th March 1930, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for six months is granted to U Ka, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The leave is granted on medical certificate.

Mr. A.E. Gilliat, C. I. E., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for two days.

Mr. W. L. Barretto, Deputy Commissioner has been granted by the High Commissione for India an extension of leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. R. F. Leich, Assistant Superintendent Burma Frontier Service, assumed charge of his training duties at the Burma Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay, on the 25th January 1930, before noon.

Mr. C. R. P. Cooper, I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, assumed charge of the duty to which he was posted in this department dated the 31st January 1930, on the 10th February 1930, before noon.

U Maung Gyi 9, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 17th February 1930.

Mr. R. M. Hall, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Headquarters Assistant, Mandalay, is transferred to Rangoon as Superintendent, Western Division [Order]. Rangoon City Police, in place of Mr. A. C. Carter, Assistant Superintendent of Police, proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for eight months, and in continuation thereof leave on half, average pay for two months, is granted to Mr A. C. Carter, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Superintendent of Police, Western Division [Order], Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of i.

The services of Major M. A. Jafarey, I.M.S. Superintendent, Mandalay Central Jail, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th January 1930.

Mr. W. C. Shunker, officiating Deputy Superintendent, Rangoon Central Jail, is reverted to his substantive appointment in the Jail Department, Madras with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties at the Rangoon Central Jail.

Leave on average pay for nineteen days was granted to Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail, Rangoon, with effect from the 19th December 1929.

U San Nyun 2, Deputy Myook, is on return from leave, posted to Mogok Katha District, as Township Judge and Additional Magistrate, in place of U Kyauk Lun 2, Myook, proceeding on leave.

U Po Kyaw, Deputy Myook, is on return from leave, posted to the Magwe Division.

U Ba Gale, Myook' is released from suspension with effect from the 5th February 1930 and is posted to the Pegu Division

U Tha U, Subordinate Judge, on probation, is confirmed in the Subordinate Judicial Service, with effect from the 4th January 1930.

U Kin Maung (4), Subordinate Judge, on probation, is confirmed in the Subordinate Judicial Service with effect from the 21st December 1929.

Mr. C. P. Torrens, Subordinate Judge on probation, is confirmed in the Subordinate Judicial Service, with effect from the 11th January 1930.

U Tha Noe, Suboreinate Judge, a Magistrate of the second class in the Akyab District.

U Khin Maung Aye, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Toungoo District.

Mr, Quay Htean Hoe, Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Pyapon District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The average rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London during the month of January 1930 was 1s. 5 29/32d. i.e., one shilling and five and twenty-nine by thirty-two pence the rupee aproximately.

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee,

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

Situation in Tharrawaddy.

U Saw, M. L. C. wrote to us on the 11th instant :—

Fortunately or un-fortunately I happened to read an article under the title of "Situation in Tharrwaddy District; in the Rangoon Mail published on the 2nd February 1930 and regret to admit that I have found in that article as many mis-representations and mis-statements as there are exagerations in connection with the recent political situation in this district.

Being a Representative of Tharrawaddy District in the Burma Legislative Council, I feel it my bounden duty to clear any probable misunderstanding that might have been created in the minds of the people of this country and those across the Bay or of the Readers of that issue of the Rangoon Mail at least regarding the political activities in the district.

First of all I must warn the author of that articles and others of his ilk not to allow themselves to be swayed to mis-understand me that I am, by refuting the allegations erroneously made in that article holding brief for the Government or its Officials in the district.

As a matter of fact I have been the Government's criticising any and every measure of the Government or its Officials if in my opinion such measure is detrimental to the interest of the general public and at the same time I co-operate with the Government or Government's Officials whenever in my belief such co-operation is likely to be conducive of good to my nation. Such being my policy I may be called a "Responsive Co-operator" or "Responsive Non-co-operator" or any thing of that sort.

I believe the Burma Government or at least the Honourable Home Member in charge of the Home and Political Department knows to which political section I belong, the people of this country who take interest in the public affair very well know who I am, Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, late M.L.C. who is, if my memory serves me aright, one of the Directors of the Rangoon Mail, also knows to which school of thought I belong and those who say that they do not know whether I am a Sycophant or a Government's Critic as I claim to be, are requested to refer to my speeches made in the Legislative Council or out-side it on various subjects and on different occasions.

The Rangoon Mail is now the sole property of Mr Batterchrjee.—Editor.

I have now briefly explained that I am not a man of "Hman-pa-paya" type and am now going to point out the mis-representations and mis-statements contained in the said article.

The Correspondent stated that there was a clash between the Local Police and the peasents in Minhla Township and there were some casualities on both sides.

Well, there being two Townships in Minhla, East and West—I am at a loss to understand which Township he referred to.

But any way I know it for certain that in none of the Minhla Townships or any other Township in Tharrawaddy Dist. there occurred such unpleasent and undesirable thing.

But there was an instance in which some villagers about ten in number, from Minhla East Township were prosecuted for disobeying the order of the Circle Inspector of Police Minhla.

On my arrival at Okpo, on the 14th January, on receipt of the information as to this prosecution. I motored down to Tharrawaddy at my own expense and personally interviewed the Dist. Magistrate there and requested him to with-draw the said prosecution.

It took us about two hours in discussing about the political situation in the District and he [D. M.] had promised that with a view to complying with my request i. e. to with-draw the prosecution he would call for the proceedings of the case for his perusal. Accordingly next morning he sent a telegram to the Magistrate, Minhla West Township Court before whom the case was pending.

Next morning I again went to Minhla to wait for D.M's telegram and as soon as I was given to understand that the telegram came to the Magistrate I ran up into the Lock-up where my Wunthanu friends were enjoying as if they were in the heaven.

Of course, they seemed to have been quite pleased with my un-expected presence before them After explaining the result of my interview with the District Magistrate and also the contents of his telegram to the trying Magistrate I advised them to give bail on their own cognizence and go out of the lock-up at once.

But, Alas! to my surprise and amazement they in reply to my request said that they liked to continue to remain in the Lock-up till the case came to an end.

On the previous occasion too, when I went into the Lock-up along with U Mg Maung Gale, Subdivisional Police Officer, Tharrawaddy and asked them to release themselves by taking out bail, they refused to go out of the lockup. The case now came to an end with the result that two leaders were imprisoned for two months' R. I. each and the rest were fined. I for one admire them for their sacrifice and I for one do consider that such line of action will serve no useful purpose either to them or to the country.

There was another instance in which 25 villagers both from Minhla East and West Townships were arrested as they themselves declared to have belonged to the Athins which have been prescribed as unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.

They were tried and convicted on their own admission under Sec. 17. 1 Criml. Law Admit. Act, and they tendered apologies and were released after their apologies being accepted by the Government. Seven more villagers were convicted yesterday in the 4th. Additional Magistrate's court and only this morning at the request of my Wunthanu friends who had been recently released from the jail, I sent a telegram to the D. M., Tharrawaddy to recommend to the Government to accept their apologies which they would willingly tendered and to see that they are released without delay.

The Correspondent further stated the local Official especially the Police oppressed the poor peasents. Is there any absurdity more absurd than this under the sun?

I have been watching the Wunthanu movements and the Official's activities with great care and caution and to my knowledge there is not a single instance where the poor peasents were oppressed by the Officials Police or others as has been alleged by the Correspondent.

Had there been any oppression or repression or harrssment by any person on the poor poeple, male or female, Official or Non-official, I would be the first man to sacrifice even to death for such poor people and go for such oppressor or, repressor, or harasser by all constitutional and legitimate means.

With regard to the connection of Capitation Tax in this district this year, of course, I agree with the Correspondent in saying that there was no organised "No-tax" Campaign in this district but I personally know that there were some persons who resisted the payment of Capitation tax in three Townships namely 1. Minhla East, 2. Minhla West, and 3. Tharrawaddy. Some of them paid the tax at the last moment and others allowed the attachment and sale by auction of their properties.

Regarding the retention of this Capitation tax which I deliberately consider to be a noxious, undesirable, troublesome and uncivilised form of taxation, I must say that the Local Government and only the Local Government is to blame.

Let me Say something more about this tax briefly. In 1923 and 1924 there was appointed a Committee by a resolution of the Burma Legislative Council to enquire and report whether the Capitation and Thadameda taxes should be abolished or retained.

The Committee went throughout the province and gathered evidence from various sources and the Government spent some thousands of tax payers' coins in the shape of Members and witnessess' travelling Allowance. Daily Allowance etc.

Majority of the witnesses both Officials and Non Officials who came and gave evidence before the Committee were strongly in favour of abolishment of the taxes in question. The Committee as recommended the abolishment of the said taxe and at the same time suggested the imposition of some forms of fresh taxation as a substitute therefore.

The Local Government unhesitatingly acted on the Committee' suggestion by imposing the fresh taxation such as enhancement of the Race Course entrance fees, Gamla tax, wheel tax, Duty on tin goog's etc., but it has moved very slow like a hippopotamus in abolishing the Capitation and Thadameda taxes as has been recommended by the Committee. If these taxes are not going to be abolished by the next year I am afraid I shall be first man to lead to the people to resist their payments. Will the Local Government; palace take notice of this note and their way to abolish the taxes in question.

May I also remind the correspondent of the article, referred to above and others not to mis-lead the people and the Government in future, either through the Press or the plat-form regarding the Wunthanu movement, or Governments or Government Officials activities without actually knowing the real facts of the case they deal with.

RICE QUESTION

A MEETING AT TAUNGDWINGYI

A meeting of 744 landholders and cultivators from 156 villages of the Taungdwingyi Sub-division took places on Friday February 7, at the platform of Shwe-in-daung Pagoda, under the chairmanship of U Yan Aung, A.T.M., U Pyo Maung, Hon. Magistrate, acting as secretary.

U San Mya, Landowner, Taungdwingyi, moved the resolution "to request Government to postpone the period of collecting the Land Revenue from February-March to May-June."

In moving the resolution the mover dwelt, in his length speech, upon the present deplorablestate of Rice Trade in Burma, upon how the transition of Burmese Agriculture came about, since the opening of Suez Canal in 1869, i.e. about 60 years ago, from Domestic Agriculture to Commercial Agriculture. He said that hundreds of acres of virgin soil were being brought under cultivation of rice year after year within the last 60 years and villagers, finding agriculture more paying, discarded such old industries as salt manufacture and weaving, to day a handloom became a rare sight in village homes and salt used in the Burmese kitchen was imported from foreign lands. He explained how the export of Burma Rice increased from year to year untill a stump took place is the last three years. The mover attributed the cause of the present depression in Rice Trade, among others, to (1) unpopularity in Foreign Markets owing to inferior quality, (2) existance of a combine of European Exporters, (3) backs to the land policy in Industrial Countries where over production had caused increasing unemployment, (4) higher cost of production of rice in our country, agricultural implements of the old days being still used, while the use of machinery reducing the cost of production in more advanced countries. According to the mover the remedy, as far as he knew, lay among others (1) the improvement of the quality of rice, by studying the requirements in Foreign Markets, (2) reducing the production as in Industrial Count where there was over production and taking up and encouring the old discarded industries salt, weaving and etc., and such new industries as would be suitable to our soil and climate, 3 moving the Government to improve the situation by every possible means, 4 abolishing the Export duty on Rice, 5 opening Land Mortgage Banks, 6, organising the Agricultural population to control production and sale, and lastly cutting the expenditure in propotion to the less income in the Family Budget.

The motion was supported by U Po Thet, member of District Council, Magwe, Kyaukseikkon Village, and U Shwe Pe, Broker, Taungdwingyi.

U Maung Gyi, Higher Grade Pleader moved the resolution "to request U Ko Gyi, T.P.S., M.L.C., to vote for the three resolutions that would be moved in the February session of the Burma Legislative Council namely that of Mr. M. Eusoof, Moulmein, for substantial reduction of Land

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET

The Burma Legislative Council reassembled in the Council Chamber at 11 a.m. yesterday, the Hon. U Pu presiding.

There was a thin attendance at the beginning of the day's proceedings; but later there was a good number present.

The public gallery contained just a few spectators.

The first hour was taken up with interpellations.

Questions.

TRANSFER OF VILLAGE-TRACTS FROM THE KYAIKTO SUBDIVISION, THATON DISTRICT, TO THE PEGU DISTRICT

U Ba Tin (Thaton): Will the Government be pleased to state the names of village-tracts transferred from the Kyaikto Subdivision, Thaton District, to the Pegu District?

Is the Government aware that, owing to the transference of these village-tracts to the Pegu District, the people of these village-tracts suffer much trouble and inconvenience in travelling to attend courts and offices and loss of trade to Kyaikto and difficulty in controlling the criminals of these village-tracts are caused thereby?

Is the Government prepared to inquire into this matter to save the people of these village-tracts from trouble and give the police better control over the criminals?

The Home Member: The names of the village-tracts transferred in 1918 from the Kyaikto Township in the Kyaikto Subdivision of the Thaton District to the Pegu District are as follows.—1. Alok, 2. Minkadit, 3. Tawgyi, 4. Pobyan, 5. Letpanthoobin, 6. Theintabin, 7. Bogadaw, 8. Kyonye, 9. Auk Kyonpa, 10. Kyungyi, 11. Kyugyaung, 12. Aukthaung, 13. Webyan, 14. Shwehlezu, 15. Kyonpa Ashe, 16. Kyibinzu, 17. Thanattan.

These village-tracts were transferred in consequence of a change in the course of the Sittang River, which now cuts them off from the rest of the Thaton District. The Government is not aware of the trouble, inconvenience and difficulty complained of. If complaints are received, the Local Government will give the matter careful consideration.

DACOITY DUE TO LACK OF PROPER INTER-VILLAGE COMMUNICATION IN THE BILIN TOWNSHIP IN THATON DISTRICT.

U Ba Tin (Thaton): If the proposal was abandoned later for some reasons, is the Government aware.—

(a) that owing to lack of proper inter-village communications the said villages were often visited by dacoits;

(b) that the construction of a new inter-village road linking up the villages of Taungzun, Pauktaw, Kinyway, Ayetthema, Taunggyi and Mayanagon would give facilities to police to suppress crime and to the villagers to travel conveniently ?.

The Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon. Member as soon as possible.

U BA PE'S SPEECH.

U Ba Pe leaders of the People's Party said that he rose to make a few remarks on the Budget estimates for the year 1930-31. But before doing so he would like to refer to one or two urgent matters. He brought to the notice of the House certain difficulties he had experienced in studying the Budget. He referred to the conspicuous absence in the Budget of the contributions made to the Government of India by Burma and the money spent on the Province by the Government of India. He also emphasised the fact that even the reports of the Council were not up to date and he found it difficult to obtain any assistance from the Council staff. He thought that the staff ought to be increased by the addition of a superintendent and a small staff for the members' library and for their other requirements. He expressed the hope that the defects would be remedied in the future. He also considered that they had not sufficient time to scrutinise the budget in a day so as to discuss it the following day. He asked that at least a week's time be given for that purpose. He hoped that the explanatory memorandum to the Budget would be available to members earlier than it was at present.

The speaker pointed out to those who were living in what he described as a fool's paradise the very great cost to this Province of the Indian connection and gave facts and statistics in support of his assertion. In considering their financial stringency he was struck by the fact that the heads of revenue given to Burma were inelastic, while those controlled by the Central Government were elastic and expanding. Since 1922 up to 1928 the central revenue heads had increased by nearly thirty per cent, while the revenues of the Province remained the same., The main sources of revenue, as far as Burma was concerned were Land and Revenue, Excise and Forest. In regard to the first he opined that it had reached its limit. They knew what the present position was as to the rice trade. Prices had sunk considerably. It was a question whether the present price would leave any profit for the cultivator. He did not think it did. That being the case there was a fear that cultivators would allow their land to remain fallow with the result that there would be a fall in revenue from that source. The prospects of the paddy trade, he thought, were by no means rosy and he viewed the future with no little misgiving.

Although the Finance Member had told them that there would be no further taxation yet the fact that the Government had to borrow money had its effect on land settlement with the result that indirectly taxation increased. The question that had to be carefully looked into was whether the province of Burma could bear any further burdens of taxation. He was not very optimistic that Burma could. It was quite clear that economy should be effected. And although he admitted that the Government had attempted to economise he was not in agreement with their methods. The Government had endeavoured to cut down expenditure in the nation-building departments such as education and so forth. The speaker alluded to facts and figures in support of his views.

He thought that the action of the Government came to this, that while expenditure was being cut down in educative departments it was being increased in other departments.

In conclusion, the speaker suggested that the Government should maintain its expenditure in the principal services and not embark on semi-commercial schemes, which were doomed to failure. He congratulated the Finance Member on the fair budget he had given them in spite of the several obstacles that were in his way. (Loud applause).

DWINDLING EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

U BA YIN'S CRITICISMS

U Ba Yin said that the budget interested him in so far as the head of education was concerned. He was greatly surprised and also disappointed that the expenditure on education was being reduced by seven lakhs of rupees. He strongly protested against the reduction and also against the attitude of the Government towards education. The amount of money the Government spent on education, compared with the total revenue of the Province, was infinitesimal and he regretted it. While the incidence of taxation was extremely high the expenditure on education was very low.

The speaker considered it the duty of the Government to see that education was sympathetically treated in regared to funds under that head. He accused the Government of injustice in regard to education. He was of opinion that credit for the high percentage of literacy in Burma rested with the lpoongyis and the religion of the people and not with the Government.

He also accused the Government of shirking their responsibility in regard to primary education which was the birthright of every child. No democratic institution could grow up with success without primary education and, therefore, it was very necessary for the Government to do all in their power to make primary education universal. So long as the people remained ignorant so long would they be misled by mischievous political leaders resulting in their suffering from what the speaker described as political "indigestion," which meant unrest. He pointed out that it was the duty of the Government to have a school in every village in the Province, and expressed the hope that his suggestion would be carefully considered. The Budget, in his view, from the educational standpoint, was a hopeless one.

"FINANCE MEMBER FORTUNATE"

U So Nyun also protested that members should be called upon to discuss the Budget a day after its presentation by the Finance Member. He could only congratulate the Finance Member on his Budget in a negative sense ; that was to say, he congratulated him on his miraculous escape from a worse fate than that which had befallen him. In his opinion the persistent optimism of the Budget would lead the country into insolvency. He thought that the Finance Member lived in a land of delusion and the figures he had given were certainly not what they ought to have been.

He criticised the Budget in its various aspects. The expenditure on nation building departments had not been increased and he expressed surprise that the economy shown in such departments had not been extended to the police and other important departments. Year in and year out the House had clamoured for money for education and less on the police. Yet no heed had been taken of that clamour. It seemed to the speaker almost criminal to spend nearly forty lakhs more on the police than on education.

Dealing with the head of land revenue, the speaker expressed the opinion that agriculturists were being fleeced, while European exploiters lived on the fat of the land. And although agriculturists contributed the greater part of the revenue to the Government's coffers, yet what had it been proposed to do for them? He thought that the Government was treating agriculturists very shabbily when they had given a sum of Rs 15 lakhs only. In his opinion, agriculturists had been exploited and the country had been economically ruined. It was, he thought, the duty of the Government to relieve distress in the Province. (Loud Applause).

"A SILVER LINING."

Mr. E.P. Pillay, at the outset, expressed his thanks to His Excellency the Governor for the sympathy he had shown in his speech for the general distress which was prevalent. He mentioned that the depression in the rice trade was due to the lowering price of paddy. He suggested that it was the Government's duty to see that a better type of paddy was produced and that there was a market for such paddy. He further referred to the announcement made by the Governor in regard to the Round Table Conference and expressed the hope that the Province would receive adequate representation.

Speaking of the Budget, the speaker congratulated the Finance Member on its presentation. It was a remarkable achievement on his part, but one to be expected when it was to be remembered that the Finance Member was always preaching the gospel of retrenchment. He suggested the careful nursing of the provincial funds and thanked the Finance Member on the fact that no fresh taxation was contemplated. The Finance Member had imbued in him the hope that there was a silver lining to the present cloud in Burma and that Burma would in the near future become once again a land of shining pagodas and smiling paddy fields. (Loud Applause).

COMMUNICATIONS IN ARAKAN DIVISION.

Oo Kyaw Khine alluded to the needs of Akyab and the Arakan Division and criticised the Government for not making better provision in regard to water communications, the prevention of floods and so forth.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

After the luuch interval, the discussion on the Budget was resumed.

U Tun Aung said that looking into the condition of the country and looking into the depressed state of the people it appeared to him that the Budget was a very optimistic Budget. He asked the Government to allow a few days to interpose between the presentation of and discussion on the Budget. That would, he said, enable members to take a more intelligent interest in it. While the Budget was an optimistic one he was disappointed with it in view of the fact that no attempt had been made to relieve the distress of the cultivators. He pointed out the increasing revenue in excise, which was, he said, an indication that the sale of intoxicating liquors was on the increase. He further mentioned the high opium consumption in the province, and wanted to know what steps the Government contemplated taking in that direction. He told the Government that the people would readily co-operate with them if they were sincere in their abolition of opium shops. There would be disturbances so long as the minds of the people remained in a state of unrest. The speaker next referred to the needs in various directions in his district (Arakan), which were being neglected. He pressed for the rectification of those defects, pointing out that if there were no funds available, the only way of solving the question was by cutting down the salaries of highly paid officials.

The speaker pointed out that sixty lakhs of rupees were devoted every year to communications, and while the Government was spending money on Mergui and other towns they were not apparently prepared to spend for necessary communications in Arakan. If this state of affairs continued, he did not know what would be the result in a few years. The Government was spending any amount of money on the sea wall in Mergui, in the hope that Mergui would improve later. The foreshore in Akyab was being washed away and the Government had not taken steps towards its protection.

U Ba Thi, speaking in Burmese, criticised the Budget, emphasising the needs of Mandalay, which he represented, so far as education went.

MR. WELLINGTON FOR ECONOMY.

Mr. L. H. Wellington said that it was admitted on all hands that there was financial depression and so the only question to be considered was the direction in which economy should be effected. He emphasized the urgent necessity of communications, as they particularly helped cultivators on whom the prosperity of the Province depended.

THE FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Finance Member, in the course of his reply, thanked the hon. members of the House for the reception which they had given to the Budget, which, he thought, on the whole, was favourable and for the kind references made in regard to himself. He had noted the representations made by U Ba Pe in regard to the appointments he suggested, and he was sure that they would be attended to by the President. In regard to the statement that the membrandum had been delayed, he would say that the facilities afforded to members of this Council to study the Budget were without precedent in any other Council in India. The suggestion made to postpone the discussion of the Budget for a week after its presentation, he was afraid, was based on a misconception. A general discussion of the Budget needs no knowledge of details. The only point for consideration was the question of general policy. U Ba Pe had also endeavoured to show that Burma had been badly treated by India in the matter of revenues. He (speaker) reminded the House that the Local Government were of a similar opinion, and had on many occasions put forward that grievance before the Central Government.

In regard to the depression in the paddy market the Finance Member pointed out that the Government was doing its best to remedy the situation as far as cultivators were concerned.

In regard to the statement of there having been a reduction of expenditure in nation-building departments and increases in other departments, if members studied the Budget closely they would find that three was a reduction all round. There was no reduction at all under education. What the Government had done was to distribute the finances in such a manner as to meet all demands.

He pointed out that none of the activities of the educative departments were curtailed in any manner. Arrangements had been made to carry on all the activities. The suggestion for Government to abolish quarries and other semi-business concerns was one which, if carried into effect would result in increased expenditure instead of the decrease which was desired.

Having given, statistics in support of his point, he asked members to say how it could be said that the Council did not control the Budget. He thought that it had been conclusively shown that Government had not shirked their responsibility.

As to U So Nyun's criticisms, the Finance Member said Government had greatly reduced the expenditure on buildings. Most of the new expenditure which was being undertaken was on educative departments. As far as he could see, Government could not do better than they did.

In regard to U Kyaw Khine's remarks, the Finance Member said that the Budget had made ample provision for famine relief in Akyab, and it would continue to do so as long as the need existed. The suggestions of U Tun Aung in regard to Government's educational and excise policy, he said, would be carefully noted.

In conclusion the Finance Member once again thanked the members for their kind reception of the Budget (Loud applause).

The Council adjourned until 11 a.m. to-day.

Throughout the afternoon's proceedings, there were only from 21 to 23 members present.

TO-DAY'S BUSINESS.

The following is the list of business for to-day.—

Questions as per list.

Statement of reappropriations.—The Hon. the Finance Member will present a statement showing the re-appropriations requiring the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Additional and supplementary grants. The Hon. the Finance Member will give notice of an application for additional and supplementary grants.

BILLS.

The Hon. the Minister for Forests will present the report of the select committee on the Burma Underground Water Bill, 1929, and will then move (1) that the report be taken into consideration; and (2) that the Bill, as amended by the select committee, be passed.

The Hon. the Education Minister will move that the Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Bill, 1929, be referred to a select committee to be nominated at the meeting.

Amendment.—That the Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Bill be circulated to all local bodies for opinion.—Notice given by U Thein Maung Prome Rural, on February 11.

TROUBLE IN AFGHANISTAN

SHINWARIS AGAIN

Guardsmen Forcibly Disarmed

Peshawar, Feb. 11. A Lashkar of about 800 Shinwaris, mostly young bloods attacked on Sunday evening Spinskotha Torkham, forcibly disarming the Khoglani guardsmen who were compelled to take refuge in British territory. Some ascribe it to the unrest caused by the recent arrest of Sardar Mohamed Amin Jan, while others declare it a protest against the leader Muhamed Alam's allegiance to Nadir Shah.

Report is also coming in about similar trouble at Dakka.

As the result of this unrest caravans from and to Kabul have been held up and traffic suspended.

Continued from page 5

no hot water installation, the provision of which does not appear in the sanctioned project but has been included in one of the future projects. At Mogok in the Katha District work on the construction of an out-patients dispensary was started late in year and appreciable progress was made. At Tamu in the Upper Chindwin District a new dispensary was constructed at a cost of Rs. 29,212.

"The new Trunk Road Programme provides for the construction of 369.50 miles of new roads and the improvement of 1,020-8 miles of existing roads at a total cost of Rs. 5,49,75,536.

RANGOON-TOUNGOO-MANDALAY TRUNK ROAD.

The total expenditure upon the construction of the Rangoon-Toungoo-Mandalay Trunk Road during the year amounted to Rs. 27,62,299. The principal works carried out were as follows:—

Insein District. Pitch painting miles 29/38 of the Htaukkyan-Pegu District Border Road was completed.

Pegu District. The construction of the berm road from the Insein border to Pegu was practically completed.

On the Paungdawthi-Daiku-Pyuntaza Section metalling of the embanked roadway from mile 29 to 47 was taken in hand.

Between Pyuntaza and Nyaunglebin the road was completed and opened to traffic. From Nyaunglebin to Peinzalok and thence through Kyauktaga and on to Kunchoung the re-sectioning of the embankment was finished.

Toungoo District.—During the year many important alterations to the specification of the Trunk Road were approved of by the Roads Committee and in spite of the changes very good progress was made.

Pyinmana District.- Considerable progress has been made during the year on the construction of the Trunk Road through Pyinmana District. An additional ten miles of completed road has been opened to traffic and work was in progress on 56 miles of the Trunk Road passing through this district.

Mandalay District.—The section of the Trunk Road between Myitnge and Mandalay was opened to traffic during the year.

MARTABAN-SITTANG ROAD.

Work on this road has been confined chiefly to raising the low portions of the road and easing corners and curves.

Good progress was made on the construction of the bridge over the Bilin river which consists of 5 spans of 100 feet each.

MOULMEIN-MERGUI TRUNK ROAD.

The first thirty-nine miles of the Moulmein-Amherst road which forms the first section of this trunk road is already an excellent motor road except for the fact that some of the bridges require renewal. From Thanbyuzayat mile 39/6 an alignment for the trunk road has been carried south to Ye, a distance of approximately fifty-three miles. From Ye a new road is under construction running south to the Tavoy border thirteen miles of which have been completed and opened to traffic. South of the Amherst-Tavoy border the road is under construction between the border and Yapu. The existing road connecting Kaleinaung and Tavoy is already open to motor traffic. From Tavoy to Mergui the existing road is open to motor traffic, but its utility is restricted by the presence of seven rivers with are crossed by ferries two of which are almost a mile each in width.

SAGAING-SHWEBO ROAD

This road has now been surfaced with gravel and all the bridging has been completed so that the road from Sagaing-Shwebo District border is open to traffic.

RANGOON-PROME-MEIK-TILA ROAD

Work on replacing sixteen temporary culverts and constructing a new bridge on the 61st mile of the Rangoon-Prome road was completed. Progress was made on improving the trunk road lying within the Prome District.

In the Thayetmyo District the bridge over the Bwetgyi chaung made satisfactory progress.

Very good progress was made on the construction of the new road between Allanmyo and Saithwa.

On the Yenangyaung-Chauk Section excellent progress has been made.

WATER SUPPLY

At the New Mental Hospital at Tadagale tube wells were sunk near the Pazundaung Creek in order to increase the total water supply which was found to be inadequate for the increased demand required. At Myaungmya Jail a new boiler for boiling water for drinking purposes was installed.

The remodelling of the water supply of the Vaccine Depot at Meiktila was taken in hand and a filter plant ordered. At the Stud Farm, Military Police Lines, Pyawbwe, the supply and erection of an engine and pump to increase the water supply was completed.

SEWERAGE DISPOSAL AND SANITATION WORKS.

The new Women and Children's Ward at the Civil Hospital at Mandalay was equipped with sewerage sanitary, and water distribution systems during the year. Work was started in connection with equipping the New Anglo Vernacular High School, Moulmein with water, gas and drainage. A large number of sanitary works have been carried out at the Rangoon University.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The reclamation of the area occupied by Government Buildings at Bogale was carried out by the Dredger Division of the Irrigation Department at a cost of Rs. 16,193.

BRICKFIELDS

Early in the year under review it was found advisable to close for the time being, the Mingaladon Brickfield also, and manufacture was finally stopped on the 31st May 1928. It was decided to close down the Kambe Brickfield finally.

MOKPALIN GOVERNMENT QUARRIES

The total sale of quarry products for the year amounted to 49,85,509 cubic feet of stone and laterite which realized Rs. 831,980, resulting in a profit of Rs. 156 after paying depreciation and other charges and fixed interest on capital and crediting interest on the depreciation reserve deposited with Government.

The average labour force throughout the year was 1,173. The employment of convict labour on laterite production and on hand breaking road metal increased steadily as the construction of the barbed wire camp jails progressed, and at the end of the year had reached about 600. Ticket of leave labour was finally abolished. A second camp jail was sanctioned and put in hand.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORES

The Central Stores, Rangoon, dealt with 9,693 indents comprising 35,485 items. The stores issued included 68,138 casks of cement

LIGHT HOUSES

The new unattended A. G. A. Standard Beacon light at Inzauk Reef, Tavoy River, was completed and first exhibited on the 26th March 1929. The expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,759.

MINES. FACTORIES AND OIL FIELDS.

The electrification of the Singu Oil Field by the Burma Oil Company has been completed and there has been a considerable addition to the load on the Power House at Yenangyaung. This station which now serves the two main oil-fields of Burma is one of the examples of modern Power House design in the East. A 4,000 kilo-watt. Turbo-Alternator was added to the Burma Corporation's Hydro-Electric Station at Namsan Falls, bringing the total capacity of the station up to 10,000 kilo-watts. This system is unique in that a Steam Turbine Station and a Diesel Generating Station are running in parallel with the Hydro-Electric Station. A new Boiler and a 2850 K. V. A. Steam Turbo-Alternator are being added to the Burma Oil Company's Power Station at Syriam.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS

It is very satisfactory to report a decrease during the year in the number of accidents from Electric Shock.

BURMA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SURVEY

With the closing down of the Rangoon Water Supply & Hydro-Electric Survey the small cadre of the Burma Hydro-Electric Survey has again been placed under the control of the Electrical Inspector. Useful information and data regarding several important water power sites is being collected and tabulated for future reference.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THE ELECTRICAL BRANCH

The expenditure during the year amounted on Major Works to Rs. 1,17,415, on Minor Works to Rs. 1,17,073, and on Repairs to Rs. 2,42,937. The last figure includes the working expenses of a power station at the Rangoon General Hospital and the cost of current consumed in Government House and in the Secretariat at Rangoon. In addition to the above expenditure under the head of Deposit Works amounted to Rs. 2,01, 086.

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Singaing Conferece.

A telegram dated the 13th instant says:—

The Nineth Sanga Conference was Held at Singaing Commencing 1/30 p. m. Bahosayadaws namely Yeudike Sangyaung, Salin Thadu Shwebothin Sayadaws Upyinnyithama and Twenty others Sayadaws were in attendance Volunteers holding Pinni Flags let the procession special Mandat Measures 125 Square Feet with sugar cane leaf roof. Delegates are housed in same Mandat and are supplied with Bomboo mats Mandat is guarded by Wunthanu Volunteers. The volunteers. Meeting was attended by one thousand laymen 250 women and babies and three hundred phongyis. Thamada U Su, U Wimala, Buddhi and Bagaya Sayadaw arrived on the eleventh noon train but none came to received them. Mandalay Bahosayadaws arrived on the eleventh afternoon they were carried in procession let by thirty women carrying P-Ayeit pots and 112 carts. Thamada U Su did not attend Phongyi meeting, before the meeting opened one U Sandima without delegate certificate asked permission to talk. but he was refused and there was a slight commotion. The meeting was presided over by Yeudike Sayadaw. U Pyinnyathami acts as Secretary Kanu Sayadaw opened the meeting Zeyyathein Sayadaw U Maia Read welcome address Educational, Religious, Miscellaneous and Financial Secretaries read their respective reports the first there were passed but some discussion arose regarding Financial Accounts the Financial Secretary Lewi Sayadaw U Wunnathami said that the Miscellaneous Furnitures and cash amounting to Rs, one hundred could not be recovered from his Joint Secretary Nyaunggandike U Wizaya of Mandalay some were dissatisfied with this item and they opposed the accounts it was finally decided to keep The accounts pending till these were recovered there were also some discussion over Beme Sayadaw Zapana Funds amounting to Rs. 3,000.

The meeting Recorded with regret death of Kyaytheegon Sayadaw. The meeting terminated at 5 p.m, Phongyi Meeting will be continued next day Madanjit left Singaing by 2-30 p.m. train on 19th.

Paungde Fire Brigade

A fire brigade which is a long felt want of Paungde people, has for the first time been organised under the presidentship of U San U, Trader, Paungde. On 23rd January the brigade parades were held in the court compound and in the police station compound before a number of officials namely U Ba Tin, S.DO. U Htin, C.I.P. U Maung Maung, Municipal President and the leading gentlemen of the locality. The speaches made by S. D. O. and C. I. P. at the parade and the organisers were heartily congratulated. Then the brigadiers in full uniferm proceeded along the principal streets of the town attened by the musical party of their own. On 6th instant a sham fire alarm was raised at the zayat in the pagoda-compound and the brigade displayed their art of quelling the fire. Crowds of sightseers throng the road leading to the scene till a late hour watching the blazing scene and the brigadiers skill in quelling the fire. Thanks are due to the organisers of the newly formed body which has been hailed by the people with great enthusiasm.

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND'S ASSASSIN.

Memorial Unveiled at Belgrade.

Belgrade, Feb. 2: A tablet in memory of Gabriel Princip, the student whose assassination of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand was the first step to Great War, was unveiled to-day on the house at Sarajevo overlooking the scene of the murder. It is inscribed "On this historic spot Princip proclaimed liberty". A silver wreath was deposited in the name of the youth of Dalmatia, Five hundred people were present.

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MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

The following licenses and leases for the year from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931, will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Prome, on Wednesday the 19th February 1930 at 8 a. m.

1. Right to collect fruits and flowers from trees on berms of roads and on Municipal grounds within Municipal limits; and the right of alloting palms on Municipal berms and lands to licensed toddy tappers. The Government may cut such trees as it considers necessary.
2. Right to collect refuse bones within Municipal limits.
3. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers together with the keeping of Sinzu and Sandaw bazaars.
4. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers of the Main Bazaar, including the night tray-seller.
5. Right to collect fees for slughtering cattle excluding calves and cows.
6. Right to collect fees for slaughtering pigs.
7. Right to collect fees for slaughtering goats.
8. Right to collect tolls on vehicles entering the Prome Municipality and not being liable to taxation under Section 46, sub-section (1) Division (A) clause [f] of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.
9. Right to collect fees from cattle entering the Cattle Market at Mayabin.
10. Nawin Ferry license including the construction and maintenance by the lessee of a temporary cart bridge, and its approches. The tolls liable on each cart crossing the bridge is annas two for loaded and anna one for each empty cart.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION SALE.

The following terms and conditions will be strictly enforced and, under no circumstance, be deviated from:—

[a] The Purchaser shall pay the whole of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer, if the amount does not exceed Rs 300.

[b] The purchaser shall pay 1/5 of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer if the amount exceeds Rs. 300.

[c] The purchaser shall, in case of leases purchased for more than Rs 300 pay the balance of the purchase price in eight equal instalments on the 20th day of the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, of the year for which the leases are sold, failing which a fine of Rs 5 a day, will be imposed for each and every day; after the dates indicated, on which the instalments fall due.

[d] No resale shall be allowed except at the risk and expense of the auction purchaser.

[e] The purchaser shall abide by the decision of the President in the case of any dispute and shall be governed by all the rules and orders in force, in connection with his lease, in the Prome Municipality and also by such rules and orders as may be made and passed during the tenure of the lease.

[f] Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the leases are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchaser before bidding at the auction sale.

[g] The license of the right to collect fees from Sinzu and Sandaw Bazaars item [3] above, shall not collect rents from stalls and fees from temporary sellers, within a redious of 200 yards from the base of the Shwesandaw Pagoda hill on the occarson of the Tazaungdaing festival, and from temporary sellers who set up on roads adjacent to other Pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[h] The licensee of the right to collect fees from tray sellers of the Main Bazaar, item [4], shall not collect fees from temporary sellers who set up on the berms of roads adjacent to all pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[i] The President does not bind himself to accept any bid or to assign any reason for the rejection of any bid.

[j] The auction sale shall not take effect, unless confirmed by the Prome Municipal Committee.

By Order,
Sd. SAN PE,
Secretary,
Prome Municipality,

Dated 1-2-1930.

Ex-Minister's Election Questioned

Shillong, Feb. 11: A Commission, with Mr. N. G. Eddley as President, has commenced the hearing of the petition of Mr. A. MacDonald Connor questioning the election of Rev. J. J. Nicols Roy, ex-Minister of Assam Government, to the local Council.

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Both appointments are permanent but the selected candidates will be placed on probation for one year and must take up the appointment on 1st. April 1930.

Applications, together with copies of service-books, and testimonials, if any, will be received by the Chairman up to the 25th. March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from the members of the Council and persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

MG CHIT, T. P. S.,
Chairman, District Council, Prome.
Dated the 7th Feb. 1930.

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင်းစရေးတော်ပုံ။

လေမည်ရှင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ထုရင့်နှောင် ကျော်တင်းနှံရထားဘွဲ့မည်သာသော၊ ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဆရေးတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရဝေါင်း ရိုက်ခွံဝင်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာထိုထား အမျိုးသား၌၊ တိုးပွား ဉာဏ်ထွန်း၊ ပညာကြွယ်သိုသိုသိုင်းကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ကျော်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ပြီ။

ထွေးရွေး ဂဝဲ၊

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ထွေးရွေး ၁၂ ဝဲ၊

ရာဇဓွေသင်္ဘာကျမ်း၊

အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိ ဝင်္ကမတိဝန်ကြီး ငင်းသည်၊ မင်းအမိုးရနှင့်ထိုင်းသူပြည်သားတို့ အိသင့်သိထိုက်သော တရား၊ ကျင့်ကြံအင်သောတရားတို့ကိုး အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်နိုင်ဖြင့်ရေးသားသောကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မည်သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်ဆုပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၂၁၀၂ ဝဲ

ထွေးရွေး ၁၀၂ ဝဲ၊

ပါရာဃနဝိဇ္ဇာ၊

သက္ကရာဇ်၊ ၁၆၃-ခုနှစ်၊ အင်းဝမြို့ ဘုန်းကြီးကုန်းရပ်ရှင် ဆရာမင်းဖြတ် ကိုးကွယ် တော်သူသော၊ ဂုရုမဟာသိဒ္ဓိထံသရဖူဖြိုတ်ကျော်သည်၊ ကျမ်း၀န်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဟောကျိုး ပြန်မေဓိယာရှင်ဟောက်ဘို့ဆိုအဆုံးဖြတ်ပို့ စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထုတ် သောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊

ထွေးရွေး ၀၆၊

တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ရင်းစာရုပ်မှာ၊ ကျောင်းသားများနှင့်၊ ကုမ္ပာလကိုး ၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၏ ဃာရိုးဖြစ် ထုပ်ရန်အထူးထုပ်လျော်သွပါသည်၊

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အထိုး ၅၀၀ ကျပ် ထွေးရွေး ၃၀၀ ဝဲ၊

မဇ္ဈတာမောင်နှင်းဆောင်းပါးများ၊

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တရုပ် ၄ ကျပ်၊

ထွေးရွေး ၂ ကျပ်၊

မြန်မာဖြည်ဟုဓွေးကျမ်း၊

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အထိုး ၁၈၂၆ ဝဲ၊

ထွေးရွေး ၂ ကျပ်၊

ဝါရာဃနဝိဇ္ဇာ၊

သက္ကရာဇ်၊ ၁၆၃-ခုနှစ်၊ အင်းဝမြို့ ဘုန်းကြီးကုန်းရပ်ရှင် ဆရာမင်းဖြတ် ကိုးကွယ် တော်သူသော၊ ဂုရုမဟာသိဒ္ဓိထံသရဖူဖြိုတ်ကျော်သည်၊ ကျမ်း၀န်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဟောကျိုး ပြန်မေဓိယာရှင်ဟောက်ဘို့ဆိုအဆုံးဖြတ်ပို့ စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထုတ် သောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊

ထွေးရွေး ၀၆၊

တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

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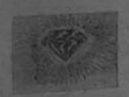

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ထဲရလျှော့ဈေးထဆုပ်)
ဒုံးအုပ်ထဲတစါတည်းပဲလျှင်း ၅ပဲ၊
စားအုပ်ထွေင်းစားငံ့ထူများ ငွေ ၁၀၀
ထိုးကို ဘခါတည်းဟုတ်ဟုလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့
ရှိပေးခါသည်၊ ထူဂိုဟုတ်ကံ၊

ရုံးသူရှိ၌၊ ဗြောင်ဂုဏ်ထူးကြီး၊ တောင်ထက်ဝေငံးထန်းဆင်ဒုံမါဝ် ၄၂၂စာအုပ် ထုံး၁သို့ တံတိုကြီး ခေါ် ဘောင်ခြမ်းနားသ။ ဘုရှင်ဂိုတ်ဂ ရောင်းချတုတ်ဂိုဟော စာအုပ်အမြန်ကြိုင် ထွေးရှုန်ရန် ခန့်ထားထံကံ၌၊ ခြစ်ခြင်းသာကြောင့်၊ အထံဂိုကြဘောရထန်း ရှင်လူမောင်းတံဆွဲသည်၊ ရှင်းဆင့်ထံ့ ကိုယ်ထံ့ခြင်းစေးစောထိုးတဂ ခြစ်စေး ဘထွယ်တ ပုဂ္ဂ ဘးဝယိယုန်ပေါကြောင်း။

ဂုံး ၁၀ ဒီးနှင့် ၄၀ ရန်ဂုန်ကြီးတ

မောင်စံသူဆိုဘွန်းအဲ့ဒ္ဓာကား၊

အရေးရာဒီကားငါးစားစဉ်၊ စာဆိုသာဒံ ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ စစ်အရာ ဘန်းအဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖြောင်း ဆရာကြီး ဟူသမျှသာထီးသုံးနှုန်းမှတ်ပြုခဲ့ ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ကဗျာရေးနည်းနှံသျှင်းနှင့် ဂျပန်-အယ်ဂျင်ဆေ ကျင့်ခံဆားထည်း မည်ဆိုက်သော စာရေးဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ဝိုင်းပြီးထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

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[ပဲကွေးရာဇဝင် နန်းတွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊ ၎ငင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မရွတ္တာဆရာကြင်းကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်းသောင်းသာရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ယှဉ်နှိုင်းပြုဖြင့်၍ ထားချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝပါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ဝဝဲ၊

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မရွတ္တာမောင်နှိုင်း၊ ပြင်ဆင်ရိုက်ဖွဲ့ခဲ့သော၊ အသက်ပါစာရုပ်ရှာဖြဲ့မာဘုရင်မင်း ဖြတ်ထက်ထက်ဒန်းတော်ထွင်းခဲ့က၊ ပြရသေ ဇာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဟန္တာ ဂုဏ်ကြီးတော်ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းဘွဲ့၊ ထက်ဖွဲ့ထောင်ခွ၍၊ ဆိုင်ဘုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဒျောက်ခန်းတို့ဗျာ၊ သေးနက်သေးတားဖြင့်သား၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထားသဖြင့်၊ နေ့ဂက်သားနေ့ခင်ထားတို့သတ်ဖျန်းသည်း ဟုရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄ဝ၊ ဟုရထွေးဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဘီဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆုံးသည့် ဥပဒေသစ် များနှင့် ဇောတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာဘွဲ့ချယ်ပါင်းရုံ၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ချီးထိန်းမောင် ရေးသား သဘဝရုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ဟုရအခါ ဥပဒေ ရုပ်ဝိုးသည့်ခေတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည့်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမဖွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျော် ကိုယ်တိုင်ရေးမြဲဝယ်ယူသောင်းထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဈေးထိုး ဝုထုပ်-၇ဝ၊

လျှော့ဈေး ၁၀ထုပ် ၈ဝ၊

ဂျာမနီပြည်ဈာဏ္ဍုပြည်၊

အနှင်ဦးဥဏ္ဍ ကိုယ်ထော်ကြီးသည် ဂျာမနီပြည်ဒို့ နှင်ပေါင်းဈေးဝိုကြော နေ့ဖြဲ့ နောက်ဂျာမနီဘို့၏၊ အဏ္ဍုပြည်းဈာဏ်ဝ၀ဝ ဆောင်းရှာဒို့၏၊ ဈာဒို့သားဘို့ ဇဟုသုဒ္ဓ၊ ဂျာဇနီးမှာ ဘို့ဒီဈာဏ်ဝ၀ဝ ဆဖြစ်ဆ ဟရုဆဒြေဆနေ့ဆသုပ်ဘိုင်ဇေးထိုင်းဈေးထွ ကြွေရိုထင်ရွာနှိုင်းဒီးဘို့၏ စကားဂျာမါ ချင်ပုံခမြဲးမြောက်ခြာဂျာဖွဲ့ဒို့ ရေးသားပုံနှင့် ထားသောစာ ပုဂ်ဖြစ်ခါကြောင်း၊

ဆထိုး ဒီ-၈ဝ၊

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အထိုးတဆုပ် ထူ၊

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လျှော့ဈေး ၆ဝဲ၊

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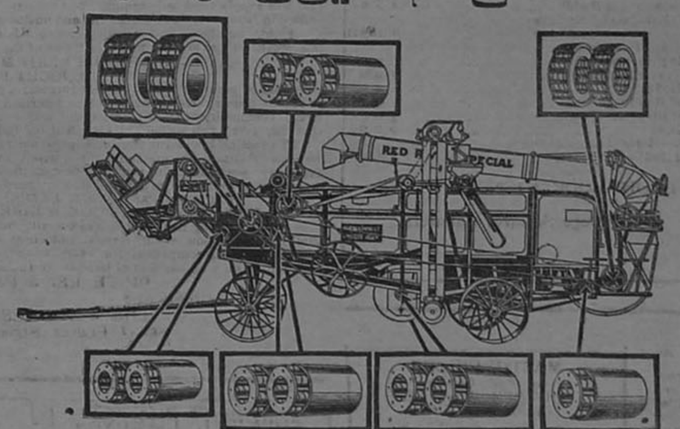

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စက်ကို ၁ လှည်း နယ်၊ ၁ ဧက်၊

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BURMA BUDGET

No New Taxation and Increased Revenue During Year

On the whole, we have been fortunate in not having to anticipate for 1929-30 a deterioration greater than 3.50 on the estimated balance between receipts and expenditure even after reducing our loan by ten lakhs and paying over 14 lakhs to the Co-operative Bank.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The estimates for the 1930-31 anticipate an opening balance of 62.82; ordinary revenue receipts of 1070.93; and receipts under debt heads of 84.07, including a loan of 55.00 from the Provincial Loans Fund. On the expenditure side provision is made for 1135.99 charged to revenue: 30-55 not charged to revenue; and 31.44 under debt heads; leaving a closing balance of 20.84.

The expenditure charged to revenue is made up of 986.76 ordinary expenditure; 89.00 other expenditure for which loans under the Local Government's Borrowing Rules are admissible; and 59.23 other expenditure for which loans are not admissible

The ordinary revenue receipts exceed the ordinary revenue expenditure by 84.17, as against 92.76 in the 1929-30 estimate; and exceed the sum of the ordinary revenue expenditure and the other revenue expenditure for which loans are not admissible by 24. 94 as against 19. 34 in the 1929-30 estimate. On the actuals for 1928-29, the excesses were respectively 113. 36 and 16. 46.

The total new expenditure for which provision is made is 38. 90, a reduction of 11. 06 on the figure of 1929-30. Of this, 4.69 is ordinary revenue expenditure: 7.60 other revenue expenditure for which loans are admissible: 24-35 other revenue expenditure for which loans are not admissible; and 2.26 expenditure not charged to revenue. The reduction from 1929-30 in new ordinary revenue expenditure is 6.23 and in new other revenue expenditure for which loans are not admissible 2.04.

No new taxation or alteration in existing taxation has been assumed in framing the budget for 1930-31. The estimate of ordinary revenue receipts is 11.51 more than the 1929-30. estimate and 16.82 more than the actuals of 1928-29. The continued trade depression has decreased the estimates for 1930-31 below those of 1929-30 by 1.30 under Income-tax, 2.96 under Forest, 1.30 under Scheduled Taxes and 91 under Non-Judicial Stamps. It has also limited the expansion of revenue from Excise, the increase of 3.70 under that head being mainly on account of a recovery in opium receipts, due partly to the extension of the experiment of supplying crude opium for medicinal purposes.

Aided by resettlements in three districts, we are budgetting for an increase of 8. 85 in in ordinary land revenue. The resettlements and an optimistic estimate in 1929-30 are responsible for a decrease 1.75 under thathameda. Capitation goes up Civil Works follows from the change mentioned in paragraph I (iii); and the increase of 2.87 under Stationery and Printing from the change mentioned in paragraph I (vii). Increases and decreases under other heads are generally based on the course of actuals of past years and are of minor importance, the largest change being a decrease of 1.21 under Miscellaneous.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

There is an increase of 20.10 over the 1929-30 estimate in ordinary expenditure charged to revenue. This includes under 47 Miscellaneous a further contribution of 15.00 to be made to the Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank, Mandalay, to enable it to meet the repayment of deposits. The balance of 5.10 is small and 4.69 of it is new expenditure. Details of this new expenditure will be found at the end of each part of the budget. Its objects include the grant of an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to Revenue Surveyors during the recess; the establishment of a Borstal institute; expansion of staff and seed farms in the agricultural Dept.: purchase of plant in the Public Works Department, certain items of capital outlay on forest; improvement of vernacular school buildings and employment of additional Inspectresses of Schools; the experimental appointment of Health Officers; the appointment of whole-time Director for the Public Health Institue and of a Public Analyst at Rangoon; and the entertainment of additional staff for epidemic duty in the Public Health Department.

Excluding new expenditure, the increases and decreases throughout the budget practically balance. Some of these are nominal and due to changes in accounting, e.g., the increase under Stationery and Printing and the decrease in the cost of Civil Works Establishment. Among the more important increases may be mentioned that of 3.23 for repairs to communications; that of. 1.10 under General Administration, in which is included the cost of new branches in the Secretariat consequent on the Chief Engineers in the Public Works Department ceasing to be Secretaries to Government; that of 2.39 under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, mainly due to the increase in the equated payments of the commuted values of pensions; and those of 33 under Interest on Ordinary Debt and 1.05 under appropriation of Reduction or Advoidance of Debt due to our borrowings from the Provincial Loans Funds.

CAUSES OF DROP.

More rigid control over fuel consumption and a drop in the contract rates for the purchase of coal are mainly responsible for a drop 1. 06 under Ports and Pilotage, under The factors resulting in a decrease of 2.50 Education include a reduction in probable requirements of University College and the Medical College, the progress of the policy of reduction of grants to Municipal and Town Committees for primary education, the adoption of a somewhat reduced rate of maintenance grants of new vernacular schools and the closing down of some elementary training classes for teachers in aided schools. Under Medical there is a decrease of 2.30 due to the reduction to probale requirements of the contributions to the Dufferin Maternity Hospital and the Bishop Bigandet Home the absence this year of the friendial contribution by Government towards sinking funds under the Hospital Finance Scheme and decreased charges in England. Under Public Health the provision for grants at the disposal of the Public Health Board has been reduced by 1.55 to conform with probable requirements, so far as they can be foreseen.

Throughout, the expenditure side of the budged has been carefully scrutinised in order to avoid the inclusion under any head of provision greater than that required to meet the probable necessary expenditure. This action, in itself advisable as promoting closer budgeting, is especially necessary in our straitened circumstances

OTHER EXPENDITURE

The provisions for other expenditure charge to revenue for which loans are not admissible has been reduced by 14'19 from 73'42 in 1929-30 to 59.23 in 1930-31. The reduction in the "carry on" figure is from 47.04 to 34.88 and in the "new" figure from 26.38 to 24.35. The curtailment of expenditure of this class is progressive and is necessitated by the financial position of the province. The main reduction is of 9.54 under Civil Works, which is mostly accounted for by decreased contruction of buildings. The reduction of 4.38 under Education falls as to 3.00 under the grant to the University Building Trust, which requires only 13.00 in 1930-31, and as to 1.38 under other non-recurring equipment grant to Medical College, for which a provision of 1.59 was made in 1929-30. An increase of 1.03 under Land Revenue represents a book transaction with the Irrigation Department in respet of two strips of land along the Twante Canal. A decrease of .82 under Ports and Pilotage is due to the revision of the programme of replacement of Government vessels so as to provide only for replacements urgently required. The provision under Medical is less 44 than in 1929-30 and will be spent mainly ward block in the Leper Asylum at Kemmendine and a new hospital at Myinmuin the Sagaing District.

The estimate of other revenue expenditure for which loans are admissible has been reduced by 8.59 from 97.59 in 1929-30 to 89.00 in 1930-31. The reduction in the "carry on" figure is from 85.02 to 81.40 and in the "new" figure from 12.57 to 7.60. The decrease totalling 3.70 under Irrigation heads 15 and 16 is not accompanied by a similarly decreased provision for Irrigation works as a whole; as will be seen from the combined statement of Irrigation expenditure, the estimate for works in 1930-31 is only .81 less than the estimate of 1929-30. There is a crop of .95 under Forest Capital outlay, accounted for by smaller capital expenditure on fixed assets in the Utilisation Circle; and of 1.15 under Public Health owing to the fact that the Mergui sea wall and reclamation scheme is nearing completion. The decrease under Civil Works is 2.78, being the balance of a drop under buildings over an increase under communications. The amount of 20 under Extraordinary Charges is for the Mingaladon Cantonment and that of .08 under Ports and Pilotage for machinery in the Government Dockyard.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The capital expenditure for which provision is made in the budget is less by 22.51 than that of 1929-30.

Against the capital expenditure of 119.54 for which loans are admissible it is proposed to take a loan of 55 lakhs from the Provincial Loans Fund in March 1931.

The main variations in the figures for 1930-31 from those for 1929-30 have been explained in the preceding paragraph. It may here be added that the total Civil Works capital expenditure on Buildings has been reduced from 48.08 to 36.36 and that on communications kept practically stationary at 69.35 on the ground that the interests of development will be best served if the programme of road construction is not delayed. The capital expenditure on Irrigation, etc., works has, on the total of the three heads 15, 16 and 55, been reduced from 28.67 to 25.25.

PUBLIC WORKS

Provision for the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department is shown against the head Civil Works. There are entries under this head in all four parts of the provincial estimates, and it is convenient to summarise these in the statement below which shows the entire cost of the Branch:—

A. Buildings	36.36
B. Communications	69.35
C. Miscellaneous	.33
Total Original Works	106.04
D. Buildings	15.58
Communications	50.65
Misce Eaneous	2.27
Total Repairs	69.02
E. Establishment	39.47
F. Tools and Plant	3.09
G. Grants-in-Aid	17.12
Other items	
Total	234.77

Excluding original works and grants-in-aid, the cost of the department in 1930-31 is estimated at 111.56. The corresponding figure for 1929-30 was 111.21. Taking into consideration the change in the system of accounting referred to in paragraph I (iii) above the cost has increased by less than two lakhs, which is more than covered by increased expenditure on repair of roads. The increase in Establishment charges is negligible.

A provision of 6.00 has been made for carrying on the scheme for the construction of police cottages on which, up to the 31st December 1929, 19.93 had been spent out of a total sanctioned estimate of 48.43.

Out of the total sanctioned estimate aggregating 41.37 for the five-years road construction programme, 24.16 had been spent up to the same date. The provision of fifty lakhs in the current year for the prosecution of the programme has been repeated for next year.

IRRIGATION

Provision for the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department is shown under the five heads XIII Deduct—Working Expenses 14, 15, 16, and 55. Excluding the interest head 14, expenditure under the other heads is brought together in the Combined Statement of Irrigation Expenditure which will be found in Part A of the estimates. The total budgeted for is 70.33 against 73.44 in 1929-30 and actuals of 68.18 in 1928-29. Taking into account the smaller deduction on account of probable savings, the provision for works, extensions and improvements is about the same as for this year. The greater part of the provision is for carrying on works in progress, but some of these were sanctioned during this year and there are also some new works. The bill for maintenance and repairs has increased by .24, establishment charges are reduced by 1.11 and those for tools and plant by .08. The special revenue establishment shows a decrease in cost from 5.26 to 4.55.

The total of Other Departments includes expenditure in the Public Works Department on the construction and maintenance of buildings belonging to the Educative Departments but, even so the percentages show clearly how rapidly expenditure in the Educative Departments has expanded in comparison with that in other departments over this period. It is to be regretted that in our present financial position it has not been possible in the budget for 1930-31 to provide for a continued expansion of expenditure on these departments as a whole.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The provision for contributions for various purposes out of the expenditure charged to Revenue proposed for 1930-31 amounts to 150.40. The corresponding provision for 1929-30 was 145.03.

But for contribution to the Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank there would have been a general reduction in contributions.

Detailed information regarding grants to local bodies is contained in Statements I and II, appended to Part D of the estimates.

COMMERCIAL CONCERNS

The accounts of the four government undertakings, the Dredgers, the Rangoon Dockyard, the Quarries, and the Forest Utilization Circle are kept on a commercial system and the only transaction concerning them which are shown in the provincial estimates are transactions involving payments by or to provincial funds. Detailed information regarding the undertakings is contained in appendices to the relevant parts of the estimates.

The loss on the Dredgers is due to the fact that there is at present an absence of opportunity for their employment. Crews have been reduced and disposal of the dredgers is contemplated.

LOAN AND ADVANCES

The account of loans and advances by the Local Government shows a balance on the 1st April 1929 of 149.91 due to Government. It is expected that on the 1st April 1930 this will be decreased to 145.05 by the issue of fresh loans of 20.36 and recoveries of 25.21 in 1929-30. In 1930-31 it is proposed to issue loans amounting to 21.15, of which 20.18 will be to cultivators; and, with estimated recoveries of 22.70 in that year, the amount owing to Government on the 1st April 1931 is expected to be 143.50.

Two loans were taken by the Local Government from the Provincial Loans Fund up to the 31st March 1929 and they amounted to 205 lakhs. A third loan of 55 lakhs will be taken during March 1930; and it is proposed to take a fourth loan of 55 in March 1931.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of the province on the 31st March 1930 is expected to be as follows. The provincial balance will stand at 62.82. The balance at the credit of the province in the account of Loans and Advances by the Local Government will be 145.05 and the province will owe 209.33 to the Provincial Loans Fund.

On the 31st March 1931 it is anticipated that the provincial balance will stand at 20.84. The balance at credit for loans and advances will be 143.50 and the province will owe 297.50.

Owing mainly to the serious drop of Forest revenue below the estimate, the margin in 1928-29 was 8.41 less than anticipated in the budget for that year. With a continuence of low level of Forest receipts and the addition of a heavy liability on account of co-operation, it is not unsatisfactory that we have been able to budget for a substantial margin in 1930-31.

The financial position of the province has been the subject of very careful consideration both by Government and the Public Accounts Committee. The main conclusions which emerged were (1) that on the evidence on past statistics there was no reason to apprehend that the province had reached a stage at which the normal growth of expenditure. On the contrary, a balance of at least five lakhs annually might reasonably be anticipated as the excess of the former over the latter; (2) that on account of our present commitments, especially in regard to worse, the drop in Forest revenue and the adverse effect on other revenue of trade depression, and special temporary liabilities such as the contributions to the University Building Trust and the Co-operative Bank, it would be difficult to maintain at the present juncture a balance of revenue receipts over expenditure charged to revenue excluding loanable expenditure and a solvent budget.

The policy of admitting no fresh recurring commitments except such as are urgently necessary or entailed by previous commitments has been adopted by Government and is being continued; and non-recurring expenditure on works other than communications and productive irrigation schemes has been largely reduced. Expenditure on existing recurring commitments is confined close to the necessary minimum.

Though we have not yet turned the corner, we hope by these measures to succeed in doing so without imposing fresh taxation or retrenching existing recurring commitments. The fulfilment of this hope depends on the continued exercise of economy and a realisation of reasonable anticipation of receipts.

Burma Legislative Council.

MR. M. I. KHAN'S ELECTION NOTIFIED.

A "Burma Gazette" extraordinary dated Rangoon, Wednesday, February 12 1930 says:

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 14 (9) of the Burma Electoral Rules, the name of the following candidate who has been declered to be elected to the Burma Legislative Council by the Constituency of the East Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban), to fill the vacancy caused by reason of the acceptance, by His Excellency the Governor of Burma, of the resignation by Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, is published for general information:—Mr. M. I. Khan.

C. M. L. Scott,

CORPORATION OF RANGOON

Finance Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held on Tuesday afternoon in the committee room of the New Corporation Offices when there were present Captain R. B. Rushall, Mr. Gavin Scott, Mr. M. S. Merrikin, Mr. E. Meyer, A. P. Baxter, U Ba Pe, U Htoon May, U Thein Maung, Mr. J. E. Du Bern, Khan Sahab Naikwarah, Mr. C. B. Rennick and Mr. C. C. Cameron, Secretary. In the absence of U Kyaw Zan, Chairman, U Thein Maung was voted to the Chair.

The following reports, returns and accounts were recorded:—

a An abstract of receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund for the month of January 1930.

b The audited cash accounts for October 1929.

c The Examiner of Accounts Audit Objection Statement for August 1929.

d The Commissioner's replies to the Audit Objection Statement for February 1929.

e A statement showing collections from roadside day stallsnight stalls and temporary encroachments for the month of January 1930.

Sanction to the grant of an advance of Rs. 3,000 to Mr. M. N. Ray, Transport Officer, for the purchase of a motor car was accorded.

Sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,080 being the maximum amount of gratuity admissible under the rules to Maung Po Thein, tracer, Chief Engineer's Office, on his retiremt was accorded.

Sanctioned to the payment of a sum of Rs. 2,240 being the maximum amount of gratuity admissible to the window of the late Mr. T. Hollywell, a retired Assistant Engineer of the Water and Sewerage Department, under rule 4 of the Provident Fund Rules in respect of his service prior to the institution of the Provident Fund was accorded.

An application from the widow of the late Maung Thin, Veterinary Assistant, Cattle Slaughter House, for the grant to her of such compassionate allowance as may be admissible under the rules was granted,

RENT FOR TEMPORARY SUN BLINDS

A proposal by the Commissioner to cancel the existing rule and revert to the old rule which was in force under the Burma Municipal Act for regulating the payment of rent for temporary sun blined was considered.

The Commissioner's note says.

In the rules for the regulation of temporary sun blinds which were in force under the Burma Municipal Act the rents charged for such temporary sun blinds were regulated by the following rule:—

"5. The rent shall be charged as follows:

For the blinds in 100 feet and 50 feet streets at the rate of two annas per month or part of a month for every square foot or portion of a square foot of space covered by the sun blind, provided the sun blind does not extend more than 3 feet beyond the outer limit of the drain wall; if the sun blind extends beyond the 3 feet limit above mentioned then the rate for the extra space so covered shall be four annas per month or part of a month for every square foot or portion of a square foot. For example, a sun blind covering 10 feet frontage and extending 3 feet beyond the outer limit of the drain wall will pay Rs. 3-12-0 per month, while a sun blind covering 12 feet frontage and extending 5 feet beyond the outer limit of the drain wall will pay Rs. 10-8-0 per month.

For sun blinds in 50 feet streets at the rate of one rupee per month or part of a month for the first 10 feet or portion of 10 feet frontage, and for every foot beyond that, two annas per foot or portion of a foot frontage".

Under the existing rules which are now in force the rent is regulated as follows:—

5. A rent of four annas per month shall be paid for every foot or part of a square foot of the area of each temporary sun blind which projects beyond the drain wall nearest the road in 100 feet and 50 feet streets. For each sun blind in a 30 feet street a rent of one rupee per month shall be paid for a frontage of 10 feet or part of 10 feet."

Under the old rules the fee for a license in 50 feet and 100 feet streets was two annas per square foot per month up to 3 feet beyond the outer drain wall and four annas per square foot for the area beyond 3 feet outside the outer drain wall. In the present rules no charge is made for the area up to the outer drain wall. A uniform charge is made of four annas per square food. A comparison of the rents charged under the old and under the new regulations shows that under the new regulations more than half the rent is lost. For instance, in 19 specific cases the rent under the old regulations was Rs. 131-14-0 per month and under the new regulations it is Rs. 55-8-0.

Taking a large block of 50 feet streets the total monthly rental under the old regulations was Rs. 2,871-2-0 and under the new regulations it is only Rs. 1,482-6-0. I propose that the existing rule be cancelled and that the old rule be reveted to.

The proposal was agreed to.

A letter from the Hon'ble Sir Guy Rutledge, Kt., enquiring if the Corporation would be willing to take over the Corporation bungalow "Kilwaughter" from the 1st May 1930 and agree to cancel the remainder of his lease was considered and the proposal agreed to.

The Commissioner's sanction to the leasing of the refreshment stall in the Turtle Tank Garden, Pazundaung, to Mg Po Thit for a period of one year with effect from 17th May 1929 at a rent of Rs. 50 per mensem with an assurance that the lease will be renewed for a further period of one year on the same terms and conditions, provided he conducts the business in a proper and satisfactory manner was confirmed.

The Commissioner's note submitting three names, in order of merit, for the appointment of Akunwun was considered. The names were Maung Hla Pe, South Kemmendine Circle, Mr. L. Kun Lone, Officiating Assistant Secretary and Mr. A. Galstin, Head Clerk, Akunwun's Office. The committee decided to recommend the name of Mg Hla Pe for the post.

Sanction to the payment of two first class return passages not exceeding Rs. 3,520 to and from London to Mr. G. L. Tuppen, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, for himself and Mrs. Tuppen was accorded.

Sanction to the payment of two first class return passages not exceeding Rs. 3,520 to and from London to Mr. W. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, Roads, for himself and Mrs. Lackersteen was accorded.

At this state U Kyaw Zan occupied the Chair.

The meeting next considered [1] a note by Secretary on the whole position with regard to the grant of conveyance allowance to certain classes of subordinate officers who are employed in suburban circles and [2] an application from three Assistant Inspectors, Waste Water Detection Sections and the Surveyor and Draftsman, Water and Sewerage Department, to be granted the surburban conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 a month.

The meeting granted application subject to their not getting house allowance.

An application from Dr. J. Lazarus for the lease of a piece of Municipal land measuring 1.25 acres at the Victoria Lake, Kokine was rejected.

A proposal to delete rules 5 and 13, Chapter IV, Schedule, III, City of Rangoon Municipal Act was agreed to.

An application from Messrs J. W. Darwood & Co., enquiring if the Corporation would be prepared to agree to the sale or lease them of the side and back drainage spaces which adjoin the Royal Hotal was considered and postponed.

Consideration of the draft advertisement for the post of Senior Assistant Accountant, Chief Accountant's Department on a pay of Rs. 500-20-600 a month was postponed.

U Ba Pe moved the following resolutions:—

"1 That the post of senior Assistant Accountant vacated by Mr. Martin in the Chief Accountant's Office and the Bill Examiner Branch in the Akunwun's Office be abolished;

2 that a new branch called Pre-Audit Branch consisting of a PreAudit Officer and sufficient number of assistant auditors be created in the Chief Accountant's Office for the purpose of,

(a) auditing regularly the current revenue and receipts from the markets (including cattle and pig markets and slaughter houses) Revenue Inspector's Department, Akunwun and Thugyi's Department, cattle pounds and hide godown, and

[b] verifying half yearly the tools and plants and other moveable properties of the Corporation which are scattered over many divisional stores; and

[3] that the Commissioner be asked to submit in time for the next meeting if the Finance Committee detailed proposals for the creation of the Pre-Audit Branch."

The Commissioner promised to prepare a note on the subject.

The draft budget estimates of the Municipal Fund for the year 1930-31 would be considered by a spcial meeting of this Committee.

Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

Chief Engineer's Office.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for purchase, demolition and removal of (old salt] godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw above the existing floor, level only, the floor and portions of the godown below same not being disturbed.

Tenderers must quote a lump sum for both the godowns and state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs. 10 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for purchase and removal of [old salt] godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 28th of Febuary 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 300 deposited with the Chief Accountant Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the work.

The successful renderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselve to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars, tender forms and permits to inspect the building may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. C. NIVEN
M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Rangoon:
13th February 1930.

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT COUNCIL

Further Reviews

The following are further reviews issued by Government.

THE GYOBINGAUK MUNICIPALITY.

The Gyobingauk Municipality derives a substantial and growing revenue from markets, slaughter-houses and pawn-shops, but the receipts from the tax on houses and lands are stationary, and this obviously demands investigation, particularly as the Committee's expenditure is rising rapidly and must rise still further if the new bazaar is built; and the necessary work of constructing masonry drains is undertaken The fact is that the whole proceeds of this tax are more than absorbed by the cost of street-lighting and conservancy of which little over one-fourth is paid for by the service-taxes. So long as the Committee considers itself unable, owing to public opposition, to bring the product of these taxes up to a point approaching the actual cost of the services which they are supposed to finance, the general fund will continue to be insufficient for the development of Gyobingauk as a civilized modern town. The Ministry trusts that the citizens will realise what their own interests demand, and that in the meantime the Committee will make every effect to curtail unnecessary expenditure. The cost of conservancy is decidedly heavy, and it is noted that expenditure on General Administration is rising rapidly.

It is satisfactory to find that steps have been taken to improve the registration of births and deaths; but a town of the size of Gyobingauk which does not think it necessary to employ a public Health Inspector or a Results-system midwife cannot on the whole be considered a progressive community.

THE THONZE MUNICIPALITY

Thonze town is somewhat overshadowed by the growth of Tharrawaddy, only two miles distant, but the Ministry is glad to note that the Municipal Committee continues to show an interests in its functions and to administer prudently the small funds which are available. Considering the size of the town, the expenditure on conservancy seems very large and the President might well examine this matter in detail and see whether all the staff is fully employed; it appears desirable that a Public Health Inspector should be entertained, and not improbable that he would effect economies in this service which would balance the expense of his salary.

Thonze has been unfortunate in the failure in 1927 of its water-supply. A new scheme is now being prepared by the Water and Sewerage Engineer, and it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of March.

Apart from the watar-supply, the most urgent need of the town appears to be the completion of the bazaar buildings: but at present the expenditure on lighting and sanitary services is so much in excess of the receipts from service-taxes that it absorbs the whole produce of the general tax and a large part of the market-receipts; and unless the rates of these service-taxes are raised, it is difficult to see where money can be found to finance construction.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

The Review will be published for general information. It is of special interest since it covers the five-year period which succeeded the introduction of the Reforms and the treatment for Forests as a transferred subject This transfer made no change in the Forest policy of Government. As before, that policy is directed towards the conversation and development of Burma's magnificent forests in accordance with a carefully thought out programme, and the Ministry notes with pleasure the steady progress made in the working out of this policy. Its thanks are due to the Forest Department generally and in particular to its Chief Conservator, Mr. H. W. A. Watson, Mr. Watson has been at the head of the Department for the greater part of the period covered by the Review, and the Review, itself bears eloquent testimony to his skilful and successful administration. Mr. Watson proposes to go on leave preparatory to retirement in May next. The Province will be the poorer for his departure, and the Government of Burma places on record its high appreciation of his distinguished services.

MINBU DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Direct contribution from Government constitute nearly four-fifths of the income of the Minbu District Fund Local sources of revenue appear to be stationary or declining. The Report suggests that this is due to bad times but the Ministry has formed the impression that bad administration is largely to blame. The history of the Council which vacated office at the end of the year under report forms melancholy reading. The Chairman of the Sagu Circle Board was convicted of cheating. The Council's Secretary and Overseer were found guilty of a similar offence. Other frauds appear to have been committed which did not reach the Criminal Courts. In spite of a heavy death-roll from cholera, little appears to have been done towards the provision of a pure water-supply in the villages. The members appear to take an interest in the improvement of roads, but the prosecution of the Overseer has set matters backs, and the roads are admitted to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

Government has no doubt that there were some upright and public spirited genetlement in the Council, but their failure to make their influence felt has involved them in the discredit which falls upon a local body with such a record. It is hoped that the new Council will be zealous to wipe out this discredit and will do its utmost both for the increase and for the prudent and honest administration of the revenues of the District Fund.

TAVOY MUNICIPALITY

Tavoy suffered heavily from disastrous fires in 1927, which destroyed no less than 276 houses as well as the Municipal bazaar. Although the market is still housed in a temporary building, the loss of revenue from this source has already been almost made up, and the resilience of the Municipal Committee's other sources of income reflects credit on the citizens in general, as well as on the members of the Committee who are evidently alive to their responsibilities and concerned for the welfare of the town.

The financial position of the lighting and scavenging-taxs is satisfactory; the expenditure on cattle-pounds however, has for several years exceeded the receipts, and this matter requires the Committee's attention.

The greatest need of the town is a proper water-supply. Although there appears to have been no epidemic of cholera for some years this immunity may not last, and neither proper sanitation nor protection from the spreading of disastrous fires can be achieved until the people of Tavoy consent to bear the cost of this prime necessitry of a civilized community.

The Ministry regrets to notice that the Public Health Inspectors have not enforced the bye-laws dealing with bakeries and aerated-water factories, and trusts that adequate measures are how being taken in this matter.

HENZADA DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The financial difficulties of the Henzada District Council orginate in the unfortunate action of the School Board in entertaining a larger additional number of Vernacular School tachers for whose salaries funds could only befound by reducing the pay of each teacher below the legal minimum. When this came to light in 1927, Government had to insist on a number of teachers being retrenched and the deficiency of the salaries being made up by a special contribution to the School Fund. To enable the Council to meet this obligation, a temporary loan of Rs. 60,000 from Provincial Funds was sanctioned in January, 1928. The loan was not used for the purpose for which it was granted: appears that teacher's salaries for the current year were already in arrear, on account of the ill-considered action of the School Board in re-employing a number of the teachers who has been retrenched: and money which was specially advanced by Government for the payment of the arrears of 1925 and 1926-27 was diverted to the payment or salaries for 1627-28. As the arrears still remained unpaid at the end of that year, the Commissioner was careful to see that full provision of their payment was made in the Budget for 1928-29: but the Council incurred excessive expenditure on roads, and repeated its failure to provide for the payment of arrears to the unfortunate teachers and at the end of the year 192 they still remained unpaid.

The Council which vacated office early in 1929 has thus a bad record for recklessness and irresponsibility in the administration of its funds for education In the matter of Public Works also the Commissioner's remarks indicate an unsatisfactory state of things. Roads on which heavy expenditure was incurred are reported to be in a disgraceful condition, and it is obvious that the expenditure was not properly controlled and that much of it was wasted.

Other departments of the Council's activities were also ill-administered, and several prosecutions had to be instituted, not, as they should have been, on the motion of the Council but under pressure from the Commissioner.

The report admits the Council's failure to keep the roads up to standard, and it is clear that the provision of pure water has been wholly neglected during almost the whole of its tenure of office. The people of Henzada District, who have suffered by this neglect should clearly understand that it is not lack of funds, as stated in the Report, but misapplication of funds which caused it. The revenue of the Council are considerable and increasing. and the new Council is in a position to do much good service to the District if it substitutes prudence and honesty for the irresponsibility of its predecessor.

Although Moulmein is often spoken of a declining town, the Ministry observes, from the figures attached to the Reports for the last five years, that all the principal sources of municipal revenue are steadily increasing. The increased in expenditure is, however, much more rapid, and the Committee will apparently be very shortly faced with the necessity of either imposing fresh taxation or contracting its activities Retrenchment would apparently be difficult, and the Report makes it evident that a greater rather than a smaller expenditure is required if the public is to receive the full benefits of local administration. The water-supply still depends on a single service-main, and it is clearly desirable, as the Report suggests, that there should be some emergency supply in case of a breach. Night conservancy appears still to be errried out only in a part of the town, and there is a wide gap between the cost of the service and the proceeds of the conservency-tax.

In the circumstances it is incumbent on the Committee to cut down extravagance wherever possible, and to maintain a close watch over its funds. That this matter has received insufficient attention in the past is suggested by the defalcations which are reported to have come to light a short time ago, and the Ministry is glad to understand that steps have since been taken to improve supervision.

The opening of the new Municipal Office is a memorable event in the history of the Committee, which is at last housed in a manner worthy of the situation and the fame of Moulmein.

The Straight Tip

From time to time members of the Indian National Congress have left the Indian Princes in no manner of doubt as to what is to be their lot, if and when the Congress party take charge of the reinsin India. The Maharaja of Patiala now returns the compliment by telling the Congress leaders what will happen if they even attempt to establish independence, or in any other way tamper with the British connection. We have repeatedly warned the extremists that there can never be any violent change in the Indian constitution without the consent of the Indian Princes, who hold treaties that cannot be treated as scraps of paper, or even without the consent of the various communities that make up the total population of India; but the Gandi brigade have gone on as if nothing on earth mattered but their own misconceived ideas. To them it was not a matter of what the Princes or the people of India as a whole wanted, but what Mr. Gandhi and his ashram dwellers wanted and insisted on having, hang the cost. The Princes especially were held to be unworthy of any particular consideration. They were merely "usurpers" and "pampered swine".

Well, the Princess, through the Maharaja of Patiala, have now made it perfectly plain that they do not stand in need of consideration from the Congress party, and that they will oppose the independence resolution tooth and nail. The Princes insist that the British connection in India shall remain and they are prepared to uphold it with all their might. They regard it as a monumental piece of impertinence on the part of the Congress to resolve about an independent India, which never can be independent so long as treaties with the British Crown hold good. That these treaties shall hold good the Maharaja emphasises in these words:— "It is time, I am convinced, that we of the States should once more make it plain that we cannot enter into any working arrangements with British India, except on the basis that the connection with Britain is maintained. This is enjoined not only by our treaty obligations, which we must respect, but also by our conviction, shared by most responsible patriotic Indians, that no nation can now afford to stand aloof, and that a Dominion India is a higher achievement that an independent India from the view point alike of India, of Britain and of humanity."

Finding that they have made a serious mistake, some of the Congress leaders are tempt to wriggle out by stating that the independence declaration is merely an academic statement to which no exception need be taken. In the opinion of the Maharaja, this attitude conflicts profoundly with the history of the world, which teaches that ideas themselves have a dynamic force. For instance, it was the futile idea of severing the British connection that let to the horrors of the Indian Mutiny. If Mr. Gandhi is to be permitted to have his way, we shall have another Mutiny, but on a far bigger scale than the last one. His mass civil disobedience movement can have no other effect. Past experience proves that conclusively. But if Mr. Gandhi still persists in going ahead, what is to happen? Listen to the Maharaja:—"The position of the Indian Princes as guardians of law and order in their own States would compel them to oppose with all their resources any movement which prepares to undermine the authority and foundations of the social order. We cannot stand idle and look on while attempts are being made to drag our States down into the whirlpool. We are bound to offer our countenance and our co-operation to the Government of India for the maintenance of peace and for upholding the principles of ordered Government." In the opinion of the Congress party, the Indian Princes are "without any redeeming feature" —mere "interpolated pages and apocryphal additions in the history of India." In its independence resolution the Congress has ignored them. The Princes have been treated as if they did not exist. The retort of the Maharaja is that the Princes will not hesitate to take all measure necessary for the vindication of their rights. The responsibility will be on the shoulders of those who compel them to put forth their strength. Finally, the Maharaja unequivocally declares that the Princes will have nothing to do with the creed of independence, and advises the Congress to drop it. Will Mr. Gendhi be wise in time, or foolhardy to the end? In either case the independence resolution is doomed.

The Burma Exchange Gazette.

WHAT IS DOMINION STATUS?

(By Annie Besant, New India.)

Quite apart from the narrowness of breaking up a political meeting addressed by a well-known Liberal leader like Mr. Setalwad the young men who showed such gross intolerance in Bombay apparently forgot that their conduct would be used as an argument for keeping our country in subjection to a foreign Government, It is true, as Mr. Gladstone once pithily said, that "only Liberty could make a country fit for Liberty.' The state of subjection to another country is demoralizing to both the countries concerned. The rulers, if they belong to a country, like Britain, which once shewed a strong public spirit, are seen to be losing that spirit, as it provides the members of a small oligarchy, which rules another country despotically. I can remember the outburst of public anger which forced Mr. Stansfeld to resign his position as Postmaster-General, because he had allowed Mazzini's letters to be opened in the English post. Yet Mazzini was carrying on in England a conspiracy directed against the King of his country, while he was a refugee in England—a proceeding that might well be challenged in his own land, as an act that might embroil his country with the hospitable land which shelteree him under its flag. Yet now England is so demoralized by its irresponsible dominion over India, that Englishmen do not make such a protest when the sanctity of their post is broken by opening the letters and stealing the cheques contained in them, the letter being addressed to one who has never taken part in, has never been concerned in any secret cousspiracy. I do not take any credit for that, for I am a confirmed opponent of conspiracies, since they imply the telling or acting of lies, and are, moreover, always betrayed by some one. A frank statement, frankly carried out, is our best wisdom.

Now, Dominion Status is Independence within India. With Dominion Status, India would make her own laws. levy her own taxes, control her own army, and her own navy, when she has one. She could also have her own representatives in foreign countries, together with shy further powers claimed or enjoyedby other Dominions.

It is foolish to put Independence in opposition to Dominion Status, since they are identical so far as Self-Government in India is concerned. But I am much inclined to think that few, if any, of the lads who shout down speakers with whom they expect to be in disagreement, have any sound knowledge of the meaning of Dominion Status. It would probably be wiser to drop the two words, and say: "A Self-Governing Dominion." Then no mistake could arise.

Here is an interesting fact. The Dominion Law's Conference had issued its Report. The Conference met last year in London, and its recommendations are shapped with the object of carrying into full effect that equality of status established as the root principle governing the relations between the members of the Commonwealth.

A much more important thing for the Youth Leagues, than shouting down their fellow-countrymen, who, by their work in more difficult times than these, have won the certainty of Freedom for India, would be for them to sudy the working of Dominion Status as existing in other Nations, so as to understand which is best form of such rule. There are several knotty points which present themselves for consideration, and doubt if our youths know much, if anything, about these, let alone the selection most suitable for an Indian Constitution. Above all they need to realize "that shouting is not argument.

There is one thing which is admirable in an ordinary English crowd, and that is that they will listen silently to a serious indictment of their rule in India, the speaker gives them facts and not mere empty abuse. When our lads are men, responsible for the welfare of their country, they will feel the burdens which Liberty imposes on all Nations which are Free.

I am glad to say that many of our youths in Madras are learning how to become fit for Freedom. They are studying the conditions of the Madras poor, visiting them in their homes, if they have homes; are learning how many of the workers sleep in the streets, in verandahs, or in the open, as they can find places for sleep; where they have rooms, how many live in a room; what their wages are; how much of the wages is withheld in very many cases, with other sad facts of their daily lives. How are they going to deal with their ghastly poverty, their illiteracy, their remediable uncared for sufferings? Let them learn what India was, that they may known what India can be, and then let them devote themselves to the building of her glorious future. We old people are laboring at the foundations. But it is they, not we, who will create her Future. I wonder if, with the light of the Day of Freedom shining upon them, they will send back a thought of gratitude to those who, shrouded in the black darkness of the Night, yet believed in hoped for, worked for, made possible, the Coming of the Dawn.

Executive And Judicial Functions.

CASES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Illustrations from cases, touching upon international law, of the encroachment of the executive upon judicial functions were cited by Mr. F. T. Grey in an address to the Grotius Society, at 2, King's Bench-walk, Mr. Sherwood, Recorder of Worcester, presided—(says a report in the "Times" in a mail week.)

Mr. Grey said that only in Great Britain and the United States had the judicialy traditionally shown a bold front to the executive, and it mights not be altogether fantastic to suggest that some so-called encroachments were not properly speaking encroachments, but rather retreats. In the case of the Fagernes (42 "The Times" L. R. 621; (1926) p 185, C. A.] a collision occurred between a british steamer and an Italian steamer in the Bristol Channel at a point where the Channel was 20 miles wide, In a subsequent action in the Admiralty Division Mr. Justice Hill held, following R. v Cunningham (1859; Bell's C. C., 72) that the waters of the Bristol Channel at the place of the collision were territorial waters and thus within the jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal took the view that the case involved questions affecting the Crown, and requested the attendance of the then Attorney-General. He was asked a specific question by the Court; and in reply said that he was instructed by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs to say: "The spot where this collision was alleged to have occurred is not within the limits to which the territorial sovereignty of His Majesty extends." Lord Justices Atkin' and Lawrence considered that the Court was bound by this statement of fact upon a matter peculiarly within the cognizance of the Crown, and Lord justice Banks considered

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New Burma

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RANGOON, BURMA.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 19 1930

A National Assembly

At a meeting of the All-Burma "Twenty-seven" Committee held at Rangoon last Sunday, some far-reaching decisions were made. We have all along been anticipating a good deal from this Committee, as it is a body representing all the progressive parties of Burma. But the tortoise-like manner in which this Committee has been handling the events that come swiftly one after another has sometimes compelled us to hold pessimistic views about the capacity of the Committee. But, the proceedings of last Sunday's meeting show that at least the Committee has been striving to secure that much needed solidarity in the country. Had the Committee been able to act with a little more swiftness, which in fact signifies enthusiasm and earnestness, we would have every reason to believe that the work of the Committee would have been more valuable.

The Committee considered the draft programme submitted by the Programme Sub-committee, which remommended the convening and establishment of a National Assembly, representing all shades of political opinion in the country. This means that the Twenty-Seven Committee would be the nucleus of such an Assembly. The methods to be adopted are recommeded as follows :—

(a) The issue of a manifesto to the country.

(b) Propaganda in the districts.

(c) The formation of Working Committees in the Districts, each District Committee to send three representatives to the central organisation.

(d) The collection of materials for establishing Burma's claim for Dominion Status.

We are glad that concrete proposals are being made to bring all parties under a common banner. But, we think the leaders who are in this Committee should not be slow in working out the programme, which, we consider, is pragnant with immense possibilities. The Committee has only arrived at the stage of circulating to the members the draft programme and the draft manifesto. In our opinion, this ought to have been done long ago and the Committee ought to have been working out its programme. It has now not gone any further than a planing stage. Though care and caution would have to be taken as virtues in some cases, they are sometimes a clog in the wheel of progress if they are unnecessarily emphasised. Besides, the work before the country is great and pressing. The country should be well organised before the publication of the report by the Simon Commission and the convening of the Round Table Conference.

We need hot emphasise the fact that a strong and well-organised central body representing all shades of opinion is a desideratum at the present moment. The lack of this essential factor is the cause of the present lull in the country which some inimical critics would take delight to misconstrue. Even His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech in the Council Chamber the other day pointed out the "quiet" situation in Burma. In a sense, this "quiet" situation which Sir Charles Innes thought it fit to mention in the course of his speech is derogatory to the interests of the people. Heat is the essence of life and without incessant movement and action in the country there can be no life in our public affairs. For this reason, we are unlike the Governor far from welcoming any quietness in the country. A subject nation like us can hardly afford to remain quiet. On the contrary, incessant agitation is the very basis of all progress to a subject people. And sound agitation can be carried on only by means of a well-organised body, such as the one contemplated by the Twenty-Seven Committee. We hope to see the materialisation of the scheme of this Committee without any undue delay.

Kyaukse District Tax Payers Association

The monthly meeting of the Tax Payers Association was held in the premises of Hafiz Habibulax Khan on the 31st January 1930 at 4-30. p.m. with U Maung Gyi in the chair.

The following items of public welfare were considered for representation :—

1. Driving of carts, motors, lorries etc., by young boys under 18 years of age. These youngsters being very young are not able to manage the vehicles in case of any emergency or accidents. The licensed adults should be made to ply the coveyances and it is dangerous to allow little boys of 11 or 12 years of age to do so.

2. The Culvert on the south-west boundary of the Railway Police Station, Kyaukse and the wire fencing adjoining it appears to have encroached the drainage area. During the rains there is no outlet for the rain.

3. The Over-bridge in the Kyaukse Railway Platform needs an approach in the way of a side staircase for passengers to enter and leave the station without trespassing on the Railway lines. The South level crossing gate is very narrow and needs broadening.

4 The District Council Road from Nyaungbingyi Ywa north of Singaing is in a very bad state as far as Singaing—Paleik Railway Crossing gate alongside the canal. This part of the road requires dressing up.

5. The culvert at the junction of four roads near Kaka's shop requires breadening as the trunk road crosses it. This corner must be cleared of all obstructions.

6. The watering of the roads in the Municipal area from north to south along the trunk road and east to west from the bazaar to the court house up to D. C's Bungalow will prevent dust nuisance, as the traffic is heavy.

7. The extension of the Brothel Act to Kyaukse and its suburbs.

8. The muster of Conservancy carts on the road near the municipal office obstructs the traffic. Coolies and carts should be mustered in the Barracks.

9. The Kyaukse Municipal Committee is not in a position to maintain the roads in a proper condition, as found from the experience of the last six years. The public are of opinion that the main roads be taken over by the P.W. D. for their proper maintenance.

Students' Address to Mr. Sen-Gupta

The City Students' Address to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Barrister-at-Law, Mayor of Galcutta will be presented at the Hurry Krishna Hall, corner of Montgomery and Judah Ezekiel Streets, on Thursday the 20th February, 1930, at 6-30 p.m.

U Mg. Mg. Ji has kindly consented to preside.

All are cordially invited.

Special Accomodation for Ladies.

Maung Tun Tin,
M. A. Rashid,
Joint Secretaries.

Burma Music.

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ALL-BURMA "TWENTY--SEVEN" COMMITTEE

PROGRAMME SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A meeting of the All-Burma "Twenty-Seven" Committee was convened by U Paw Tun, barrister-at-law, and held at his residence in Halpin-road on Sunday, February 16, at 12 noon. There were present: The Aletawya Sayadaw, U Chit Hlaing, Tharrawaddy U Po, M.L.C., U Paw Tun, U Ba Pe, M.L.C., U Maung Maung Ohn Ghine M.L.C.. U Ni M.L.C., U Maung Gyee, ex-Minister of Education, Dr. Thein Maung M.L.C, U Myint of Prome, U So Nyun, M.L.C., U Tha Kadoe, U Sein Ba M.L.C., and U Hla Maung.

The Aletawya Sayadaw was elected to the chair and U So Nyun and U Hla Maung were appointed joint secretaries for the meeting.

Letters from U Kyaw Yan and U Ba Shwe of Mandalay expressing their regret at being unable to attend the meeting were then read and recorded.

A letter from U Tun Win, M.L.C., was read and it was resolved that the suggestions contained therein be considered along with the programme of the programme sub-committee.

The minutes of the last meeting of the committee were read and confirmed.

The following programme was nrat submitted by the programme sub-com mittee for consideration.—The pro: gramme sub-committee appointed by the "Twenty-Seven" Committee has decided to recommend the convening and establishment of a National Assembly, representing all shades of political opinion in the country, the All-Burma "Twenty-Seven" Committee to be the nucleus of such an Assembly. Methods: [1] The issuing of a manifesto to the country; (2) propaganda in the districts, the members of the "Twenty-Seven" Committee to take a leading part in such work; (3) the formation of working committees in the districts, each district committee to send three representatives to the central organisation; (4) the collection of material for establishing Burma's claim for Dominion status.

Resolved that, in view of the fact that U Su, U Soe Thein and Tharrawaddy U Maung Maung have never attended any meeting of the All-Burma Committee, the meeting be adjourned till March 2 at 1 p.m. at the same place with a view to ascertaining definitely whether they are prepared to on the Committee or not.

Resolved that U Paw Tun, the convener, be authorised to inform them of the subjects to be discussed at the next meeting.

Resolved further that in the meantime the draft programme and the draft manifesto be circulated to all member for information and consideration.

Legislative Assembly.

YESTERDAY'S SITTING.

New Delhi, February 17.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to listen to Sir George Rainy presenting the Railway Budget. The proceedings began with the taking of the oath by four new members, of whom Mr. S. C Mitra, a Congressman, and Mushir Hussain Kidwai and Mr. Auditprasad Sinha, who had been ousted from their Assembly seats by Congressmen in the second Assembly, had been re-elected. Mr, Hariprasad Lal and Mr. A. Hayman were also sworn in.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chauddury asked if Government proposed to prosecute Sardars Abdul Hakim Khan and Aminullah Jan, whom they recently arrested at Peshawar. He also asked why they were arrested.

Sir James Crerar, replying on behalf of Mr. Howell, who is ill, referred to the communique issued by the N. W. F. Government on the subject on the 8th, stating there was reason to believe both members were concerned in a conspiracy to disturb the peace of a friendly kingdom. Inquiries were still in progress Government were not yet in a position to declare their intentions.

Sir George Rainy then presented the Railway Budget. He spoke for 42 minutes.

The President announced the Panel of Chairman for the session, consisting of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, the leaders of the four non-official parties. The House adjourned till tomorrow.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

New Delhi, February 17.

Mr Arthur Moore has just given notice of the following of motion :—"That this House lacks confidence in the Chair." He has asked the President to fix a date for discussion as early as possible in consultation with the Leader of the House. Lobby information is that this does affect the negotiations which have been satisfactorily proceeding towards a settlement. The motion is not so far backed by any party.

The Rice Market.

The Local Rice Market continued to be steady outside Quotation being 9 Small Mills February at 355 and March April 357/8 Big Millen did no business to-day Small Millers sold Poozoondaung Small Mill Quality before 20 Feb: 1300 Tons at 352-8 and white Meedone Immediate Milling 300 Tons at 377-8 Other nominal prices were Small mill Nga seiu 355 357-8 S Q Ngasein 370 S Q meedone 392-8 Loozain Ngasein 300 392-8 and meedone 327-8.

In the Godown Rice Market prices were mill Sugandi 360 to 390 Long Boil 360 375 Boil Milchar 355 370 Rangoon mill Milchar 350 355 River line 340 345 Pyu 357-8360 Full Boil Ngaseiu 340 347-8 Half Boil Ngasein 335 340 Boil Yathalay 375 385 White Yathalay 350 360 Shwebo old Rice Superior 510 529 Inferior 440 460 and New 420 425.

The paddy Market was steady prices were 133 Mandalay 135 136 Prome and Boat side and 145 meedone.

17-2-30

The Local Rice Market reopened week to-day, prices having receded by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 than last week Kanoungtoe Big Millers sold small mill quality April 500 tons at 357-8 and white meedone March April 1000 tons at 372-8 small millers sold White Meedone before 20th February 100 tons at 375 and Loozain Meedone 325 other prices were Small Mill Ngasein 355 357-8 S Q Nagascin 370 S Q meedone 392-8 Loozain Ngasein 300 392-8 outside quotations were 9 small mills February at 385 and March, April 359. In the Godown Rice Market quotations were mill sugandi 380 390 Long Boil 360 380 Boil Milchar 350 370 Full Boil Ngasein 335 345 Half Boil 330 340 Rangoon Mill Milchar 350 355 Pyu 350 360 River line 340 345 Shwebo Old Rice Superior 500 510 Inferior 440 460-8 New 420 430.

The Paddy Market was steady prices were 133 134 Mandalay 135 to 138 Prome 135 to 138 Boot and 145 148 Meedone.

Assembly Galleries Deadlock.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT MAINTAINED

New Delhi, February 15

The Hon. Mr. Patel met H. E. the Viceroy at 11 this morning and the conference lasted till the afternoon. It is understood that the main hitch has been in connection with the ultimate legal responsibility for the safety of members.

Last evening's Executive Council decision was the subject of discussion to-day.

Yesterday's hope of settlement is not yet lost.

VICEROY CONFERS WITH PARTY LEADERS

New Delhi, Eebruary 16.

Apropos the Assembly galleries controversy, the Viceroy held a conference to-day with party leaders. Those present were Sir James Crerar, Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. Patel, Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Zulikar Ali Khan and Sir Darcy Lindsay. Mr. Jinnah could not attend as he as gone to Aligarh. The Viceroy heard the views of the party leaders.

Mogaung Cultivators' Association.

The following are extracts from the minutes of the 2nd General Meeting of the Mogaung Cultivators' Association held at Thingangyungyi, Insein District, on the 9th February 1930, at 1 p. m.

The 2nd General Meeting of the Mogaung Cultivators' Association was held at Thigangyungyi on the 9th February, 1930, at 1 p. m. under the chairmanship of Mr. J. L. Dumont, B.Sc., (Eng.) Edin.

Well over 500 members and sympathisers attended the meeting.

Amongst the distinguished visitors, U Aye, Bar-at-Law, M. L. C., U Set Sein, Chairman of the Insein District Council, U Kyaw, Retired Deputy Commissioner and member of the Burma Agricultural Council, Rangoon, U Ba Kun, B.A., Organizing Secretary, Burma Agricultural Society, Rangoon, Mr. David, Insein District Engineer, may be mentioned.

Exactly at 1 p. m. the chairman after giving a short interesting speech opened the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. Resolved that this meeting unanimously approve the rules and regulations for the Association. Moved by U Khin Maung of Hlegu and seconded by U Po Hmyin of Kanbe and U Suleman, Vice-President of Kanbe Town Committee.

2. U Taing Gyaw's resolution as amended by U Lu Pe of Thingangyungyi passed as follows :—Resolved that this Association will make every effort to enlist all the bonafide cultivators and landowners of all the villages within the Association's sphere of influence as demarcated in the minutes of the last meeting, and to appoint either the headman or the most influencial man as local organizer in each and every principal village. Supported by U Kyaw, retired D. C.,

3. Resolved to open Agricultural Museums in the principal villages to be selected by the Executive Committee from time to time. Moved by U Kyaw, Lawyer, Rangoon, on behalf of Mr. J. L. Dumont, B.Sc., and seconded by U Shwe Hman of Kanbe.

4. Resolved that this meeting strongly recommend to all the members the use of improved paddies, improved implements, and the fertilizers introduced by the Agricultural Department and to help them to get the supply of the same without difficulty. Moved by U Ba Kun, B. A., of Rangoon, on behalf of U Ka, who was unavoidably absent and seconded by U Kyaw, Lawyer, Rangoon.

At this stage with the special permission of the Chairman U Kyaw, retired D. C. and a member of the Burma Agricultural Society Council, delivered a very interesting speech pointing out that unity was the first essential factor in the work for the economic salvation of the rural people and he finally appealed to the Association to affiliate to the Burma Agricultural Society after showing how the Association would gain advantages by doing so. He spoke for half an hour.

After U Kyaw's speech the meeting continued its business and the following remaining resolutions were considered and passed :—

5. Resolved that this meeting appeals to the authorities concerned not to grant any further lease of the grazing grounds or waste lands to rubber planters near Thingangyungyi and its neighbouring villages along the ridge as it very seriously affects the cattle food and fuel supplies. Moved by U Lu Pe, Thingangyungyi and seconded by U Po Sone of Paukkon.

6. Resolved that this meeting appeals to the authorities concerned to see that the private main road leading from Prome Road to Shwenatha or Thingangyungyi in the Hlawga Rubber estate is opened to the public freely including carts, cars and busses as its closing causes much inconvenience to the inhabitants of all the villages to the east of this big estate. Moved by U Tay of Bala and seconded by Ko Kyaw Hla of Bala.

7. Resolved that this meeting requests the Insein District Council to open a cart road from the wireless station to Thingangyungyi an thance one road to Bala and an other to Sinpon. Moved by U Tun Byu of Bala and seconded by U Po Taw of Sinpon.

8. Resolved that this meeting requests the Insein District to build three small bridges on the way from Cantoment Railway Station to Pauktalauk. Moved by U Saing of Pauktalauk and seconded by U Tun Win of Pauktalauk.

9. Resolved that this meeting recommends to the authorities concerned that in view of the closing of the cart tract leading across the land now acquired by the Military Authorities for the purposes of an aerodrome a proper cart tract should be constructed immediately either to the north south of the aerodrome, or if there is any likelihood of further land being acquired for the extension of the aerdrome the construction of the Pazundaung-Mingaladon road which has already been approved by the Government should be commenced as early as possible. Moved by U E Maung of Pauktalauk and seconded by U Chit Htwe of Tha-Htay-Gon.

10. Resolved that this meeting requests the Agent, Burma Railways, that such of the burrow pits which are at present an obstruction to cart traffic from Bauktaw to Mingaladon Cantonment station should be filled and that the approached to the level crossings along the route should be levelled and properly sloped so as to enable cart traffic to cross these levels without difficulty and danger. Moved by U Po Hnit of Tha-Htay-Gon and seconded by U Po Bwint of Kanbe.

11. Resolved that this meeting recommends to the Insein District Council to provide a landing stage at the head of Tadagalay Road and also to strengthen and improve the existing landing stages at Pauktalauk, Sinpon and Togyaunggyi villages. Moved by Ko Aung Ba of Tadagalay and seconded by Ko Aung Bu of Togyaunggyi and Ko San Din of Pauktalauk.

12. Resolved that the meeting requests the Insein District Council to dig a well near Thayetkon village to the east of Cantonment Station. Moved by U Po Hnit and seconded by Ko Chit Htwe, both of Thayetkon.

13. Resolved that the authorities concerned should be requested that during the artillery practices which are carried out from time to time, proper precautions should be taken to prevent damage to straw stacks, manure] whether in heaps or spread over the field) and other properties belonging to the cultivators and that in order to ensure this, special care should be taken in placing the targets; also that the villagers should be warned before-hand of the exact time during which the artillery practices will be held; also that a copy of the notice should be forwarded to Mogaung Culivators' Association, 9-Jamal Avenue, in order to help the association in co-operating with the Military Authorities in keeping people away from the dangerous zone. It is very important that the villagers should know the exact date and hours during which the practice will be held.

14. Resolved to send the copies of these minutes to the Chairman of the Insein District Council, the Insein Deputy Commissioner, the Pegu Commissioner., U E. M. L. C., Rangoon, the Hon'ble the Minister of Forest, the Home Member and the press. Moved by U Taing Gyaw and seconded by U Kyaw, Lawyer, Rangoon.

The meeting terminated at 4 m. p.

CONGRESS DESIGNS ON INDIA

Mr. Gandhi Authorised to Start Civil Disocedience

TITLE-HOLDERS AND LAWYERS CALLED UPON TO CO-OPERATE

Ahmedabad, February 14.

As the result of nearly six hours' discussion to-day the members of the Working Committee of the Congress have, it is understood, virtually agreed on one important clause of the draft resolution which is under consideration. This is that the Working Committee authorises Mr. Gandhi and those who believe in non-violence as their creed to start civil disobedience as and when they wish.

The committee meets again to morrow morning to consider the further clauses of the draft resolution, which inter alia, call upon title holders and lawyers to co-operate in the campagin by giving up titles and other benefits and by otherwise dissociating themselves from the Government. Some members of this committee are meeting the "no-chang" leaders who have been specially invited and will informally discuss with them the terms of the draft resolution and the details of the proposed campaign.

DECISION NOT OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED

Ahmedabad, February 15.

While the Working Committee's final decision is not yet officially published indirect evidence is available to strengthen the belief that Mr. Gandhi has been given full authority to start civil disobedience at any time and place that he may choose.

Just after the Working Committee rose for lunch to-day the members of this local Independence League waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to obtain his opinion on the one question whether in view of the declaration of independence by the Congress, a separate organisation like the Independence League should any longer continue to exist.

Pandit Jawaharlal was in favour of its continuance, but did not desire special efforts to be made to enlarge its membership. Mr. Gandhi was expected to launch a campaign of civil disobedience within a few weeks and one could not foretell what form it would take. The organisation of youth like the Independence League was likely to be of great value when action was taken.

The Working Committee meets again at 4 p.m. and it is expected that a final decision will be taken before it rises.

TEXT OF WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Ahmedabad, February, 15.

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Working Committee to-day.—

In the opinion of the Working Committee civil disobedience should be initiated by those who believe in non-violence for the purpose of achieving Purna Swaraj as an article of faith and as the Congress contains in its organisation not merely such men and women, but also those who accept non-violence as a policy essential in the existing circumstances in the country, the Working Committee welcomes the proposal of Mahatma Gandi and authorities him and those working with him, who believe in non-violence as an article of faith to the extent above indicated, to start civil disobedience as and when they desire and in a manner and to an exten that they may decide upon. The Working Committee trusts that when the compaign is actually in action all Congressmen and others will extend to civil resisters full co-operation in every way possible and that they will observe and preserve complete non-violence notwithstanding any provocation offered. The Working Committee further hopes that in the event of a mass movement taking place, all those who are rendering voluntary co-operation to the Government, such as lawyers and those who are receiving so-called benefits from it such as students, will withdraw their co-operation or renounce the benefits as the case may be and throw themselves into the final struggle for freedom. The Working Committee trusts in the event of the leaders being arrested and imprisoned that those who are left behind and have the spirit of sacrifice, and service in them will carry on the Congress organization and guide the movement to the best of their ability.

ULTIMATUM TO VICEROY TO BE DRAFTED

Ahmedabad, February 16.

The press of visitors to the Ashram in connection with the Working Committee meeting has abated somewhat. The members of the Committee, however, have not dispersed, but with the no change leaders they are staying on at the wish of Mr. Gandhi, who will in the next few days lay down definite lines of action in consultation with them. Tomorrow is silence day, when he is expected to draft an ultimatum to the Viceroy. The no-change group have been requested to meet him on Tuesday with reference to the ultimatum, which may be delivered on that day.

"THE FIRST BATTLE"

Definite plans, meanwhile, are rapidly crystallizing and will be ready to be put into action on the day when the period specified by the ultimatum expires. As has been already pointed out, the first battle is likely to be fought on the question of the salt monopoly. It will in all probability be like a form of raid on salt mines or other places where salt is collected. The question in this connection, which has been pointedly raised by a section of the Working Committee is whether by such a procedure private contractors to whom Government have leased salt manufactories are not likely to suffer more than Government itself. This objection is sought to be overcome by attacking mines and manufactories directly worked by Government. Agents from the Ashram will to-day leave for such mines and manufactories.

"THE PLACE OF HONOUR"

Enrolment has already begun of volunteers to offer Satyagraha in these places. "The place of honour" is taken by over eighty members of the Ashram, including Mirabai (Miss Slade). When the first batch has been offered up an All-India Spinners Association may be started. As already indicated, the campaign is likely to be started simultaneously in different parts of the country, with alterations necessitated by differences in the degree of preparedness. Mr. Hardikar, leader of the Hindustan Sevadal, has offered to raise large mobile corps whenever needed, and move them up to wherever wanted. Inmates of the Ashram, who have had the benefit of its exacting discipline may be drafted to different parts of the country as occasion demands.

ALLEGED AMERICAN SUPPORT

The President of the Congress has received a cable from New York stating that twelve leading Liberals, including Professor Dewez, Dr. Sunderland, Mr. Rozer Baldwin and Mr. Jouh Haynes Holmes, have issued a manifesto appealing to Americans to support the Indian movement for independence and demanding that, as Indians are adhering to non-violence England should also avoid all violence and grant freedom.

"THE BUGLE HAS BEEN SOUNDED"

Ahmedabad, February, 16.

Yesterday evening, Congress leaders addressed a mass meeting, when one of the speakers described the Working Committee's decision. He said: "The bugle has been sounded and the war of independence is declared." Another said: "The bugle has been sounded with the watchward, 'Heaven if dead, freedom if alive.'"

Grades Among Lawyers

PLEA FOR COMMON DESIGNATION

The following petitioned signed by 42 advocates of the Rangoon High Court has been sent to the Chief Justice and the Justices of the High Court.

Most Respectfully Sheweth :—

1. At a meeting of the advocates (who are non-barristers) held on the 9th day of December 1929, it was unanimously resolved to make a representation to your Lordships' and to draw your Lordships' attention to Circular No. 9, dated the 15th day of June 1929, issued over the signature of the Registrar, which divides the advocates of this Honourable High Court into two grades Viz:—(1) barristers and [2] High Court advocates, and contra-distinguishes the one from the other.

2. Petitioners submit that the said Circular is inconsistent with, and goes counter to, the aims and objects of the Bar Councils Act of 1926 which was enacted as the result of recommendations made by the Indian Bar Committee in its report (1923-24).

3. Petitioners submit further that since the complete unification of the various grades of legal practitioners of this Honourable High Court, this Honourable High Court had all along recognized and enrolled a single grade of legal practitioners practising in it, called and designated as "advocates". Petitioners would invite the attention of your Lordships to para 16 of the Bar Committee's report, an extract whereof is re-produced hereunder :—

"It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the position is anomalous and that the time has come when all practitioners entitled to appear in each of these Hige Courts shall be enrolled as a single grade and under the same designation. To preserve distinctions of forms, when no distinction exists in fact, is to perpetuate a potential, if not actual, source of grievance and discord."

4. At the beginning of para 19 of the same Report, the following passage appears:—

"We decided that, when there are two grades of practitioners working side by side on exactly the same terms, it was desirable to merge them and enrol only one grade".

5. In the concluding portion of para 19 of the same Report, the following passage appears :—

"We recommend that in all High Courts a single grade of practioners entitled to pleadshall be enrolled, to be called advocates [not barristers], and that there shall cease to be a separate grade of High Court vakils of pleaders".

6. Petitioners submit that the said circular, [No. 9 of 1929] should not be allowed to stand uncancelled inasmuch as the division and distinction in grade and designation both in English and Burmese are misleading and unwarrantable; and tends not to unify, but to reintroduce the former invidious distinctions which had been abolished and also to create a serious misunderstanding in the minds of the public.

Wherefore petitioners pray that your Lordships will be pleased to remove the said grievance of your petitioners and recognize only a single grade and the same or common designation both in English and Burmese for all the legal practitioners entitled to practise in this Honourable High Court, and to modify the Circular No. 9 dated 15th January 1929 in terms of this petition.

Trouble in Indo-China

NATIONALISTS VS. FRENCH IMPERIALISM

Paris, Feb. 11. A message from Hanoi states that, following a revolutionary agitation, the natives, joined by sharpshooter, garrisoned at Yen Bay, attempted to mutiny. The ensuing fight is described as fairly serious, several persons being killed, including a French officer Steps have been taken to restor order.

FRENCH OFFICERS KILLED.

Paris, Feb. 12; It is officially announced that is the rioting in Indo-China which is ascribed to revolutionary propaganda from abroad two French officers and there non-commissioned officers have been killed and five Annamite privates have been killed and six wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Paris, Feb. 13. The Ministry of Colonies announces that the French without casualties repulsed an attack on militia post at Hung-hoe Indo-China.

An Annamite motor driver shot a police man with a revolver at Hanoi on Monday and shot dead two other persons before he was arrested. Several members of revolutionary secret societies mounted on bicycles bombed various points at Hanoi on the evening of February 10, but there were no casualties.

Absolute calm prevails elsewhere in Tongking province.

Continued from page 5

that the Court ought to be guided by the Attorney Generals statement. The Court unanimously held that the collision did not take place within the jurisdiction.

The late Dr. Augh Bellot wrote two letters to "The Times" which in the lecturer's view, completely demolished the Court of Appeal's 'ratio decidendi'. He pointed out that up to that time, as Mr. Justice Hill had said, no one had ever doubted that inlet of the territory of the State which owned the land on both sides, and he cited cases in support which had apparently not been brought to the notice of the Court. In an editorial article "The Times" asserted that the rights of parties in all cases to have their claims determined in accordance with the existing law should not be subordinated to a declaration by a Minister of State and, therefore, subject to the shifting circumstance of political and international policy. The question was, continued Mr. Grey, whether the Court of Appeal ought to have asked for the attendance of the Attorney-General and whether it was bound by his statement. It seemed to be an instance of retreat by rather than encroachment on the judiciary. The Home Secretary's views was opposed to the terms of the preamble of the Territorial Waters jurisdiction Act.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL BASIS

After reviewing the undesirable consequences which might arise out of this decision by a Government Department, the lecturer refered to the case of the Lardner, reported in "The Times" of Noverber 4 1926 in which a seamen on an American destroyer admitedly anchored in British territorial waters was alleged to have murdered another sailor in a dance hall at Greenwich. The accused man returned to his ship, whose commander refused to hand him over the police authorities for trial. When a question was asked in Parlaiment it was stated that in deference to the wish of the United States Ambassador the Home Secretary had agreed to let the man be dealth with in accordance with Court martial regulations of the United States Navy. That executive action instead of following the usual course of a charge and a possible demand by the United States for extradition, was tantamount to conceding capitulations on an extra-territorial basis to the United States.

Another recent case in which the Court felt itself bound by the view the executive was that of Engelke v. Musmann (44 "The Times', L. R. 731. H. L. (1928) A. C. 433) concerning diplomatic immunity. In this it was held that if the statement was made by the Foreign Office and conveyed to the Court by the Attorney General that a particular person was accepted and recognised by the Foreign Office staff the Court must accept such statement, and no cross-examination was allowed. This was no doubt a well established rule of practice, but he doubted whether did allow the executive to encroach upon the functions of the judiciary in a way that might on occasion work injustice to a wronged party.

Viceroy's Discussion with Mr. Patel

HOME MEMBER PRESENT THROUGHOUT

New Delhi, February 14.

The Viceroy's conference with the President, the Hon. Mr. Patel, did not terminate to day in any definite settlement.

Sir James Crerar was present throughout the discussions.

It is expect that the Viceroy will discuss the position with the party leaders who have so far taken a keen interest in the controversy.

NOTICE

The Auction sale of the right to carry on the business of Pawn Broker at Paungde, for the next ensuring year commencing from the 1st April 1930, will be held by the undersigned at the Municipal Office, Paungde, at 9 a. m. on Friday the 28th February 1930.

The period of lease shall be determined by the Municipal Committee after the auction sale. The bid in the auction will be for a term of one three years.

The successful bidder will be required to pay in one-forth of the amount at the fall of hummer.

Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 100 with the Municipal Funds and the credited Chalan for the same be produced at the auction.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office, during Office Days and Hours. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid and reserve the right to reject any bid.

Sd. M G MG

President, Paungde Municipality,

Dated, Paungde the February 1930.

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ပေါ်ဆုအခါလျှော့ဈေးနှုန်းဖြင့်ရောင်းချသော စာအုပ်များကိုဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့ကစ၍ အောက်ပါနှုန်းအတိုင်းရောင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝ	ပိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝ	ပိုင်
ဂျာပန်ပြည်ယောဂီများ သဲနုမကလေးအကြောင်း		၁		မဏ္ဍာန်နုံးထွင်းဓာတ်		၁၂	
ပေါရာဏိကသာရထ္ထဒီပနီ		၄		အိုင်ယာဆန့်ဗင်းတိတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး		၈	
ပရာဇနဝတ္ထု		၈		ပုထိုနိုဂုဇဝင်နှင့်ပြဿနာရိုးအဆုံးဖြတ်	၀		
မြန်မာပြည်ကျေးလက်-လက်မှုပညာ		၃		စံသဗမေပကာသနီ	၂	၀	
မဟာရတနိဆို		၂		Ondemand ငွေချေးသြဇီမင်		၁၂	
ဦးဟုည်မော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်				ရတနာဂုဏ်ခါတ်စကြာ		၀	
တရုပ်ဂုဇဝင်		၄		ဒေါင်ဂိုကာသစ်	၂		
ပေါတူဂီဂုဇဝင်		၁၄		မဂ္ဂင်ရှပါး		၁	
ထံသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		၀		အာစရိယဆရာဖြတော်ရင်း၌		၄	
ဂုဇမြသင်္ဘာကျမ်း	၁			ရဟန္တာအရှင်ဖြတ်တို့ရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း		၂	
ရေနံချောင်းရှိသင်္ခပတာင်း		၀		စက်ပိုင်ရှင်လက်စွဲ	၀		
ပါရှိခြုံမာအခက်စာအဆိခုန်		၁၂		ဒုဘာပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်	၂	၀	
လန်ဒန်ရှိသွားနေ့စဉ်မှတ်တမ်းဒုတိယ		၀		ရွာသူကြီးလက်စွဲ	၃		
အောင်ခြင်ခြင်းလမ်းညွှန်		၅		ဂျာပန်ပြည်အဆုံးပြုတိုဝတ္ထုများ:	၀		
ဂျာပန်ပြည်အဆုံးပြုတိုအဝတ်ဗုံး	၂			မောင်ဝံသူဌေးနှင့်ဘွဲ့မှာတင်း		၁၂	
ကာယဝေဒဂဟစ်ထိုးနှံး		၄		ဝိုးဂုဇဝင်		၁၂	
ချပန်ဖြူဝတ္ထု		၁၂		ထာဝစ်ဖြစ်ဥဒါးထောတိုင်းမြေများ		၁	
ပုည်ကြီးထဝီနိုဿယ		၈		စံထာနရဏ္ဍာတကျမ်း		၁	
အာဒုဂျနုနယီပနီဆေးကျမ်း	၀	၄		သူ့ယသတင်းစာထိုက်ဥပဒေ (Burmese)		၁	
မြန်မာပြည်ဘုမ္မဂျားကျမ်း		၁၂		ဒုံး (English)		၁	
ခံသဝေဒိလဘ်သုံးဥပဒေ	၀	၀		ရတနာပုံပဋ္ဌမထွဋ်			
တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်	၀			အချက်ကြီး ၁၀ ပါး		၃	
ထင်ဒိတျောင်ဗွား		၀		သိန်းထိုက် ငွေး		၁၂	
ဝံသဂိတပကာသနီ		၀		ဆုထိပါထေဟျု-ဆုတ်ထိလက္ခဏာ-ဆုတိမဟာဝါ ယမုံက်ပါဠိထော်များ ထဏုံ	၃	၀	
ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်	၀	၀		ဗုဒ္ဓိနုဇဝင်	၁	၄	
အခြင်အောင်ခြင်းဒွင့်အကျယ်		၁၂		သူငယ်နာဆေးကျမ်း	၁	၄	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး	၀	၄		မဖြိုင်ဒေါမေဒိဝတ္ထု		၁၂	
ဘီပေါမင်းတရားကြီး ၃ တော်ကား	၀			ထပ်ဒွန်းစာချုပ် (Plain)		၂	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဗာတော်ပုံတတိယ	၀			ငွေး (Stamped)		၁၀	
မဟာဂိတသစ်	၀	၄		Indian Nationalism	1		
ဆုံးမစာပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး	၀	၄		Imperialism	1		
ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်	၂			Current English	0	6	
ဝက်နှံဝတ္ထု		၈		Dictionary of Useful Plants	1	6	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဗာတော်ပုံပဌမ	၀			Pali Reader	0	8	
ဘီပေါမင်းအဆုံးပြုတို့		၄		The Struggle for Swaraj	1	8	
ပဆေဂိဟာနိဆထ		၁၂		The Voice of Bengal	0	4	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဗာတော်ပုံတတိယ	၀	၀		The Voice of Young Burma	1	4	
ဝေတူဂီဂုဇဝင်	၀	၀		At the point of Spindle	0	4	
ဓမ္မပဒဋ္ဌကထာ	၁			Ethics of Passive Resistance	0	4	6
ဂေါ်ရှဝတ္ထု		၆		Advance India	0	8	
ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်	၀			Indian and the Empire	0	4	
ဘီပေါမင်းအဆုံးပြုတို့		၄		The Issue in India	0	4	
ပဆေဂိဟာနိဆထ	၀	၀		The New Russia	1		
ဗောင်ဒွိုင်းဗာတော်ပုံနံ ဘိယတို့		၁၂		Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee	1		
သုတသောမပ္ပိ.	၀	၀		Indian Home Rule	0	6	
ဓမ္မဝေတိမင်းဆ ပြုတို့	၀	၀		Pious Phrases in Politic	1	10	
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(အထက်ပါစာအုပ်များကို သူရိယဆင်းစာတိုက်တွင်-ရန်ကုန်မှ၌လည်း) 3

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The panacea of 36 years to cure ALL URETHRAL DISCHARGES of young men and women nay of ALL Persons of all ages and stages.

Swift, Sure, Radical and Perfect Cure. A Dose convinces its efficacy, a Day's use removes all inflammation and pain. A Week's course complete cure. Avoid Injections, Washes, Syringing etc. and use exclusively HEALING BALM which never fails.

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1. Right to collect fruits and flowers from trees on berms of roads and on Municipal grounds within Municipal limits and the right of alloting palms on Municipal berms and lands to licensed toddy tappers. The Government may cut such trees as it considers necessary.

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3. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers together with the keeping of Sinzu and Sandaw bazaars.

4. Right to collect fees from tray-sellers of the Main Bazaar, including the night tray-seller.

5. Right to collect fees for slaughtering cattle excluding calves and cows.

6. Right to collect fees for slaughtering pigs.

7. Right to collect fees for slaughtering goats.

8. Right to collect tolls on vehicles entering the Prome Municipality and not being liable to taxation under Section 46, sub-section (1) Division (A) clause (d) of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.

9. Right to collect fees from cattle entering the Cattle Market at Mayabin.

10. Nawin Ferry license including the construction and maintenance by the lessee of a temporary cart bridge, and its approches. The tolls liable on each cart crossing the bridge is annas two for loaded and anna one for each empty cart.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION SALE.

The following terms and conditions will be strictly enforced and under no circumstance, be deviated from :—

[a] The Purchaser shall pay the whole of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer, if the amount does not exceed Rs 300.

[b] The purchaser shall pay 1/5 of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer if the amount exceeds Rs. 300.

[c] The purchaser shall, in case of leases purchased for more than Rs 300 pay the balance of the purchase price in eight equal instalments on the 20th day of the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, of the year for which the leases are sold, failing which a fine of Rs 5 a day, will be imposed for each and every day; after the dates indicated, on which the instalments fall due.

[d] No resale shall be allowed except at the risk and expense of the auction purchaser.

[e] The purchaser shall abide by the decision of the President in the case of any dispute and shall be governed by all the rules and orders in force, in connection with his lease, in the Prome Municipality and also by such rules and orders as may be made and passed during the tenure of the lease.

[f] Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the leases are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchaser before bidding at the auction sale.

[g] The license of the right to collect fees from Sinzu and Sandaw Bazaars item [3] above, shall not collect rents from stalls and fees from temporary sellers, within a redious of 200 yards from the base of the Shwesandaw Pagoda hill on the occarson of the Tazaungdaing festival, and from temporary sellers who set up on roads adjacent to other Pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[h] The licensee of the right to collect fees from tray sellers of the Main Bazaar, item [4], shall not collect fees from temporary sellers who set up on the berms of roads adjacent to all pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[i] The President does not bind himself to accept any bid or to assign any reason for the rejection of any bid.

[j] The auction sale shall not take effect, unless confirmed by the Prome Municipal Committee.

By Order,

Sd. SAN PE,

Secretary,

Prome Municipality.

Dated 1-2-1930.

"Earn Rs. 300. Learn Shorthand by Post in 6 Weeks. Alphabet in 15 Minutes. Calendar and Prospectus free from India College, Peddapuram, Godavari."

INDIA COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND PEDDAPURAM.

East Godavari District (India)

Continued from page 5

that the Court ought to be guided by the Attorney Generals statement. The Court unanimously held that the collision did not take place within the jurisdiction.

The late Dr. Augh Bellot wrote two letters to "The Times" which in the lecturer's view, completely demolished the Court of Appeal's 'ratio decidendi'. He pointed out that up to that time, as Mr. Justice Hill had said, no one had ever doubted that inlet of the territory of the State which owned the land on both sides, and he cited cases in support which had apparently not been brought to the notice of the Court. In an editorial article "The Times" asserted that the rights of parties in all cases to have their claims determined in accordance with the existing law should not be subordinated to a declaration by a Minister of State and, therefore, subject to the shifting circumstance of political and international policy. The question was, continued Mr. Grey, whether the Court of Appeal ought to have asked for the attendance of the Attorney-General and whether it was bound by his statement. It seemed to be an instance of retreat by rather than encroachment on the judiciary. The Home Secretary's views was opposed to the terms of the preamble of the Territorial Waters jurisdiction Act.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL BASIS

After reviewing the undesirable consequences which might arise out of this decision by a Government Department, the lecturer refered to the case of the Lardner, reported in "The Times" of Noverber 4 1926 in which a seamen on an American destroyer admitedly anchored in British territorial waters was alleged to have murdered another sailor in a dance hall at Greenwich. The accused man returned to his ship, whose commander refused to hand him over the police authorities for trial. When a question was asked in Parliament it was stated that in deference to the wish of the United States Ambassador the Home Secretary had agreed to let the man be dealth with in accordance with Court martial regulations of the United States Navy. That executive action instead of following the usual course of a charge and a possible demand by the United States for extradition, was tantamount to conceding capitulations on an extra-territorial basis to the United States.

Another recent case in which the Court felt itself bound by the view the executive was that of Engelke v. Musmann (44 "The Times', L. R. 731. H. L. (1928) A. C. 433) concerning diplomatic immunity. In this it was held that if the statement was made by the Foreign Office and conveyed to the Court by the Attorney General that a particular person was accepted and recognised by the Foreign Office staff the Court must accept such statement, and no cross-examination was allowed. This was no doubt a well established rule of practice, but he doubted whether did allow the executive to encroach upon the functions of the judiciary in a way that might on occasion work injustice to a wronged party.

Viceroy's Discussion with Mr. Patel

HOME MEMBER PRESENT THROUGHOUT

New Delhi, Febraury 14.

The Viceroy's conference with the President, the Hon. Mr. Patel, did not terminate to day in any definite settlement.

Sir James Crerar was present throughout the discussions.

It is expect that the Viceroy will discuss the position with the party leaders who have so far taken a keen interest in the controversy.

NOTICE

The Auction sale of the right to carry on the business of Pawn Broker at Paungde, for the next ensuring year commencing from the 1st April 1930, will be held by the undersigned at the Municipal Office, Paungde, at 9 a. m. on Friday the 28th February 1930.

The period of lease shall be determined by the Municipal Committee after the auction sale. The bid in the auction will be for a term of one three years.

The successful bidder will be required to pay in one-forth of the amount at the fall of hummer.

Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 100 with the Municipal Funds and the credited Chalan for the same be produced at the auction.

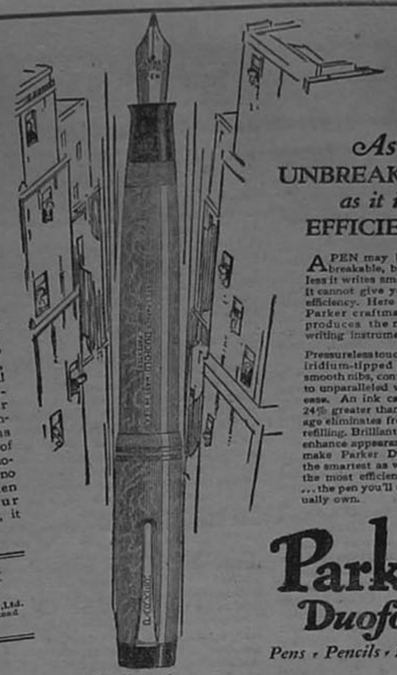
Further particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office, during Office Days and Hours. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid and reserve the right to reject any bid.

Sd. M G MG

President, Paungde Municipality,

Dated, Paungde the February 1930.

Even if it dropped from your window



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American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon

ပရဒေသခေါင်းဆောင်များ၏ ဆန္ဒပြပွဲများကို ဗြိတိသျှအစိုးရက ရက်စက်စွာ နှိမ်နင်းခဲ့ကြောင်း သတင်းစာများတွင် ဖော်ပြထားသော အောက်ပါ နှိမ်နင်းအတိုင်းရောင်းမ ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝ	ဆိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝ	ဆိုင်
ကျေးရွာဦးဆောင်များ သဲနုံမကလေးအကြောင်း		၁		မဏ္ဍိဝက်နှုန်းထွင်းဓာတ်		၁၂	
ပေါရာဏိကသာရထွေပနီ		၄		အိုင်ယာဆန်ပင်မီးစတိတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး		၈	
ပရာဇနဥဏ္ဍ		၀		ပုထိုနိုဇာဇဝင်နှင့်ဦးထွန်းဂိုနိုအဆုံးဖြတ်ထိ	၀		
မြန်မာဖြည့်ကျေးလက်-လက်မှုပညာ		၃		စံသဒ္ဒေပကာသနီ	၂	၀	
မဟာရထနိုဘိ		၂		Ondemand ငွေချေးဖြေဒီမင်		၁၂	
ဦး ပုညမော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်				ရတနာရတနာခါတ်စကြာ		၀	
တရုပ်ဇာဇဝင်		၄		ခေါင်းဂိုကာသစ်	၂		
ပေတူဂီဇာဇဝင်		၀	၆	မဂ္ဂင်ရှစ်ပါး		၁	
ထံသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		၀		အာစရိယဆရာဖြတော်ရင်းနှီ		၉	
ဇာဇဓမ္မသင်္ဂဟကျမ်း	၁			ရဟန္တာအာရှင်ဖြတ်တို့ရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း		၂	
ရေနံချောင်းမြို့သင်္ဘောတင်း		၀		စက်ပိုင်ရှင်လက်စွဲ	၀		
ပါမြွေခြံမာအခက်စာအဆိပ်နှံ		၁၂		ဒုဘာယပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်	၂	၀	
လန်ဒန်မြို့သွားရေစဉ်မှတ်တင်းဇာတိယ		၀		ရွာသူကြီးလက်စွဲ	၃		
အောင်ခြင်ခြင်းလင်းညွှန်		၅		ကျေးရွာအဆွေးမြေအိုအဝတ်ပုံး	၀		
ကျေးရွာဦးဆောင်များ	၂			မောင်ဝံသူဇာနန်းဘွဲ့မှဘတင်း		၁၂	
ကာယဝေဒနာစစ်ထိုးခန်း		၅		ဝဲနုဇာဇဝင်		၁၂	
ချပန္ဒီဝဏ္ဏ		၁၂		ထာဝစဖြစ်ညှားဆောဇိုးမြည်များ			
ပုညကြီးထဝိနိုဘွယ		၈		စံထာနရဏ္ဍာတကျမ်း		၁	
အာဒုဇာဂျနယဒီပနီဆေးကျမ်း	၀	၄		သူ့ထသတင်းစာထိုက်ဥပဒေ (Burmese)		၁	
ဖြန်မာဖြည့်ဘုန္ဓဘုရားကျမ်း		၁၂		ဦး (English)		၁	
ခံသဘေဒိုလက်သုံးဥပဒေ	၁	၀		ရတနာပုံပဋ္ဌမထွဋ်		၁၂	
တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်	၁			အချက်ကြီး ၁၀ ပါး		၃	
ထင်ဒိဇောင်ဒွား		၀		သိန်းထိုက် ငွေ		၁၂	
စံသဘိတပကာသနီ		၀		ဆထိပါထေးမျာ-ဆုတ်သိလက္ခဏာ-ဆုတိမဘာဝါ ယမိုက်ပါဠိထေးများ ထဏ္ဍာ	၃	၀	
ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်	၁	၀		ဗွန်နာဇောင်	၁	၄	
အခြင်အောင်ခြင်းဒွင့်အကျယ်		၁၂		သူငယ်နာဆေးကျမ်း	၁	၄	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချစ်ကြိုး	၀	၄		မဖြူဇင်ဒေါမေဒိဝဏ္ဍို့		၁၂	
ဘီပေါမင်းတရားကြီး ၃တော်ကာ	၁			ထပ်ဒွန်းစာချစ် (Plain)		၂	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဇာတော်ပုံတဘိယ	၁			ဝှင်း (Stamped)		၁၀	
မဟာဂိတသစ်	၁	၄		Indian Nationalism	1		
ဆုံးမစာပေါင်းချစ်ကြိုး	၁	၄		Imperialism	1		
ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်	၂			Current English	0	6	
ဝက်နှဝဏ္ဍ		၈		Dietionary of Useful Plants	1	6	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဇာတော်ပုံပဌမ	၀			Pali Reader	0	8	
ဘီပေါမင်းအဏ္ဍုဖြတ်ဆိ		၄		The Struggle for Swaraj	1	8	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဇာတော်ပုံတဘိယ	၁	၀		The Voice of Bengal	0	4	
ဗဟုဂိတသစ်	၁	၄		The Voice of Young Burma	1	4	
ဝက်နှဝဏ္ဍ		၈		At the point of Spindle	0	4	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းဇာတော်ပုံပဌမ	၀			Ethics of Passive Resistance	0	4	6
ဘီပေါမင်းအဏ္ဍုဖြတ်ဆိ		၄		Advance India	0	8	
ပဆေဂိဟာနိဆထ	၁	၀		Indian and the Empire	0	4	
ဆုတသောမပ္ပို.	၀	၀		The Issue in India	0	4	
ဇမ္ဗုဝေတိမင်းဆ ဖြတ်ဆိ	၁	၀		The New Russia	1		
				Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee	1		
				Indian Home Rule	0	6	
				Pious Phrases in Politic	1	10	
				Boundries and Law Act	2		

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6. Right to collect fees for slaughtering pigs.

7. Right to collect fees for slaughtering goats.

8. Right to collect tolls on vehicles entering the Prome Municipality and not being liable to taxation under Section 46, sub-section (1) Division (A) clause (d) of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.

9. Right to collect fees from cattle entering the Cattle Market at Mayabin.

10. Nawin Ferry license including the construction and maintenance by the lessee of a temporary cart bridge, and its approches. The tolls liable on each cart crossing the bridge is annas two for loaded and anna one for each empty cart.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION SALE.

The following terms and conditions will be strictly enforced and under no circumstance, be deviated from :—

[a] The Purchaser shall pay the whole of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer, if the amount does not exceed Rs 300.

[b] The purchaser shall pay 1/5 of the purchase price on the fall of the hammer if the amount exceeds Rs. 300.

[c] The purchaser shall, in case of leases purchased for more than Rs 300 pay the balance of the purchase price in eight equal instalments on the 20th day of the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, of the year for which the leases are sold, failing which a fine of Rs 5 a day, will be imposed for each and every day; after the dates indicated, on which the instalments fall due.

[d] No resale shall be allowed except at the risk and expense of the auction purchaser.

[e] The purchaser shall abide by the decision of the President in the case of any dispute and shall be governed by all the rules and orders in force, in connection with his lease, in the Prome Municipality and also by such rules and orders as may be made and passed during the tenure of the lease.

[f] Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the leases are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchaser before bidding at the auction sale.

[g] The license of the right to collect fees from Sinzu and Sandaw Bazaars item [3] above, shall not collect rents from stalls and fees from temporary sellers, within a redious of 200 yards from the base of the Shwesandaw Pagoda hill on the occarson of the Tazaungdaing festival, and from temporary sellers who set up on roads adjacent to other Pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[h] The licensee of the right to collect fees from tray sellers of the Main Bazaar, item [4], shall not collect fees from temporary sellers who set up on the berms of roads adjacent to all pagodas during the festival of those Pagodas.

[i] The President does not bind himself to accept any bid or to assign any reason for the rejection of any bid.

[j] The auction sale shall not take effect, unless confirmed by the Prome Municipal Committee.

By Order,

Sd. SAN PE,

Secretary,

Prome Municipality.

Dated 1-2-1930.

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NOTICE

The Auction sale of the right to carry on the business of Pawn Broker at Paungde, for the next ensuring year commencing from the 1st April 1930, will be held by the undersigned at the Municipal Office, Paungde, at 9 a. m. on Friday the 28th February 1930.

The period of lease shall be determined by the Municipal Committee after the auction sale. The bid in the auction will be for a term of one three years.

The successful bidder will be required to pay in one-forth of the amount at the fall of hummer.

Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 100 with the Municipal Funds and the credited Chalan for the same be produced at the auction.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office, during Office Days and Hours. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid and reserve the right to reject any bid.

Sd. M G MG

President, Paungde Municipality,

Dated, Paungde the February 1930.

ထံသာဝဟိဆင်ခြေနှင်းဆရေးတော်ပုံ။

ဝေဗမည်ရှင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ထုရှင်းနှင့် ထွေ်တင်းနှင်ရဆာဒွဲမည်သာသေး၊ တံသာဝဟိဆင်ခြေနှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဆရေးတော် ပုံပေါင်း- ၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း ရှိက်နှိပ်သားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာလိုထားအပျိုသားတို့၊ တိုးပွားဉာဏ်ထူထပ်ပညာခြေမြှင်သိုသာထိုင်း၊ ကြွယ်ဝရန်သင့်ထွေ်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၀။

ထွေ်ရှုရွေး ၈၌၊

ရဒ္ဓဘာသာဓလေသတ်ဆက်သုံး၊

ဝံသာနု၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး ဦးပုဉိ-အော-စီစဉ် ရေးသားသော စာအုပ်တွင်၊ ကင်းဝဲမင်းကြီး စီဓိရေးသားထားသော ဓလ္ဆတ် ၉၆ ဆောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှင့်၊ အန္တသာဒ်မမနုဏုတ်ဝသော ဓလေတော်ကွင်းများ ကိုပါဖြည်းသည့်ဖြင့်၊ အထက်အောက်ဆွေတော်ကြီး စီရင်ထုံးများနှင့်၊ ထိုဝတ်ဖရိဘိကာဂ်စီ ပွေတ်တော်စီရင်ထုံး များစွာတို့ ထည့်ပါ၍ပါကြောင်း၊

တာရုပ် ၄ ကျပ်၊

ထွေ်ရှုရွေး ၂ကျပ်၊

မြန်မာဖြည့်ဟုန္ဓရူးကျမ်း၊

ခေတ်ကာလအာဏာက်၊ဟုန္ဓရူးဆုံးချုပ်နည်းကို ထိုထားသည်အားထွေ်ပွာ၊ ဟုန္ဓရူးရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နည်းစနစ်စည်းကမ်းဥပဒေများကို၊ အကိုးအကားရုံလင့်စွာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စီစဉ်ရေးသား ပါ၍သည်ဖြင့်၊ ထီးထင်သွား ကိုယ်စားထွယ်ကြီးတို့၏ ဝါတပ်ရွာကိုထည်းနိုရွက် ဒွိဝ်ထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၀ါး

ထွေ်ရှုရွေး ၁၂ ပွဲ၊

ရာဇဓမ္မသင်္ဂဟကျမ်း၊

ဆဋ္ဌမဟာသေနာပတိ ဝဂ်မဟုတ်ဝန်ကြီး ၀ငါးသည်၊ မင်းအပိုးရှင့်ကိုင်းသူဖြည်သားတို့ အိမ်ဒ်အိထိုက်သော တရား၊ ကျင့်ကြံအင် သောတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည်ရှုနိုင် ကြဲရေရှင်ရေးသားသောကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ "မည် သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုဆင့်ဖွဲ့ပ၊ကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၂၀ကျပ် ၀ဝ

ထွေ်ရှုရွေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ပါရာဃနဒီပဒီပကျမ်း၊

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အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊
ထွေ်ရှုရွေး ၀၆၊

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ဂျာပန်ဖြည်ထေဘဂျီးများနှင့်၊

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာဆုပ်၊

ဂျာပန်ဖြည်ရှိ၊ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဗိုးဥဏ္ဏမ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအပျိုး ၁၀၀ အပျိုးကြီးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ဂျာပန်ဖြည်သုတို့၏ အထေ အထွေ်ဒုတ်ထားနည်းယူထွေ် အသွေ်တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး တ၀၊

ဧိသဝမာမိထက်သုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်ကြီးကို ဆိုဝင်ရိုင်ဝံ၊ အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံသော ဘွတ်ထော်ကြီးများ ဗီဒထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ဗီဒထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍၊ ဖြည်သူအများတို့ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်္ကေတရေးနည်းမတ်၊ ဝင်ထုံတော်ချဉ်း၀-တိ-အော-ရေးသား အပ်သော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသန့်ရှင်းပြီးဖြစ်သောကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၄ကျပ်၊

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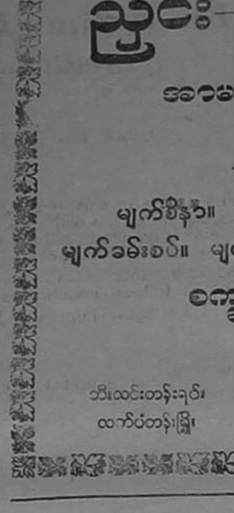
မောင်စံသူဆိုးဖြန်းဘွဲ့ဘာတံဝါး၊ အမရပုရဒိုးကောင်းစားစဉ်း၊ စာဆိုသဘံ ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ ၈၈ အကျော်အမော်စံ ထီးသုံးနှုန်းသုတ်ရှင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနှံသျှင်းနှင့် ထုပ္ပိ-အပျိုတို့ ဇာ လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကားသည်း ပညာဆိုက်သော စာ အုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာပိုသားသူတို့ ထက်ဝိုင်ပြီ ထားခုန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ဈေးရင်း ၁၈ကျပ်၊ ထျောဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊



ပဲကူးဆာဇဝင် နှုန်းတွင်းစာတော်တော်ကြီး၊ ၂၄ငင်းစာတော်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ ဖွံ့တာဆရာခြင်း ကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သောဆာဇဝင်ဘို့ နှင့်ထိုနှင့်ငင်းပြုဖြင့်၍ ဆေးချိုးတေးထပ်-သဖြင့်-ဖွဲ့နွဲ့ထေတော်၊ လက်ဝဲ ကဏ္ဍာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောတရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍာ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊

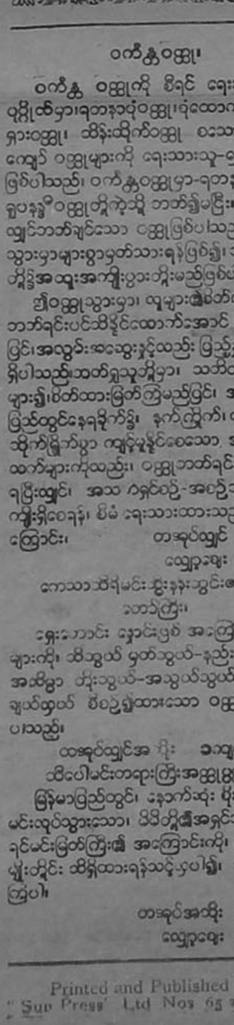
မဏိဓက်နှုန်းတွင်းစာတော်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္ဆာတာမောင်ဘိုင်းနှင့်ပြင်ဆင်ဖိုက်ဒီဝ်အင် သော၊ အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ဆာဖြန်မာဆုရင်မင်း ဖြတ်သက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းတော်တွင်းဒွိက၊ ဖြရသေ ဘော်စာရုပ်ဖြင့်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဟန့်နှင့် ဖွားကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊ မင်းဦး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ခုစ၍၊ ဆိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဆျောက်ခန်းတို့ဖြာ၊ ထေး နာက်သောဇာတ်ဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဒီ ဗီကုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနှောင်ထာတို့ဆတီရှုနည်း ၃ရှုခံကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄ပဲ၊ ဃာရုထျောဈေး ၁၂ပဲ

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေဘောရုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ထိုက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာ၍ ရှာဖွေသုတ်သင်ပေါင်းချုပ်ခြင်းဖြင့် အကော်ဝတ်ထုတ်ဆိုခဲ့ပြီးမောင် ရေးသား ဝေစာရုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပဒေ ရုပ်ဟိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမြေးဖြစ်သော ဥပဒေဗေဒဥာ တတ်ရန် ဧရေးကြီးသည့် အတွင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျစီ ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆမြဂဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်-၈ပဲ၊

ထျောဈေး ၁၀ပဲ၊ ၀ပဲ၊



အနှင်ဦးဥပဒေ ကိုယ်ထေဝင်ကြီးသည် ဂုဒဗုဒ္ဓဖြည့်၍ နှစ်ပေါင်းစဉ်ထေဝင်ကြီး ရေပြီ နှစ်ကဏ္ဍာမနှိုက်ဖြစ်၊ အကြွေးပြည်ကြီးဆုစာဝင် ဂုဒေသင်းဂုဒီး၍၊ ရာပြီးသား ဘိုး စဟုအုဒ္ဒသားများနှင့်ငင်းတို့ဆီဆုဇဝင် အဖြစ်ဆုပ် ဆုံးဖြစ်ရေးနေးလုပ်ဘိုင်နေထိုင်းဆုသူ ကြဲဂုဆင်ဖြစ်သူနှင့်ငင်းတို့ဆီ စကားများမဝါရှင် ဒေသင်းပြောကိုပြားဂုဒြဖို့ ရေးသားပုံနှင့် သာဝေသာစာ ရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

ဆာထိုး ၆-၈ပဲ၊

ဘာဘီတသစ်စာရုပ်ကြီး၊

ဒွေးဟောင်းပဉာဘုံကြီးများရေးသားသော ကဏ္ဍာထက်ကြီးများကို မမှက်စီးမတိမ်ပြုပ် စေရန်၊ ကမ္ဘွင်ပတ်ဒူသုဂိုဃတိုက်ကား၊ ရုပေါင်းပြု ပြင်ခဲ့ဖို့ကိန်ဒိုင်ထားပြီးဤစ်ကြောင်း၊

အထိုးတာနှုန် ဂြိုဏ္ဍုပ်၊

ထျောဈေး ၁ကျပ် ၄ပဲ၊

မွေးလဲမွေးတယ်။ လွှလဲသွတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဒီအဝါအသားလှရင်ဦး။
တပုလင်း ၈-၀ နှင့် ၁၂-၀စီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း
အာမခံညှင်းသတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-၀စီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခမ်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဗလမျက်စဉ်း။
တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

ဘိုးလင်းတန်းခရိ၊ ဒီးတုတ်ကြီး၊
လက်ပံတန်းမြို့။ ဟာဝဖုန်းဆးတိုက်၊

ဝက်နှံ့ဝယ်ယူ၊

ဝက်နှံ့ ဝယ်ယူကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ဟိုဂိုဏ်ဖွာ၊ ရတနာဒုဝံဝယ်ယူ၊ ဝံဒထောက်မောင်စံ ရှားဝယ်ယူ၊ အိန်းဆိုက်ဝယ်ယူ၊ ဒေသခ-နာမည် ကျော် ဝယ်ယူများကို ရေးသားသူ-ရွှေဥဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှံ့ဝယ်ယူဖွာ-ရတနာဝံဝယ်ယူ၊ ရွှေဒုနှံ့ဝယ်ယူတို့ကိုသို့ ဘာဘ်၍မြင်း၊ ဘာဘ်ပြီး ဖျင်ဘာဘ်ချင်းသော ဝယ်ယူဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝယ်ယူ သွားဖွာများစွာဖတ်သားရန်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဘာဘ်ရွှေသူ တို့ခြံအထူးအကျိုးဖွားကြီးမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝယ်ယူသွားဖွာ၊ ထူးချွန်ဖိတ်ကို၊ ဝယ်ယူ ဘာဘ်ရင်းပင်အိမ်ခိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင်၊ အလွန်းစားဆွးနွေးထည်း ဖြည့်သွင်းစွာပါ ရှိပါသည်ဘဘ်ရွှေသူတို့ဖွာ၊ သဘ်တများဖွား များ၍၊ ဗိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြဲမည်ဖြင်၊ အကြွင်းလွှ ဖြည်တွင်းနေရခိုက်၍၊ နှက်ကြွက်၊ ထူးကြီက်၊ ဆိုက်ဖြက်ဘွာ ကျွန်ုပ်နှင်စသော အချက်အ ထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝယ်ယူဘဘ်ရင်းပင်သတို့ ရပြီးထွင်၊ အသ ဂန္ဓာဝတ်-အင်္ဂဝတ်ဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ မိမိ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တအုပ်ထွင် ၁၀ဝဲ၊

ထျောဈေး ၆ဲ

ကောသာဘိဒုမင်းဦးနှုန်းတွင်းစာတော် သောကြီး၊

ဒွေးဟောင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကို၊ အိဘွယ် ဖွတ်ဘွယ်-နည်းဂုံးသွယ်-အဆိုရွာ ဘုံးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့် ဖျယ်တွယ် စီဝဲ၍ထားသော ဝယ်ယူကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊

ထအုပ်ထွင်အ ဘိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊
ထိပေါ်မင်းတရားကြီးအဆုံးဖြစ်၏၊

မြန်မာဖြည်တွင်း နောက်ဆုံး ဝိုးဆုံးဖျဉ်ပေ မင်းသုံးဆွဲးသော၊ ဗိဒိတ္တိအင့်သခင် သုခ ခင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာထူ ပျိုးတိုင်း ဆိုရှိထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အဖြန်ဒွာ ကြပါ၊

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What Independence Achieve

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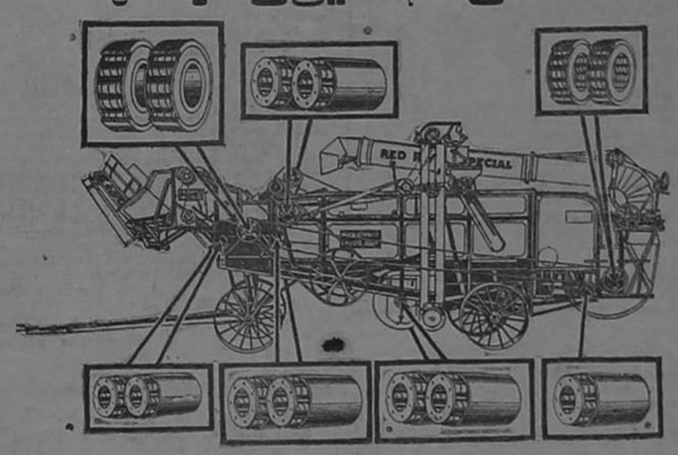

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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

WHAT INDEPENDENCE CAN ACHIEVE

Turkey's Transformation Under Kemal Pasha

A people which, after long years of struggle for its very existence, marked by a continuous chain of disasters, comes out ennobled by the ordeal, and at the very last moment, when all seems lost, wins a resplendent victory, and then bends every atom of energy still remaining to establish on a firm basis the foundation of its future prosperity, by stripping itself of everything that checked its upward advance—such a people is worthy of a fair destiny. This fundamental transformation was achieved through the Inspiration of one man, a general and administrator of the first class, a patriot in whom the very soul of the nation is incarnate—Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. Such briefly summarized, is the theme of M. Rene Marchand's study, writes Ibrahim A. Khairallah, formerly of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior in his review of this book in "Current History."

The book comprises eleven chapters or essays dealing with the various phases of the renaissence of Turkey. The first, entitled "Angora," describes the feverish activity displayed on all sides in the work of construction. The choice of the city as the capital of the new Republic is most significant of the spirit of the new regime. Of all the cities of the defunct Empire, it alone stood as the stronghold of things purely Turkish. For about 1,000 years it has been the seat of the 'Akhy' sect which on several occasions played itself at the head of Turkish uprisings against the sway of the Ottoman Empire that was the embodiment of Moslem-Arab, rather than Turkish ideals. Under the inspiration of the Ghazi and his able lieutenants, the city is being transformed from mediaeval village into a metropolis equipped with the most modern improvements The incessant activity of the new capital stands out in maked contrast to the inertia of Constantinople, the somnolent city of the Bosporus, and symbolizes the virile vigour of the new Turkey of Kemal.

"THE MAN OF THE CENTURY."

The second chapter gives a most interesting sketch of the Ghazi and the service he rendered his country. Mustafa Kemal will always rank in history as one of the outstanding figures of all time, not only as the liberator of the fatherland, but also at its maker and the creator of its future greatness. Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador to Turkey, describes him as "The Man of the Century."

The third and fourth chapters treat of the Grand National Assembly and the Republican Party of the people. In the former is outlined the new Turkish Constitution, which shows a marked tendency to centralize all power in the Chamber; in the latter is described the wonderful development of the first real political party organisation that Turkey every knew—and organization that is European in every sense of the term.

The fifth, sixth and seventh chapters are the real backbone of the whole work. In these, especially in the fifth. M. Marchand discusses in minute detail the various aspects of the progress achieved by the Republic in such an amazingly short time.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Ghazi, who has a wonderful gift of appraising men and picking out those best fitted to accomplish the difficult tasks of demolition and reconstruction, the progress achieved in the past few years is most remarkable. It is indeed difficult to say which of the two is the worthier achievement, the demolition of the antiquated system of the old regime or that of reconstruction undertaken by the Republic. The former in characterized by the abolition of the Sultanate and the Caliphate, the closing down of madrassas (reactionary centres of religious intrigue), the suppression of the privileged class of Ulemas or Hodjas (religious teachers) who in the past were represented in the Cabinet by the powerful Sheikhul-Islam, and lastly, by the abrogation of the Moslem law which regulated domestic relations in general.

At present the separation of the spiritual and temporal affairs is absolute. The State and the law have been completely secularized. The only vestige that remains of the defunct past and that temporarily, is an Under-Secretary of State for cults, attached to the Cabinet of the President of the Council of Ministers, and charged with the duty of progressively liquidating the unsavory legacy of wakfs and religious foundations. The work undertaken by the Republican regime is progressing most satisfactorily.

PUBLIC WORKS

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Department of Public Works has been the endowment of the country with a very important net-work of railway lines. The Government of Ismet Pasha, the present Prime Minister, has been aptly surnamed the Government of Railways. Foreseeing the vital importance of the economic development of the territory which had been shamefully neglected by the Sultanate, the Government made it the cornerstone of its policy to connect the various parts of the Republic with a modern railway system.

The Government's ambitious programme contemplates the complete restoration of the old lines in the western region, which were completely destroyed during the last war, and the construction of several new line to connect the various important centres and concourage the exploitation of the natural resouces of the country.

The development of railways, though taking the first place in the plans of the Government, is by no means its sole preoccupation. A law was passed last year obliging villages to contribute for the construction, according to a rearranged plan for the whole territory, of carriage roads connecting them, with the capitals of their respective vilayets.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS TELEPHONES.

A powerful wireless station, capable of communicating with Washington, has been erected at Angora by a French company. Another less powerful and destined for regional service, has been installed at Constantinople. A contract has been entered into with the Swedish firm of Erickson and Co. for the laying out of telephone lines between the various cities of Asia Minor and capital. A period of five years is given for the completion of the work. Lastly, a thirty-year agreement has been entered into by the Department of Posts and the Eastern Telegraph Company for the telegraph service. The accord, however, does not deprive the Government of the power to treat with other concessionnaires on analogous bases. By the agreement, at the expiration of a period of instruction extending over eighteen months all the officials and employees are to be Turks.

AGRICULTURE.

Three-fourths of the population of Turkey belong to the former class; hence the efforts made by Republican Turkey in the field of agriculture is bound to have farreaching results. In the first place, land taken from the State domains, is grapted to any one on demand. Such land becomes automatically the grantee's private property, and is transmissible to his heirs. The sole condition that is imposed is that if at any time (unless the land is bought by the guarantee in the meantime) it remains fallow for three consecutive years it reverts to the State as a matter of right.

One of the reforms introduced was the suppression of the pernicious ashar (tithes) system of farming. taxes, which prevailed under the empire, and the establishment of a moderate land tax in its place. Moreover, military service has been reduced to eighteen months and during the harvest season those serving under the colours are given permission to work in the fields. In the south eastern provinces the feudal regime of the Beys, which still persisted, was definitely abolished

The reforms introduced by the Kemalist regime have reacted favourably and restored the farmer to normal conditions. The Government effort has not been confined to placing the farmer in a position to work, but has gone a long way in aiding him by advancing loans payable in three years without interest, by distributing machines, seeds, live stock and by aiding the Agricultural Bank, which gives loans to farmers exclusively.

HOMES RESTORED.

During the war of independence over 200,000 houses in the north-western region of Asia Minor were destroyed by the Greeks and over 20,000,000 vines uprooted, not to mention the destruction of live stock and cattle, especially the famous Angora goat. Yet this sorely afflicted ragion is once more on its feet, thanks to the tenacity and thrift of the Turkish farmer and the untiring efforts of the Government.

In this as well as in other fields, nothing is left to chance. The chief preoccupation of the present Government is to improve technique. Twelve Secondary Agricultural Schools have been opened A more advanced one is found at San Stafano and another is planned for Angora. Arrangements are being made to send professors and students abroad with a view to specializing, and on their return, to form a highly qualified teaching force. Further, a remodelling of the whole system is contemplated, so as to permit of specialization, in the various regions, in the study of the agriculture that is best suited for each particular locality. Thus the curriculum of the school at Smyrna will be so arranged as to prepare students for the cultivation of vineyards and tobacco that of Broussa, orchards; and that of Adana cotton.

SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION

Special attention is being paid to fostering scientific cultivation. The soil of the various regions is being carefully examined with a view to determining what it is best fitted for and to obtaining maximum returns in crops stock. Energetic measures have been taken to combat diseases of cattle. Bovine pest has been successfully coped with and localized in the eastern and south-eastern regions where every efforts is being made to eradicate it. Bacteriological laboratories are busily engaged in research work for the discovery of serums for this and other cattle diseases. The two main scourges of agriculture locusts and wild boars, are kept within bounds; and the pink worm and phyllovera that ruined cotton crops at Adana are likewise being property dealt with. Strict laws have been passed for the preservation of forests and the development of forestry in general, which the heedlessness of the past regime had thinned down, and in certain localities chiefly Central Anatolie, exterminated.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

During the past two years the Department of Commerce and Industry has made decided progress. Commercial attaches have been removed from under the control of the embassies and allowed more freedom and initiative to effect closer liasons with commercial industrial centres abroad. The Chamber of Commerce are planning to establish at Constantinople a special bureau after the pattern of the French League for the Expansion of French Commerce.

Commercial treaties have been concluded with Germany, Hungary, Finland and Russia, and others are being negotiated fith the other Powers. The basis of all these treatics is the same. Calculating the advantages which Turkey's exports enjoy abroad, the Republic concedes reciprocal treatment, and proportionately, to goods coming from foreign countries. For articles called "hors de reciprocite" the most-favoured-nation clause is applied.

Substantial progress have been made in the development of industry during the past four years. The number of factories and mills at the present time is 1,920. The industries that have made decided progress are silk weaving. rugs flour mills, fruit preserving and canning, soap manufacture and sugar refining.

The exploitation of mineral resources of the country—coal, copper, lignite, manganese, boracite has progressed most satisfactorily. Over 1,000,000 tons of coal were mined from a few pits in the Heraclea field. Revenues from mines. which in 1920 were represented by 100,000 Turkish pounds, now total 1,186,000.

HYGIENE AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

The Department of Public Health is a creation of the Republic. It was constituted by the National Assembly in 1920. and in spite of the limited resources placed at its disposal, it has established 150 dispensaries in the various kazas [districts], and four model hospitals with 250 beds each at Angora, Siwas, Erzroum and Diarbekir. Graduates from medical Schools are by law obliged to serve three months in malarial regions, and two years at a fair stipend as district physicians Considering the insufficiency of qualified physicians, the total numbering being 3,000, the department opened two infirmary schools and made them accessible to graduates of secondary schools, Tuition in them is free, and special courses in infectious diseases and sanitation are given. Two maternities were opened at Angroa, and Konia to study the problem of infantile mortality and propose means for lowering it.

The hardest task of the department was its campaign against malaria. The epidemic is now under control, and in the regions of Angroa and Adana eradicated altogether. In other regions it has been reduced appreciably. A systematic campaign has also been waged against trachoma in the in the region of Malaria, which is being successfully coped with the sanitary condition is quite satisfactory. Since the disappearance of typhus, which raged after the war, there has not been recorded one case of an epidemic, and that in spite of the influx of a large number of indigent immigrants.

EDUCATION.

The law of 1924, called "the Law of the unification of Instruction," definitely abolished the religious and backward instruction given in the madrassas of the old regime, and established the modern national lay school. This was supplemented by another in 1926, which proclaimed the principle of a unified primary education, suppressed religious instruction in lyceums and secooday schools, and reduced it to the strictly necessary minimum in the primary schools.

When compared with education under the old regime, which aimed at educating a particular class of civil servants only, and was influenced by religious prejudices, the reforms of the Republic are impressive. Under the new regime education is impressed with a thoroughly national character and made accessible to all; it is completely freed from all religious constraint and rests fundamentally on the principle of freedom of thought and scientific progress. Primary education is free and obligatory.

There is only one university at Constantinople, with 265 professors and 2,837 students. A new university is planned for Angora.

JUSTICE.

The legislation of the Republic is borrowed entirely from Europe—the Penal Code from Italy, the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure from France, the Code of Commerce from Germany, and the Civil Code from Neuchatel, Switzerland (the 1923 code. There is a Court of Cassation, 650 Courts of First Instance and Justices of the peace, but no courts of appeal. Appeal from the lower courts is made directly to the Court of Cassation, which actually comprises six chambers (a project for the creation of two more is now before the Assembly) Magistrates are elected by a special commission of nine members—the directors of the various departments of the Ministry of Justice and Justices of the Court of Cassation. Promotion is likewise controlled by this commission. Before a Judge can normally become a Justice of the Court of Cassation, he must serve on the bench for eighteen years and pass through six grades of three years each. Courts of First Instance consist in principle of three Judges each; but in localities there litigations are few, of one Judge only in penal cases involving heavy penalties the court is composed of five Judges. There is no jury trial. Warrants of arrest must be signed by the Examining Magistrate, the District Attorney and the President of the Court. No accused can be interrogated except in the presence of counsel, provided he asks for one.

It is in the domain of domestic relations that the most redical change in Turkish law has been effected. Polygamy and the laws of inheritance which sanctioned woman's inferiority were suppressed, and the liberty of each individual on attaining majority [15 for boys, 16 for girls] to dopt a religion of his of her own choice was proclaimed.

FINANCE.

A competent foreign observer, who had studied the financial situation of Turkey on on the spot, was so struck by the progress achieved that he told M. Marchand that he would bewilling to accept the signature of the present Government for any loan it might contract in preference to that of several other Governments. In marked contrast with the financial system of the rural districts, the policy of the Republic shifted the burden on cities. The present Government is straining every nerve to liquidate the debts of the Sultanate, and sincere efforts are being made to meet foreign bondholders to the fullest extent of the Republic's resources.

"CULTURAL EFFORTS"

In the present as well as in the fields of literature and fine arts, earnest efforts are being made to break away from the past and adopt Western culture. The rupture with Islam is complete. The seclusion of women is a thing of the past. So is the Moslem law that consecrated polygamy and woman's inferiority. The emancipated Turkish woman in no way differs from her Occidental sister.

Has the rapid modernization of Turkey been to precipitious to be lasting? Is the reawakening of the nation due solely to the inspiration of the man who shook it back to life from torpor that bordered on death? M. Marchand firmly believes that the change is permanent. Among the intelligent sia, the modernization of Turkey is the logical conclusion of a leavening of ideas for over a century. Among the masses the rupture with the past which the Republic precipitated and the Kemalist regime confirmed is but a resumption of normal development, temporarily checked but never stifled, by the adoption of Islam which dashed itself in vain against the rock of Turkish tenacity, and never succeeded in giving it a permanent Arab character.

NOTICE.

The District Agricultural Conference combined with Agricultural and Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition will be held at Myaungmya on the 3rd, 4th and 5th April 1930.

Suitable awards will be made to exhibitors in the Agricultural and Cattle Show, which is meant for the residence of the Myaungmya District only. All dealers in Agricultural Implements, Manures, etc., and those who are interested in joining are at fully liberty to participate in the exhibition.

Intending exhibitors may intimate to the undersigned as regards the space required for their exhibits at an early date. Arrangements are being made with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. to grant concessions in fares and freights to bonafide exhibiters and delegates.

Sd. KO KO GYI,
Honorary General Secretary,
District Agricultural Conference,
Myaungmya.

Rangoon Turf Club

THIRD DAY SPRING MEETING

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY

1 p. m.

THE GRIFFIN MAIDEN PLATE.—About 5 Furlongs.

Grayling	9 0
Shereen	9 0
Ukelale	9 0
Golden Arrow	8 0
Shakee	7 0
Cayenne	7 0
Very Sure	7 0

1-30 p.m.

THE RANGOON MODERATE PLATE Div. II.—About 5 Furlongs.

Baho Ban	9 0
Papyrus	8 13
Ngwe Aung	8 11
Mya Kyaing	8 10
Diamond Jubilee	8 4
Sokto	8 0
Royal Favourite	8 0
Ti Dan Ta	7 10
Gold Mohur	7 10
Surprise Packet	7 10
Ma Mya Sein	7 0
Scarlet Lady	7 0
Hottentot	7 0
Hmyar	7 0
Blue Riband	7 0
Wadain Nyun	7 0
Challenger	7 0
Shooting Star	7 0

2 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div VI.—About 5 Furlongs.

Sein Hman	9 0
Gladiator	8 8
Shotaway	8 8
Happy Hampstead	8 8
Mya Thein	8 6
Hla Bwe Sein	8 4
Aung Mya Yi	8 3
Kan Baw Ma	8 3
Aung Kyu	8 0
Bwe Byu	7 12
Pyi Nyun	7 12
Taung Ko Lon	7 3
Gaung Nyun Way	7 3
Royal Fury	7 0
Yuzana	7 0
Victor	7 0
Htein Win	7 0
Thein Gi Ma	7 0
Aung Kywe	7 0
Khin Sein Win	7 0

2-30 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. V.—About 5 Furlongs.

Sein Win	9 0
San Shwe	8 7
Kin Htay	8 6
Daily Thein	8 4
Lady Sybil	8 4
Royal Tonic	8 3
Rowena	8 1
Mya Nyun Gyi	7 13
Ant Maung	7 12
Shwe Tanga	7 11
Lar Byan	7 10
Po Saw	7 9
Wun Hi	7 8
Aung Thein Ngwe	7 8
Daung Byan	7 8
Hla Hla Win	7 7
Birdot	9 0

3 p. m.

THE RANGOON MODERATE PLATE Div. I About 5 Furlongs.

Reginald	9 0
Lucky Tin	8 12
St. Gatlen	8 0
Bo Wa	7 12
Bric-a-Brac	7 12
Sein Kyi Kyi	7 12
Hla Thaung Kyi	7 7
Audrey	7 7
Padar Shin	7 7
Hla Thaung Myg	7 7
Drummona	7 5
Daung Yin Byan	7 5
Sein Mai	7 0
Theye Aung Sein	7 0

3 30 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. IV.—About 5 Furlongs.

Popa Ma	9 0
Pigeon Hawk	8 12
Onitsha	8 7
Aung Mingala	8 4
Sein Mya Thein	8 3
Sylvia	8 2
Tin Shwe	8 0
Thein Naing	7 11
Mingala Nyun	7 11
Tet Toe	7 7
Hla Hla	7 3
Shwe Dwin	7 3
Kin Mya Kyi	7 1
Bala Mai	7 0
Dro Thwe	7 0
Thein Sint	7 0

4 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. III.—About 5 Furlongs.

Thaindawa	9 0
Shwe Pyi E	9 0
Daily	8 11
Bo Yan Naing	8 9
Than Nu	8 7
Wike Ohn	8 5
Major Brown	8 4
Royal Bass	8 3
Captain Cuttle	8 2
Flying Foe	8 1
Jimmie	8 1
Aung Me	8 0
Sein Mary	7 12
Shwe Daik Win	7 12
Thein Gi Nyun	7 12
Missy Baba	7 6
George Mya Than	7 5

4-30 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. II.—About 5 Furlongs.

Toe Aung	9 0
Mandala Than	8 13
Kokine Star	8 12
Lone La	8 10
Thein Tin	8 10
Yi Yi	8 9
Sandee	8 8
Sai Bala	8 1
Thabye Aung	8 0
Thaung Sein	7 11
Gaung Win Nyun	7 10
Royal Rose	7 8
Christabel	7 8
Golden Gift	7 6
Sein Dwin	7 6
Thuriya Koma	7 5
Htay Mai	7 3
Hla Thein	7 0
Hla Sein	7 0

5 p. m.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—About 1½ Miles.

Ace Prior	9 8
Bilberry	9 6
Win Sin	8 11
Billet Doux	8 9
San Hlaing	8 4
Htaik Nyun	8 0
Htein Hlyan	7 8
Old Gold	7 5
Niku	7 5
Shwe Daung Nyo	7 0
Sein Ohn	7 0
Mya Win Mg	7 0
Suspicion	7 0
Thiha Thway	7 0
Aung Nyun Pe	7 0
Min Nyun	7 0

5-30 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. I.—About 5 Furlongs.

Thaung Dee	9 6
Htein Hlyan	9 0
Aung Hlaing	8 2
Best	8 2
Sammer	8 0
Aung Myat Kyaw	8 0
Gooll	7 12
Zareena	7 10
Royal Rainbow	7 8
Win Aung	7 7
Pacolet	7 7
Nyun Hpu Sein	7 7
Than Win	7 6
Myo Nyun	7 4
Toe Naing	7 3
Ngwe Dwin	7 2
Mohinee	7 2
Nila Nyun	7 0

6 p. m.

THE SPRING HANDICAP. About 9 Furlongs.

Pretty Girl	9 0
Parwiz	9 0
Digger	8 0
Zev	8 0
Hell's Belle	7 5
Laughing Water	7 5
Gypsy Bride	7 4
Jolly Boat	7 1
Twenty Better	7 0
Grayling	7 0
Lai Lai Win	7 0
Elsie	7 0
Wallaby	7 0
Squibbs	7 0
Fortune	7 0

The Rice Market.

18-2-30

The Local Rice Market Reported drop in prices by about Rs. 2-8 to 5 than yesterday. Outside quotations were 9 Small mills February at 352-8 and March, April at 355 Kanaungtoe Big millers sold Dawibyan April 100 tons at 370 white meedone 500 tons at 372-8 and Bassein mill yathalay 100 tons at 370 Small millers sold white meedone February 500 tons at 375 and before 5th March 200 tons at 375 other prices were Small Ngasein 352-8 355. S. Q. Ngasein 367-8 S. Q. meedone 390 Lonzain Ngasein 300 and meedone 325. In the godown rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 360 385 Long boil 360 375 Boil milchar 350 367-8 white yathalay 330 355 Full boil Ngasein 335 345 Holf boil 330 335 Rangoon mill milchar 350 352-8 River line 335 345 Pyu 350 Boil bran 45 47-8 white bran 52 Boil broken 150 185 Shwebo old rice Superior 500 510 Inferior 440 460 and New 400 430.

The paddy market reported drop by about Rs. 1 2 than yesterday prices being 132 133 Mandalay 134 135 Prome 134 136 Boat and 145 148. meedone.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BOMB THROWING OUTRAGE.

Telegram From His Excellency The Viceroy.

The Burma Legislative Council re-assembled yesterday at 11 a. m. in the Council Chamber, the Hon. U Pu presiding.

There was a fairly good attendance of members.

The public gallery was practically empty.

The business transacted was purely of a formal nature.

The President said that before proceeding with the business of the day he would read a message received from His Excellency the Viceroy, as the result of Tharrawaddy U Pu's motion. He (President) had sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the bomb outrage on the Viceregal train. And this was the message he received in reply. Would the Hon. Members kindly stand while the message was read?

The message stated.—"Their Excellencies thank you warmly."

The message having been read, the next quarter of an hour was devoted to interpellations.

Statement of re-appropriations.—

The Hon. Finance Member presented a Statement showing the re-appropriations requiring the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Additional and supplmentary grants.

The Hon. Finance Member next gave notice of application for additional and Suplementary grants.

QUESTIONS

prevalence of cattle theft in Magwe District

U Kin Maung Gyi "Magwe" West: Is it a fact that there is a great number of cattle theft cases in Magwe District?

The Home Member: The answer is in the affirmative.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to reduce the number of such cases?

The Home Member: The extraordinary prevalence of cattle theft in the District of the Magwe Division and the necessity of enquiring into its causes and of adopting measures for its suppression and detection recently engaged the attention of Government. In August last an experienced officer of the Police Department was specially selected and placed on special duty for three months to hold a through enquiry into the matter and to submit a report in due course with his remarks and recommendations. In order to enable this officer to complete his work a further extension of his special appointment for about two months was sanctioned. This period has just elapsed and the Local Government is awaiting a report from the officer on special duty, on receipt of which necessary steps will be taken to combat this form of crime.

Expenditure on Account of the Provincial Training College, Meiktila

U Kin Maung Gyi [Magwe West]: Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred annually by the Government for the upkeep of the Provincial Training College at Meiktila?

The Home Member: In answer to a question at the last session of the Council I informed the Hon. Member for Insein that the expenditure incurred on the Provincial Training College for one term was about Rs. 67,000. There ie normally onlo one term in the year. But if the cost of repairs and maintenance of buildings and other incidental charges, and also the pay of the Provincial Training Officer and the Assistant Provincial Training Officer for the whole year are included, the total annual cost is about Rs. 1,14,000. The pay of the Provincial Training Officer however, covers also, remuneration for the duties which he performs as Superintendent of Cottage Industries and Provincial Art Officer.

Daily wages of Agricultural Labourers

U Ba U (Mandalay Town): Will the Government please lay on the table a statement showing the average rate of daily wages earned by agricultural labourers in different districts of Upper and Lower Burma between the years 1915 and 1929, 1910 and 1915, 1905 and 1910, or thereabouts?

The Home Member: Information about the average rates of daily wages of agricultural labourers in different districts is contained in the Quinquennial Wages Census 1916, [a copy of which has been placed in the Library]. The quinquennial wages census has not been taken again since 1916. Some information of later years may be found in Settlement reports but no systematic statistics are available.

U Ba U [Mandalay Town]: Which of the Upper Burma District have a good number of such labourers that have to imgrate to other districts than their own to seek employment during the ploughing and harvesting seasons, and what may be their approximate numbers?

The Home Member: There are no statistics of internal migration of agricultural labour in Burma at present available in Government offices.

Information Regarding Amusemnet Taxes Levied in Cities of India and Theatrical and Bioscope Halls in Burma and Public Pwe Permits

U Ba U Mandalay Town: Will the Government be pleased to state.

(a) in which of the cities in India the Amusement Taxes are being levied,

(b) what the collections amount to yearly,

(c) how many theatrical and bioscope halls are in Burma, and

(d) the number of public pwe permits issued during the last year in the whole province?

The Home Member: The information is being collected and will be given later.

Shelving, by the Deputy Commissioner, of the Order of the Commissioner Directing him to hold Further Enquiry Personally into A Headman's conduct.

U Ua Myin Henzada, South: Is the Government aware of any procedure under which the Deputy Commissioner of a district can shelve the order of his Commissioner, directing the former to hold further inquiry personally into a matter involving a Headman's conduct?

The Home Member: The answer is in the negative.

U Ba Myin (Henzada, South): If so, are there intances of such action?

The Home Member: In view of the answer to the above question, this question does not arise.

Number of Criminal Cases in the Minhla East and West Townships

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: Will Government please state.—

(i) the number of Criminal cases tried and discharged or acquitted in Minhla East and West Township Courts, Tharrawaddy District;

(ii) the number of Criminal cases tried and convicted in Minhla East and West Township Courts?

The Home Member: The information is being collected add will be sent to the hon. member on receipt.

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: Will Government please state—

(i) the number of Criminal cases sent up to Minhla East and West Township Courts by Okpo Police Station?

ii, the number of Criminal cases sent up by Minhla Police Station to Minhla East and West Township Courts, Tharrawaddy District?

The Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the hon. member on receipt.

Sitting of Minhla (East and West) Township Courts at Minhla and Okpo alternately for fifteen days at a time

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: Is it the contemplation of the Government to have fifteen days' sitting of Minhla East and West Township Courts alternatively at Okpo?

The Home Member: The answer is in the negative, Okpo is not a township headquarters and therefore sittings of a Township Court cannot be held there.

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: Is the Government aware that the tax payers at Okpo and Teinmyok Circle Boards have long felt the necessity of having fifteen days' sitting of Minhla East and West Township Courts at Okpo alternately?

The Home Member: The answer is in negative.

Kawa Township Headquarters.

U Kya Gaing (Pegu South): It is a fact that the Kawa Township Headquarters is situated in the west end of the Township? If so is the Government aware of the distance from those living in the east end?

The Home Member: The answer to both points of the question is in the affirmative.

U Kya Gaing Pegu South: Is it a fact that Government is contemplating to shift the Kawa Township Headquarters from Kawa to a more central place? If so, which is the place selected? And when does the Government intend to materialise the proposal?

The Home Member: The answer is in the negative. Government does not consider that it would at present be justified in incurring the considerable cost of establising the township headquarters in a more central place.

Condition of the Lock-up at at Shwebontha in Yenangyaung

U Kin Maung Gyi (Magwe West): Is the Government aware of the unhealthy condition of the lock-up at Shwebontha in Yenangyaung; and the bad food supplied to under-trials there?

The Home Member: Government is not aware of this matter, but information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon. Member as soon as possible.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: If so, has the Government taken any, steps to improve such conditions?

The Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon. Member as soon as possible.

LOWER GRADE PLEADERS

U Saw Lu Thayetmyo: Is the Government prepared to consider the advisability of promoting, in some way or other, successful Lower Grand Pleaders of ten years' standing with special knowledge of laws to Higher Grade as was done formerly.

The Home Member: The answer is in the negative.

Reduction of Process Fees.

Mr. R. K. Ghose (Akyab, Indian): Will Government please state whether any attempt has been made to reduce the process fee already enhanced? If not, why not?

The Home Member: No attem has been made to reduce the rates of process fees which were enhanced in 1926, as Government is not aware that the enhanced rates are causing hardship.

Burma Underground Water Bill

The Hon. Minister for Forests presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Burma Underground Water Bill 1929, which has already been published, and then moved that the Report be taken to consideration. This was carried.

The Minister for Forest then moved that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee be passed.

This was also carried.

Report of the Select Committee

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Burma Underground Water Bill was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended, annexed hereto.

Clause 1.—We have made a minor amendment to guard against the provisions of the Act being used to interfere with surface wells.

Clause 3.—The Bill as introduced in the Legislative Council requires a licence to be taken out by any person who may in the future sink a tube in an area to which the Bill extends. We have made an addition to this clause so as to regularize the position of persons owning tubes which may be already in existence when the Act becomes applicable.

Clause 4 Re-numbered. After clause 3, we have inserted a provision for the closing of tubes in respect of which an offence appears to have been committed, It appeared to us that case might arise in which a speedy remedy would be necessary and in which the object of the prosecution would not be attained by the mere imposition of a fine.

In consequence of the insertion of this clause as clause 4, we have renumbered the original clauses 4 to 6.

Clause 5 [Re-numbered 6).—Having provided the above remedy, we consider it no longer necessary that offences under the Act should be made punishable with imprisonment and we have therefore deleted this provision and left fine as the only penalty.

In our judgment, the Bill has not been so altered by these amendments as to require re-publication. It was published in the Burma Gazette on November 2, 9, 16, and 23, 1929.

L. A. Yain, Chairman, W. G. Longdin, O. De Glanville, Maung Ba Shin, L. H. Wellington, Maung Kya Gaing, M. Ohn Gaing, D. Venkatasawmy, C.H. Campagnac

Burma Municipal Amendment Bill

The Hon. Education Minister and moved that the Burma Municipal (Public Health Amendment Bill, 1929, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. O. de Glanville, A. Eggar, U Aung Thin, U Ba Shin, Col. Jolly, M. M. Ohn Ghine, U Kya Gaing, U Tun Win, and the mover, with instructions to report by June 30, 1930.

The motion was carried.

The President announced that was all business.

The Council adjourned untill 11 a.m to-day.

To-day's business

Questions

1. As per list,

Resolutions

2. This Council recommends to the Government to make compulsory the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in all Anglo-Veranacular Schools up to and including the 7th standard. Notice given by U Ba Yin Meiktila East.

3. That this Council recommends that the policy of Government should be to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in all important public buildings, in future.—Notice given by U Ba Pe [Burmese Chamber of Commerce].

4. That this Council recommends the Government that Yenokeschaungs with sluices at their months be constructed in the Thongwa Island immediately.—Notice given by U Hla Thwin (Maubin)

5. That this Council recommends to the Local Government that the conditions or terms of the fishery leases be published soon after the leases are granted by having copies of such conditions or termes hung up at headmen's houses.—Notice given by U Kya Gaing Pegu South.

6. That this Council recommends to Government to release Reverend U Arthapa unconditionally at once.—Notice given by Tharrawaddy U Pu Toungoo South.

Nominations for election by the non-official members to Committee on Public Accounts, University Building Trust and Uuniversity Council, should reach Secretary not later than 3 p. m. last Monday.

Question in the Council

BURMA RAILWAYS EARNINGS

U Ba Tin (Thaton): Will the Government be pleased to state the income of the Burma Railways for each of the last seven years derived from passengers coming to Kyaikto to visit Kyaiktiyo Pagoda yearly from 1st October to the end of May?

The Finance Member: The Local Government is informed that the Burma Railways is not in a position to furnish the information required by the Hon. Member as it is impossible to distinguish the passengers who arrive and depart from Kyaikto station for the purposes of visiting the Kyaiktiyo Pagoda.

U Ba Tin Thaton: Will the Government be pleased to state the arrangement made at the Kyaikto Railway Station by the Burma Railways Company for the comfort and conveience of the passengers visiting Kyaiktiyo for pilgrimage?

The Finance Member: The Agent, Burma Railways reports as follows:—There is a waiting-hall at Kyaikto Station of 1,800 square feet, There are also 2 waiting rooms for first and second class passengers, that is one for 'ladies' and the other for 'gentlemen.' The platform is 800 feet by 30 feet and is adequately lit by kerosins oil lamps The question of installing electric light when funds permit is under consideration.

U Ba Tin Thaton: If no such arrangement has been made, is the Government aware that these pilgrims are put into much inconvenience and trouble at the Kyaito Railway station for want of additianal waiting rooms and platform sheds and of adequate lights at night?

The Finance Member: In view of the answer given above this question does not arise.

DESCRIPTION OF COAT OF ARMS FOR BURMA

U Kun Bassein Town: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table for the information of the Council a copy of the description of the Burma Peacock by the College of Heralds, in possession of the Government of Burma and usuable for a Coat of Arms or a Flag for Burma?

The Home Member: A copy of the description is laid on the table.

The armorial cosigns declared by the Garter Principal King of Arms to belong to the Province of Burma are described in his warrant as follows.—

"Or, a peacock in his pride proper."

Government Press, Rangoon

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state what are the duties of the Assistant Superintendent of Government Press, and how is salary reappropriated?

The Finance Member: The chief duties of the Assistant Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery are in connection with the printing of examination papers and other confidential work which is done in the in the Secret Section of the Press.

The second part of the question is not understood.

U Thein Maung (Prome Rural): Is the Superindent, Government Printing Press, still in receipt of the Confidential Allowance on account of examination papers for looking after which an Assistant Superintendent has now been appointed.

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that the Superintendent, Government Printing considers the Readers untrustworthy to read proofs of examination question papers? If so, why are the services of a Reader still being utilised for the purpose?

The Finance Members: The answer is in the negative. In view of the answer to the first part the second part of the question does not arise.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Whenever the services of Reader are requisitioned by the Superintendent, Government Press, to read confidential papers does not his own work fall into arrears?

Is any substitute taken in his place when he is so engaged?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first and second parts of the question is in the negative.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that overtime has to be resorted to, to clear the arrears of work?

The Finance Member: Overtime is necessary for urgent work, such as work in connection with this Council and the Burma Gazette.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Please put up a statement of the amount of overtime earned by the Reading Branch from January 1929 to date.

The Finance Member: A statement of the amount of overtime earned by the Reading Branch from January to December 1929 has been placed in the Council Library.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to states.—

i. What was primary consideration on which the increase of pay of the Superintendent, Government Printing, was based? Is it on account of his claims for high cost of living and so forth?

[ii] Has the Government any intention to consider the case of subordinates with the same amount of sympathy as those of the Heads of Department have received?

The Finance Member: (i) In 1924 the appointment of Superintendent, Printing, was replaced by the present appointment of of Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, the pay of which was determined after a consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

[ii] Government, has already considered sympathetically the case of subordinates employed at the Press.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state.—

i. If it is a fact that the clerical establishment of the Government Press is monopolised by a certain class of Indians? Is Government aware that whenever vacancies occur they are being filled up among their own kith and kin, thereby denying admission to qualified Burmans?

(ii) What is the standard pay fixed for High School Finalists in Government Offices? Is it a fact that an order was issued by Government that they are entitled to start on Rs. 70 and Graduates on Rs. 90? Does not this order apply to the Government Press as well? If so, what is the initial pay offered in the Government Press to such qualified clerks?

The Finance Member: [i] The answer to the first and second parts of this subquestion is in the negative.

(ii) In certain Government Offices University Graduates and High School Finalists are permitted to draw special minimum rates of initial pay for Rs. 120 and Rs. 70 per mensem, respectively. These orders do not apply to the Government Press, and the last part of the sub-question does not therefore arise.

U Thein Maung (Prome Rural): Will the Government be pleased to state.—

i. Whether industrial employees of the Press come under the operations of Workmen's Compensation Act? If so, whether they are entituted to any compensation in the event of losing any of their limbs while in execution of their duties?

ii. Have there been any such cases? If so, how many casualties and the amount paid as compensation? Whether the classification of employees made by the Superintendent, Government Printing, is correct and approved by Government

iii. When there is no likelihood of a workman losing any of his limbs in the due performation of his duties is it right and proper that he should be classed as an industrial hand?

(iv) Was there a revision of establishment in the Government Press in 1921 and, if so what was the percentage of increase of pay granted to the Press employees?

The Finance Member: (i) The answer to the first and second parts of subquestion (i) is in the affirmative.

[ii] There has been no such case. The second part of subquestion ii, does not, therefore, arise. The third part of this subquestion is not understood.

iii. The attention of the hon. member is invited to section 2 3 of the Indian Factories Act and section 2 (1) [n] of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

iv, There was a revision in 1920 which involved an increase of about 25 per cent and a further revision in 1921 which involved an increase of about 16 per cent over the 1920 revision. The total increase in these two years was thus in the neighbourhood of 45 per cent.

U Thein Maung [Prome Rural]: (i) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason why the working hours of the employees have been interfered with?

ii. Has the Superintendent, Government Printing, fixed the scale of pay following the Simla scale or on consideration of local condition?

ii, What was the original [highest] maximum pay of a Reader before and after revision of pay?

iv. What was the percentage sanctioned for the higher cost of living by the Local Government?

Continued on page 7

The management of the Burma School of Commerce conduct their business from 1st January 1930, under the new name and style as:—

"Burma College of Commerce & Economics"

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RANGOON. BURMA.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 21 1930

Mother Tongue

More than once have we stated in these columns that the subordination of the mother-tongue to the English language is a fundamental defect in the present pernicious system of education in Burma. That the Burmese boys in schools are taught through the medium of the foreign language is a system which is fundamentally unnatural. For this reason, one would have thought that the Government would not hesitate to welcome any proposal designed to rectify this inherent defect in its education system But this is far from being the case. The opposition which the Government made in the Council the other day against U Ba Yin's resolution shows that the reorganisation of the education system to suit the needs of the people is a matter which the Government cannot contemplate.

U Ba Yin's resolution was a modest one. It sought to make the study of Burmese language compulsory in the Anglo-Vernacular schools up to the seventh standard. This small attempt to reform the education system is not pallatable to the Government. whose opposition aided by the votes of its henchmen led to the defeat of the resolution. We on our part would think that the rejected proposal, even if it were to be adopted, would be only a small beginning to bring the education system to the desired standard. We would even urge for the adoption of the mother-tongue, not only as the medium of instruction in all schools and colleges in Burma, but as the principal language of the Government and the Courts. In short, Burmese language should be the State language of Burma. At least, a self governing Burma, which we hope is not a far-off destination, must have the Burmese language as the State language, if she is to preserve and promote her age-long culture and civilisation for the benefit of all mankind.

A writer once remarked that a nation without its language is like a man without a soul. There is a good deal of truth in it. The Burmese people without the Burmese language would not only be ridiculous but it would ultimately lead to the extinction of the entire nation. The present unnatural system of education, therefore, is doing more harm to the Burmese people than might be superficially seen. In this connection, we may say that we are not in the least advocating the abandonment of the study of the English language. On the contrary we would like to see our people learn, not only the English language, but all the modern languages, if possible. What we complain of is the compulsory teaching of our boys through the medium of the foreign language. No nation that is free and prosperous would even dream of teaching the people through a foreign tongue. Even England would not tolerate for one moment any system that teaches through a foreign language. That this unnatural method which would not find a day's existence in England, is being not only maintained but upheld in Burma, shows the inglorious position in which Burma is placed.

We have often asked ourselves as to why this unnatural system of education has been so persistently and obstinately upheld by the Government. Our thinking in this direction convinces us that the system is preserved in the interests of the governing class. Millions of the Burmese people are made to learn in English, to speak and write in English, simply for the convenience of a handful of Britishers who come out here to govern us or to exploit our natural resources. In short, the English language is made the state language of Burma in order to make the task of governing the people easy and to make the process of ruthless exploitation convenient. The attitude of the Government regarding the proposal for the adoption of the mother-tongue is quite clear. It rests with the leaders of the people to carry on the agitation with more intensity so that the Burmese language may ultimately regain its rightful place.

The Rice Market.

19-2-30

The Local Rice Market was steady. Outside quotations were 9 Small mills February at 350 and March, April at 354 Kanaungto Big millers sold Small mill quality February 200 tons at 350 Small millers sold Small mill Ngasein Immediate milling 50 tons at 347-8 Pazundaung Small mill 400 tons at 345, white meedone 100 tons at 370, 372-8 and after 2nd March 200 tons at 370 other prices were S. Q. Ngasein 367-8 S.Q. meedone 387-8 Lonzain Ngasein 297-8 and meedone 317-8. In the godown rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 360, 380. Long boil 355, 370. Boil milchar 350, 367-8. Full boil Ngasein 335, 342-8. Half boil Ngasein 330, 355. Rangoon mill milchar 350 Pyu 347-8 355. River line 335 340 white yathalay 330-350 Lonzain Ngasein 285 287-8 Lonzain meedone 315-317-8 Big mill Special 320 Small mill Ngasein 340-335 meedone 360-365 Shwebo old rice Superior 510 Inferior 440-460 and New 400 to 430.

The paddy market was steady prices were 132-135 Mandalay 134-145 Prome 134 to 136 Boat and 145-148 meedone.

Rangoon Corporation

WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE MEETING

At a meeting of the Water and Sewerage Committee of the Rangoon Corporation held on Tuesday afternoon, the following business, inter alia, was transacted.

Sanction was given to the purchase from Messrs. C. R. Cowie and Co., Rangoon, of ten 50 ft. lengths of Reddaways Rubber lined 4-inch diameter hose required for the firefloat "Torrent" at Rs. 3-4 per foot; total cost Rs. 1,625.

The meeting approved of a suggestion that Mr. G. L. Tuppen, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, while on leave in England, might be deputed to inspect the apparatus for the fire alarm system for Rangoon before shipment.

Sanction was given to an excess expenditure of Rs. 59-1 as incurred over the sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 2,340 for replacing the 21-inch venturi meter tube on the 24-inch sealed sewage main with 24-inch straight pipe.

Sanction was given to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 13,999-15-2 for the provision of a water supply by means of house connections in Settlement No. 37, Kennedy-street area.

Sanction was given to an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,158-14-0 for granting a standpipe water connection to the St. Mary's S. P. G. Normal School in Hanthawaddy-road, the whole cost to be paid by the School.

Tenders for the supply of iron castings during the year 1930-31 were considered and Messrs. The Modern Foundry and Engineering Work were given the contract.

Tenders for plumbing works to be carried out for the year 1930-31 were considered and Mr. R. K. Behara was given the contract.

The draft advertisement, (as amended) for the post of Executive Engineer [unattached], sanctioned for a period of five years, on a pay of Rs. 1,200-100-1,700, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 150 and a month, was approved of.

The Committee approved of the provision of a new air compressor station in Ahlone.

Sanction to the purchase of a service car at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,000 for the use of the second Officer, Fire Brigade, was postponed till the next meeting.

SHWELE LAKE SCHEME.

Additional expenditure amounting to about Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the preliminary survey of the Shwele Lake Scheme for extension of the water supply of Rangoon.

In this connection the Commissioner remarked that the report of the Geologist on the water available was a favourable one.

CHIEF OFFICER

The meeting recommended the grant of eight months leave to Mr. G. Lee Tuppen, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, from March 8. It was also decided to appoint Mr. Gorman, the second Officer, to officiate as Chief Officer.

Present at the meeting were: U Thein Maung (Chairman), Mr. Gavin Scott [Commissioner], Mr. G. Hurry Krishna Pillay, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Longdin, Mr. J. E. Du Bern, U Tin Baw, Dr. Alan Murray, with Mr. A. E. Mann (Chief Engineer), Mr. Irwin Walker Executive Engineer, Water and Sewerage Department] and Mr. C. C. Cameron [Secretary].

Acting Chief Justice

SIR BENJAMIN HEALD APPOINTED

A "Burma Gazette Extraordinary dated Monday, February 17 says:—

A vacancy having occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon in consequence of the death of the Honorable Sir John Guy Rutledge, Kt. K. C. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the provisions of section 105, sub-section [1], of the Government of India Act the Honourable Sir Benjamin Herbert Heald, Kt., V.D., I.C.S., one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice with effect from the 17th February 1930 before noon and until further order.

President Receives Important Communication from Viceroy

New Delhi, February 19.

While the Assembly was sitting, the Hon. Mr. Patel received an important communication from the Viceroy's House. This caused lobby speculation. One party says the galleries are to be declared open from Monday. No confirmation of this is available yet.

ASSEMBLY GALLERIES CONTROVERSY

WAY OUT OF DEADLOCK CLEAR

New Delhi, February 18.

Further inquiries regarding to-day's conference at the Viceroy's house show that party leaders have expressed their views finally and are not likely to be called again. The final touches to the statement are to be given by the Viceroy to-morrow after consultation with the Hon. Mr. Patel and Sir James Crerar so that if an agreement can be arrived at to-morrow the compromise will be communicated to the House before the end of this week. The question of terms is still causing some difficulty, but to-day's conference settled the broad outlines of the terms.

The leaders left the conference with every hope that the way to a settlement has been paved and that it would represent a considerable advance in the existing position. As to what would be the position to-morrow after further talks with the Viceroy remains to be seen.

It appears that Sir John Thompson's letter to the Hon. Mr. Patel, which is not yet published being confidential, has been subject to much controversy, but as its terms are not known it is difficult to assess the part this letter played at the many confidential conversations at conferences at the Viceroy's house.

Manifesto for Minorities

INVITATION TO CONSULTATIVE MEETING

New Delhi, February 17.

A very influentially signed manifesto has been issued announcing a consultative meeting of minorities in India. The appeal is headed by Sir Muhamed Shafi, Sir Dinshah Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon and Sir Hugh Cocke. It runs:

"Constitutional reforms are at present engaging the attention of the people throughout the country. The Viceroy has given an undertaking that all interests will be adequately represented at the round-table conference which takes place as early as possible in London. It is felt that if the various minorities were to go separately, there would be very little chance of achieving anything worth the name. We, therefore, think it advisable to call a consultative meeting of minority interests to consider what action, if any, is necessary to secure those safeguards for minorities without which, in our opinion, no real constitutional progress is possible. We trust, having regard to the importance of united action, you will make it convenient to attend this consultative meeting at 11 a. m. on Saturday, March 1, at the Western Hostel, New Delhi.

The appeal was singed, besides the four mentioned above, by Colonel Gidney, Anglo-Indian Association; Mr. Shibevsingh Uberoi, Member, Council of State, Punjab; Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy; Sir Muhamed Iqbal; Mr. M. C. Rajah, depresse; classes; Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, Indian Christian Association; Nawab Sir Lulfikarali Khan; Sir Abul Qayum; Haji Abdoola Haroon; Meyer Nisim, President, Bombay Corporation; Mr. Jawaharsingh, M. L. A.; Shahnawaz Khan Bhuto, M. L. H; Haji Abdullae; Haji Kasim, M. L. A.; Shafaat Ahmad Khan; Abdur Raheem; Frank Oliviera, Bombay Indian Christians; Mr. Leo Rodrigues, President, Bandra Municipality; Mr. J. Baptista, Indian Christians, Bombay; Mr. L. Price, Karachi; Mr. Gulabsingh, M.L.A.; Mr. K.K. Pokker, advocate, Madras; Fazal, Rahimtoolah, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi; Mr. Abdul Suhrawardy and Sir S. Billimoria.

Assembly Galleries Deadlock

FURTHER CONFERENCE WITH LEADERS

EARLY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

New Delhi, February 18.

The party leaders conferred with the Viceroy and Sir James Crerar for nearly three hours at the Viceroy's house and reviewed the positions taken respectively by Government and Mr. Patel. No final conclusion has been arrived at, but the leaders declare that there is every hope of an early settlement. There will be no statement to-morrow.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS

New Delhi, February 18,

Mr. Munshir Hussain Kidwai has given notice of the following resolution: "This House lacks confidence in the official Leader of the House [Sir James Crerar] and recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take steps to replace him."

Sir Darcy Lindsay, in a press interview, makes it perfectly clear that Mr. Arthur Moore has tabled his motion of no-confidence in the President personally and not on behalf of the European group. Sir Darcy adds the group have steadily maintained that responsibility for settling the present deadlock lies with the Government and have pressed on the Government the urgency of taking action.

Question in the Council

Continued from page 5

v. What was the percentage allowed for the Reading Branch for the increased office hours separately ?

The Finance Member : (i) The working hours were in 1921 revised to bring them into conformity with those adopted in Government of India Presses.

ii. The scale of pay has been fixed on consideration of all relevant facts.

[iii] Before the revision the maximum pay of a Reader was Rs. 200 ; after revision it was Rs. 250.

[iv] and [v] No separate percentage of increase of pay were fixed for increased cost of living and increased hours of work, but in consideration inter alia of the latter Readers and other members of the establishment were brought on to the revised scale at stages which gave them an immediate increase of 30 per cent on previous pay.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural : Is the Government aware that the consideration of increased office hours has been entirely omitted although it was clearly pointed out by the memorialists of the Reading Branch staff If so, what action has been taken with regard to this point? If the answer is in the negative state why action was not taken.

(ii) How many years have been prescribed to reach the maximum pay of the time scale for the Reading Branch staff? Have the present annual increments on the pay of the Reading Branch staff been regulated proportionately, i.e., to reach the maximum pay within the time to qualify for full pension? If so, please put up a statement.

The Finance Member: (i) The answer to the first part of the subquestion is in the negative. In view of the answer to the first part the second and third parts of the subquestion do not arise.

(ii) The years prescribed to reach the maximum pay in the case of the Reading Branch staff are counting from the minimum pay.—

Readers	20 years
Revisers	10 years
Copy Holders	6 years

No change has been made in the sanctioned scale of increments for the purpose mentioned in the second part of the subquestion but a reference is invited to the answer to question 37 (iv) and (v).

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: In the quarterly establishment list it is noticed that there is a number of posts vacant in the Reading Branch. Are there is no suitable candidates to fill up these vacant posts ?

The Finance Members. There is only one vacant post of Reader at present. It is not considered necessary to fill this post under existing conditions of work. The second part of this question does not, therefore, arise.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(i) Whether the Reading Branch staff of the Government Press have submitted a memorial asking to have their present office hours restored from 7 a.m. to 9 a. m, as was the case prior to the revision of the Press, in view of the fact that the attendance of the clerical staff who had also equally benefited under the last revision has not been changed?

(ii) If so, if the Reading Branch staff attend two hours earlier is it not right that they should get a proportionate increase in their salary if the hours of attendance are to remain unchanged?

(iii) Is it the policy of the Government to treat a clerk who works, say, 6 hours a day and a Copy Holder 8½ hours in the same office, alike in the matter of initial pay, their educational qualifications being about the same?

[iv] Are the clerks of more importance in a Press than a practical hand such as a Reader, Copy Holder, etc.?

The Finance Member: (i) The answer is in the affirmative.

[ii], [iii] and (iv) The attention of the hon. member is invited to the answer to the question above.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state whether a separate section has been opened to deal with the Legislative Council works? And whether extra Readers have been engaged for this special job? If not, why not ?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative. It is not considered necessary to open a separate section to deal with Legislative Council works as such work is not continuous.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is the Government aware that the employees of the Government Press have grievances and are discontented and dissatisfied with their lot ?

Is the Government prepared to consider the advisability of enquiries into the grievances of the employees of the Government Printing Press ?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. In view of the answer to the first part the second part of the question does not arise.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that some industrial hands of the Government Press are required to work ten hours a day and sometimes longer, contrary to the provisions of the Factory-Rules ?

On what basis is such attendance worked and the compensation, if any, given them for such correspondingincrease in working hours?

The Finance Member : The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Overtime is paid to industrial hands at the rate of 25 per cent. up to ten hours a day and 50 per cent. over ten hours.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural : What is the object of reducing the pay of the Head Reader in the Government Press? Is it proposed to reduce his working hours in consequence ?

The Finance Member : The pay for the Head Reader has not been reduced. In view of the answer to the first part the second part of the question does not arise.

National Council of Women in Burma

Mrs. A. H. Leach entertained the members of the N. C. W. B. at her home in Kokine Road on Wednesday afternoon, 12th February. A very pleasant time was spent on the lawn and tea was served to about sixty of the members.

After tea the regular monthly business meeting of the Council began. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Snow, the President, who proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Leach for her kind hospitality, which was greatly appreciated by all the members present.

Mrs. Snow, who is leaving Burma in March, then introduced Mrs. R. R. Brown, who has been elected to succeed her as President of the Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and confirmed. Mrs. Dantra read a statement of accounts, which was approved.

Mrs. Leach as Convenor of the Programme Committee announced that an interesting series of lectures had been arranged for the year. The first of these is to be given on March 5th by Prof. G. Luce in English and Burmese on "Pagodas".

Mrs. Paw Tun of the Education Committee has arranged for language classes for members in Burmese and Hindustani. This Committee asked for volunteers to continue the work of story telling in the various centres about Rangoon, and organizing games for the children in the town.

Mrs. Miller-Sterling read a very full report on the Baby Welcome which was opened in Kemmendine on 13th January. During the balance of the month 148 children attended, babies up to five years of age. Mrs. Trivett, the nurse, paid 80 visits during that time. This Committee also asks for volunteer helpers in the work to train under Miss Ross, the lady health visitor. Dr. Shepherd, Dr. Bahadurji and Dr. McMillan all gave their services during January. A grant has been applied for to the Corporation to aid the Council in carrying on this important work.

In the absence of Mrs. Madan, the Convenor, Mrs. Basak read the report of the Sub-Committee on Prisoner's Aid. This Committee is doing excellent work.

The Women's Indian Association has been welcomed as an Affiliated Society to the National Council.

Sincere votes of thanks were then proposed by Mrs. Paw Tun, Mrs. Dantra and Mrs. Carr to Mrs. Snow as retiring President for her valuable services during her two terms of office. The speakers were unanimous in feeling that the N. C. W. B. owed much of the success of its work during the past tow years to Mrs, Snow's untiring efforts. Mrs. Carr spoke in Burmese, expressing similar views on behalf of the Burmese members. A bouquet was then presented to Mrs. Snow with final good wishes for her journey to England from all the members.

Calcutta Corporation Elections

Calcutta, February 16.

Moderate leaders convened a meeting at the Indian Association hall this evening with a view to form a citizens commune and subsidiary organisations to run candidates for the ensuing Corporation election. On arrival the Moderates found, to their utter surprise the hall in the possession of Congressmen, mostly belonging to the League of the Congress Committee, a rival organisation recently formed with an identical purpose.

Mr. A. G. Banerjee, Moderate councillor of the Corporation, one of the conveners remonstrated, which, being unheeded he along with the others left the hall in a temper when a commune was formed as an out and out Congress organisation.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

Definite Results not yet.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS MADE.

Rugby, Feb. 17: Although by to-morrow the Naval Conference will have lasted a month definite results still lie somewhere ahead and continued partience is required. The general impression in the conference circles is that as many of the diverse problems before the Conference are closely related, it is not to be expected that achievements can be announced piecemeal and that these will come all together towards the end of the proceedings. Considerable progress has been made with preliminary work and that experts have produced a scheme which is a compromise between category and global theories of effecting naval limitation.

The heads of delegations are now engaged in an obviously intricate task of fitting into the framework the actual tonnage figures. Meanwhile, the other aspects of the general problem are receiving attention either from experts or heads of delegations or both.

To-day Messrs. MacDonald, Stimson and Wakatsuki with other members of the British, American and Japanese delegations are to discuss the Japanse tonnage figures. The Italian delegation is expected to produce a statement early this week and then each of the five Powers at the Confecence will have submitted a memorandum on its policy.

In a broadcast speech relayed to America from London yesterday, Senator Reed one of the American Delegates declared: "The whole Conference is moving as rapidly as is possible, working long hours every day and often far into night. When the results begin to come they will come fast.

THE LATEST POSITION.

It is expected that although M. Tardieu who is suffering from a slight attack of influenza and laryngitis will be unable to return to London until later in the week, heads of of delegations with M. Briand representing France will resume to-morrow their discussions regarding the figures which have been framed in the memoranda of different delegations.

The position now is that experts have evolved a scheme whereby global and category methods of ascertaining and limiting naval tonnage are coordinated and that into this framework the actual tonnage figures have to be inserted. The sets of figures put forward on behalf of the different Powers offer a basis for discussions by delegation chiefs and are in the nature of things largely provisional, since the requirements claimed by one Power may have repercussion upon the requirements claimed by another power. The task of adjustment is important and delicate and may conceivably take some time but so far it has proceeded quite amicably.

Meanwhile experts to-day resumed their study on special ship such as training vessels for seaplane as distinct from aircraft carriers and other minor varieties of tonnage, their problem being to decide whether furture replacement of such tonnage should be included in categories or in the so-called exempt class leaders. British, American and Japanese delegations also met this afternoon.

A MEDITERRANEAN LOCARNO

London, Feb. 17: A very important meeting in connection with the Naval Conference to day was that of the heads of British, American and Japanese delegations which discussed Japan's capital ships ratio. It is authoritatively emphasised that the Conference is now very deeply engaged with the question of figures and immediately any one produces definite, large figures this directly and immediately affects the ratios and hence it is hopeless to expect great progress at the present but an enormous amount of work is being done behind the scenes despite the apparent slowing up. No nation has hitherto modified its demands. The British spokesman to-day said that the question of the Mediterranean Locarno had not been formally raised at the Conference. Such a political question would necessitate the attendance of the Mediterranean Coastal Powers. Furthermore the Conference was not concerned with Germany's programme which was a matter for the Preparatory Disarmament Commission.

RIGID FRENCH INSISTENCE.

The Press Association learns that rigid French insistence on high figures is seriously embarassing the situation retarding progress and compelling other powers to reconsider the whole position. It gives instance of fact that the reduction of the British cruiser programme to 50 is based on assumptions which evidently may not be realised for while not implying necessarily that Britain will raise her figures, she certainly must seriously reconsider the whole subject.

The British spokesman to-day told the foreign pressman that the British Government in no way associated itself with any British newspaper or News Agency. This disclaimer is due to resentful comments in the French press on the attitude of certain London newspapers towards France notably in respect of the "Daily Herald" leader which declared that M. Tardieu's memorandum was a heavy blow at the prospects and the very conception of the conference.

A CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

Categorial denial has been given by authoritative British quarters to the suggestion that Germany has been approached with regard to "pocket" battleship. Reuter learns that there is no foundation for the statement that there was trouble at the meeting of British, French and American Naval Delegates on the 14th February and that Mr. Stimson left the meeting in a huff. The discussions were completely amicable. Experts to-day considered the question of capital ships particularly as regards how special ships should be replaced but no conclusion was reached.

Paris, Feb. 17: M. Tardieu fins appreciably improved.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

Resolutions Passed.

Ahmedabad, February 16.

A number of resolutions passed by the working committee during the past two days and officially published to day, inter alia, recommend disciplinary action against Congressmen who have not resigned their seats in the legislatures, express general agreement with the demands of the G. I. P. Railway strikers and recommend to the provincial Congress Committee to levy income-tax from Congressmen.

The following are the resolutions passed—

The committee records its sorrow at the death of Maulvi Mazarul Haq, who endeared himself to the people by his outspokenness, sacrifice and labours towards communal unity.

Resolved that the provinces should be classed as special, first, second and third classes and it should be made incumbent on them to pay an annual subscription to the A. I. C. C. the sums of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 250 and Rs. 100, respectively. The Committee had fixed the following quota for the various Provinces—Ajmer Rs. 100, Andhra Rs. 500, Assam Rs. 100, Behar Rs. 500, Bengal Rs. 500, Berar Rs. 100, Burma Rs. 250, C.P., [Hindi] Rs. 250, C. P. (Marathi) Rs. 100, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Delhi Rs. 100, Gujerat Rs. 500, Karnatak Rs. 250, Kerala Rs. 100, Maharashtra Rs. 250, N. W. F. Rs. 100, Punjab Rs. 250, Sind Rs. 250, Tamil Nadu Rs. 500, U. P. Rs. 500, Utkal Rs. 250.

Resolved that those Congressmen who have not resigned their seats in the legislatures or having resigned sought re-election should be requested by the secretaries to resign their membership of any elective Congress Committees on which they might hold office and on their failure to comply, the President may take such steps against them as contemplated by the disciplinary rules of the A.I.C.C.

The Secretary placed before the committee a copy of the award of Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Bengal election dispute, also the letters of Mr. Sen Gupta and the Secretary of the Bengal Congress Committee.

Resolved that in view of all the circumstances the committee is of opinion that a fresh election for the A.I.C.C. should be held in Bengal.

The Committee notes with regret that the assurance given by the Government for better treatment of political prisoners have not been fulfilled and the Lahore prisoners have felt impelled in protest to hunger strike in jail.

This commitee expresses general agreement with the demands of the G. I. P. Railway workers for security of service, the abolition of racial discrimination and no victimisation. The Committee is of opinion that these demands are reasonable and regrets that the attitude of the railway authorities towards them has been such as to compel workers to go on strike. The committee trusts that a conciliation board will be appointed to consider the workers grievances and thus bring about a satisfactory and honourable settlement.

The Working Committee recommends the provincial Congress Committees to frame rules for levying contributions from Congressmen based on a percentage of their incomes. These contributions shall be levied on the members of the elective committees and incomes below Rs. 300 per annum may be exempted. Ten per cent. of the cross collections shall be paid to the A. I. C. C. less the fixed provincial contributions.

Resolved that the next meeting of the Working Committee be held at Sabarmati on March 30 and the A. I. C. C. on March 31 at Ahmedabad.

Rangoon Turf Club

(Selections for Saturday)

1ST RACE
1 p. m.
1. Golden Arrow
2. Grayling
F. Shakee

2ND RACE
1. Mya Kyaing
2. Hnayar
3. Papyrus
F. Bohoban

3RD RACE
1. Kan Baw Ma
2. Bwe Byu
3. Royal Fury
F. Aung Kywe

4TH RACE
1. Royal Tonic
2. Lar Byan
3. Ant Maung
F Daung Byan

5TH RACE
1. Luck Tin
2. Audrey
3. Thaye Aung Sein
F. Reginald

6TH RACE.
1. Thein Naing
2. Bala Mai
3. Onitsha
F. Pigeon Hawk

7th Race
1. Flying Foe
2. Captain Cuttle
3. George Mya Than
F. Missy Baba

8TH RACE
1. Hla Sein
2. Lone La
3. Thein Tin
F. Htai Mai

9TH RACE
1. San Hlaing
2. Billet Deoux
3. Hteik Nyun
F. Aung Nyun Pe

10TH RACE
1. Gooli
2. Nyun Phu Sein
3. Ngwe Dwin
F. Myo Nyun

11TH RACE
1. Pretty Girl
2. Digger
3. Zev.
F Jolly Boat

Wanted

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Sub-Overseer under the Pyapon District Council on a pay scale of Rs. 80-4-100.

None but those who possess a certificate of competence from the Superintending Engineer P.W.D. or a pass certificate from Government Technical Institute, Insein or similar Institution need apply.

The post, at present, is a temporary one, but likely to be made permanent. Preference will be given to those who have thorough knowledge of Burmese and previous experience in P.W.D., Municipalities or District Councils.

Applications, in applicants own hand writing, stating age, race and qualifications, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any will be received by the undersigned on or before 30th March 1930. The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from members or persons of influence will disqualify him for the post.

Sd/- BA THAW,
Chairman,
District Council,
Pyapon.

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ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊
ရေနံချောင်းခရိုင်နာဇရက်ရိုးများ၌
ကြော်ငြာစာ။

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စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ပဲ	ဒဂုံ
ကျပန်းပြည်ထောင်ကြီး ၃ ဦးမကလေးအကြောင်း။		၁	
ဃါရုကိုကာဆာရထ္ထဒီပနီ		၄	
ပါရာဃနဝဂ္ဂ၊		၁	
မြန်မာပြည်ကျေးလက်-လက်မှုပညာ		၃	
မဟာရတနိတိ		၂	
ဦးဘညီမော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်		၄	
တရုပ်ရာဇဝင်		၁	
ပေါတူဂီရာဇဝင်		၁	
ထံသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		၁	
ရာဇခေမ္မသာဇာတ်။	၁		
ရေနံချောင်းမြို့သင်္ဘောပစ္စည်းတင်။		၁	
ပါရိဗွဲမာအခက်စာအဘိဓာန်		၁၂	
ထန်းခဲမြို့သူဘုန်းဇင်္ဂမတ်တင်းရုတိယ		၁	
အောင်မြင်ခြင်းလင်းဆွဲနှိ		၅	
ကျပန်းပြည်အဆွေးမြှုတ်အဝတ်ပုံး	၂		
ကာဃဝရဇာစစ်ထိုးခန်း		၁	
ချပန်းဝတ္ထု		၁၂	
ပုဇ္ဇာထိုဝတိဒိုးသ္ဘယ		၁	
အာဒရကျန်းထပ်ပန်ခြင်ဆေးကျခြင်း	၀	၄	
မြန်မာပြည်ဘုမ္မရွှေးကျခြင်း		၁၂	
ခံသမေ့ထ ဘဲသုံးဥပဒေ	၀	၀	
တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်	၀		
ထင်ဒိရောင်ခြွာ။		၁	
စံသဟိတဟကာသနိ		၁	
ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်	၀	၀	
အပြင်အောင်ခြင်းဖွင့်အကျယ်		၁၂	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းထောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး။	၀	၄	
ထီပေါမင်းတရားကြီး ၃ တော်ကား	၁		
မောင်ဒွိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံတတိယ	၁		
မဟာဇိတသစ်	၀	၄	
ထံးစေပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး	၀	၄	
ဒုဒ္ဓဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်		၄	
ဝက်နှစ်ဝတ္ထု		၁	
မောင်ဒွိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံဝမ္မမ	၀		
ထီပေါမင်းအဆွေးမြှုတ်ပုံ		၄	
ပဓဆေဒီဟာနိသဒယ	၀	၀	
သောင်ဒွိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံဒုတိယတွဲ		၁၂	
သုတသောမဗျို့	၀	၀	
ဓမ္မဝေတိမင်းဆွေးမြှုတ်ပုံ	၀	၀	

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ပဲ	ဒဂုံ
မထုဒကာနန်းတွင်းဓာတ်		၁၂	
အိုင်ထာလန်ပမိုးပတိတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး		၀	
ပုထိန်ရာဇဝင်နှင့်ဦးထွန်းရှိုးအဆွေးမြှုတ်ပုံ	၀	၂	၀
ဝံသမေဒကာသနိ		၂	၀
Ondemand ငွေချေးခြေးဖိုမင်			၁၂
ရတနာရတနာဓါတ်စကြာ			၀
ခေါင်းဝိုကာသစ်		၂	
မဂ္ဂင်္ဂရှစ်ပါး			၁
အာစရိယဆရာဇဝင်ရင်းခွဲ			၄
ရဟန္တာအင့်ဂြတ်ဘုရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း			၂
စက်ပိုင်ရှင်လက်စွဲ		၀	
ရှာယပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်		၂	၀
ရွာသူကြီးလက်စွဲ		၃	
ကျပန်းပြည်အဆွေးမြှုတ်ကြွေးရေ:		၀	
မောင်စံသူဌေနှုန်းဘွဲ့မှာတင်း			၁၂
ဝိုးဒုဇဝင်			၁၂
ထနဒေဖြစ်ကြောသောဘိုးမြေဆွေများ			၁၂
ဇဝေသုရဇ္ဈာတကျွန်း		၁	
သူ ယသကိုးစာအိုက်ဥပဒေ (Burmese)		၁	
(English)		၁	
ဒုဒ်း			၁၂
ရထနာဝံပဌမဆွဲ			၃
အဖွဲ့ကြီး ၁၀ ပါး			၁၂
ဘင်္ဂလိုက် ဇော်ကြ			၁၂
ဆုထဗါဒေးမျှ-ဆုထံထိသက္ကြွ-ထုတိယောဝါ ယဒိုက် ပါဠိတော်များ ထဇာဝိ		၃	၀
ဗုဒ်နဒဇင်		၁	၄
သူငယ်နာဆေးကျမ်း၊			၁၂
မြန်မာ့ဓေါ်မေဝဏ္ဍုံ			၂
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Rangoon Branch:—No. 548, Merchant-street.
Branches also in Delta.
Progressive figures YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

		1924	1929
Capital	... Rs.	5,50,000	7,50,000
Reserves	... Rs.	2,50,000	7,50,000
Deposits	... Rs.	27,84,227	89,25,428
Investments	... Rs.	8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets	... Rs.	10,28,910	34,75,007
Advances	... Rs.	26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid	... Rs.	61,750	406,000
Net Profits	... Rs.	1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on		12½ o/o	16 o/o.
Ordinary Shares	... Rs.	12½ p.c.	16 p.c.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS :—
RUPEE AND STERLING

5 per annum ... 1 year ... 5% per annum.
5½% " " ... 2 years... 5½% " "
6% " " ... 3 years... 6% " "
6½% " " ... 4 years ...6½o/o " "
7% " " ... 5 years ... 7% " "

The Bank is now prepared to allow 7½ o/o on deposits of Rs. 3000 or over if lodged for 10 years.

Interest payable half-yearly or yearly.

Savings Bank Accounts.—Interest at 4 per cent.

Current Accounts.—Interest at 2 per cent.

General Banking business transacted. All further particulars obtainable from Head Office, Pyapon. or Agent, Rangoon Branch.

E. A. HEATON, General Manager.

NOTICE

The Auction sale of the right to carry on the business of Pawn Broker at Paungde, for the next ensuring year commencing from the 1st April 1930, will be held by the undersigned at the Municipal Office, Paungde, at 9 a. m. on Friday the 28th February 1930.

The period of lease shall be determined by the Municipal Committee after the auction sale. The bid in the auction will be for a term of one three years.

The successful bidder will be required to pay in one-forth of the amount at the fall of hummer.

Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 100 with the Municipal Funds and the credited Chalan for the same be produced at the auction.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office, during Office Days and Hours. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid and reserve the right to reject any bid.

Sd. MGMG

President, Paungde Municipality,

Dated, Paungde the February 1930.

ထိသဘာဝကိုသင်ပြုရှင်းစေရေးတော်သံ့။

ပေမည်ဖွဲ့ဝိရဲထွတ်၊ ထရဲဒုံးနင် ကျော်တင်နှင့်ရကာသွပ္ပမည်သာသော၊ ဇော်သာဝကိုဆင်ပြုရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ အဝံခုံးတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း မြက်နှံ့ပ်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာသိထားအပျိုသားတို့၊ ထိုးပွဲဘာညာဆိုထွဲယိ၊ဟုညာကြွေးယိသိုသာတို့၊ ကြွေးကြော်၍ ရနံသင့်ကျော်ပါကြောင်း။ အသိုး ၀။

လျှောရေး ဂဝဲ၊

ရဒဘာသာဓမ္မသဘင်ထက်သို့။

စံသာနှံ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အဓိကကြီး ဦးပုဂိ-အော-ဗီဝဠဲ့ ရေသားသော ဘာသုဝ်တွင်၊ ကင်းဝဲ့မင်းကြီး စိဝံရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မသတ် ၃၆ ဆောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှံ့၊ အခွဲသင်ခ်ားမှုကျယ်သော ဓမ္မသတ်သွန်းများကိုပါဖြထားသည်ဖြင်၊ အထက်အောက်သွတ် ထောင်ကြီး ဗိနဲ့ထံးများနှံ့၊ ဗိသဝံ ဗုံတိကောင်ဗိ ဖွတ်တော်စိရင်းမှုံး များစွာ တို့ထည်းပါဂိုပါကြောင်း။

တအုင် ၄ ကျင်၊

လျှောရေး ၂ကျင်၊

မြန်မာပြည်ဟုမွန်းကျင်း၊

ခေတ်ကာလအသျော်ကာ်ဟုမွန်းဆုစ်ချုပ်နှည်းကို ထိုထားသည်အားထော်ခ်ွာ၊ ဟုမွန်း ရဟန္တိုင်ကြောင်း နှည်းဝန်ခွဲထင်ကာ်းဥဒေများကို၊ အကိုးအကားရုံထင်ခွာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စိတ်ရေးသား ပါဂိုသည်ဖြင်၊ ငြိးထံသွား ကိုယ်စားတွယ်ကြီး ဝို့၏ ခါတ်ပုံများကိုထည်း ဂိုရှိုင်ဖြင်ထည်ခွင်းထားပါသည်။

အသိုး ၁၀ရှစ်၄၀း

လျှောရေး ၁၂ ဝဲ၊

ရာဇဂြောဝင်ဟာကျင်း၊

အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိ၌ဝက်မရွတ်ဝန်ကြီးမင်းသည်၊ မင်းအိုးခန္ဓာကိုင်းသူဖြည်သားတို့ အိသင့်ယိတို့ကိသော တရား။ ကျင့်ကြံအင်သောတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်နိုင်ကြစေရန် ရေသာသားသောကျင်း ဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မည်သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်တွယ်ကြောင်း။

အထိုး ၁ကျင် ဝဲ

လျှောရေး ၁ကျင်၊

၁)ရာထား၀ဏ္ဍ။

သဂ္ဂဒုဂ်ိ၊ ဂ၀-ရှန်း အင်းဝမြို့ ဒွန်နှင်း ကြွေခွင် ထရင်မင်းခြေတိ ကိုးကွယ် တော်သူ သော၊ ရှင်မဟာသိဒ်သဝဂ္ဂိုဂ်ထေရ်ဆည်၊ ကျင်းဝန်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဟောကျိုး ငိန်းမြေဒီဃာရှစ်ယောဒက်ဘိုဏ်းဆည်းမြတ်ဘိုဏ် စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထား သောစာရင်းဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

အသိုး ၁ ကျင်၊

လျှောရေး ဂဝဲ။

တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ရင်းစာရေးဝင်၊ ကျောင်းသားများနှံ့၊ က ဆာသက်၁ ဝါသနာပါသူပိုင်းတို့ ထက်ဝန်းဖြ ရုပ်ရှင်အဆူးသင့်ဆျော်တွယ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုးတအုင် ၁ ကျင်၊

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အထက်အမည်ပါစာရင်းကြီးနှံ့ကြိုးဖြိုချဉ်ခဲ့၊ ရွာသူကြီးထက်ပွဲဝင်ပဲခဲ့၊ မှိုင်ဝံရေဉပဒခဲ့၊ ထောဉပဒေ ၁၀၄ ဥပဒေဉပဒေပေါင်းများစွာ တို့ပါရှိးတွဲ၁ ၄၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်ကြီးများကို ရေသားအပ် ဥပဒေများနှင့် စီရင်ထုံများကိုသာ-အပျိုးပျိုးထည့်သွင်းပြုပြင်ထားသည်ဖြစ်ပါသောကြောင့်၊ ဝယ်ယူကြည့်ရှုရန် အထူးသင့်ထွယ်ပါကြောင်း။

အကိုး ၅ထွေ် လျှောရေး ၃ကျင်၊ မဓူတာမောင်မှိုင်းဆီးကောင်းစာရေးဆရာကြီး၊

ဝင်းစာရင်းကြီးတွင်ငေးငင်းပါးအပျိုးပျိုး ဩဇာအားကဏ္ဍားထေးဆျိုး၊ ဝွေးဆျိုး၊ ဝာဟျိုး၊ သိဆျိုးသံထောက်ခွန်းထော်၊ မေထုန်ရာကဲ့၊ ရေထု သဖြန့်၊ အိုင်ချင်းစွယ်းချင်း၊ ဦးချင်းထင်းခြင်း၊ ထေးထဝ်၊ ထေးဆေးဒွိုင်ဘွဲ့၊ ကြာဂီကဝ၊ ဗိုဇဉီ ကာတိုဖွဲ့၊ ဝဏ္ဏများပါ အပျိုးပျိုး ရဲရဲဒီထွ၊ ရေးသားထားသော စာရေးကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ရေးချင်း ၆-၁၂၀၊

စာရင်းအနှစ်ဝတ်သတ်ရှိ၍ ၆-၄၀ နှုံးရောင်းပါသည်၊

ချာပန်ပြည်ယောကျ်ားများနှုံင်းနှုံး-

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရင်း၊

ချာပန်ပြည်ရှိနှုံးပါင်းအတော်ကြာ ဒေ ထိုင်ခဲ့သူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဗိုးဥဇ္ဈမ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအပျိုး ၁၀း အပျိုးဦးများအကိုးဌ။ ချာပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အထေ အထူးရှင်ဘုန်းသားနှင့်ယှဉ်ထွယ် အသွယ်တို့ကို ရရပါင်းရေးသားသော စာရင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး တ၀၊

ရံသမာဓိထက်သံ့ဉပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရင်းကြီးနှံ့ထိုဝင်ရှိခဲ့ပြီး အပေါ်ကိုရှိခဲ့ပြီးသော ဗျတ်ထားသံကြီးများ ဗီရ ထုံးနှုံး၊ အထက်-အောက်ပြန်မာရှိခဲ့ ဗီရထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍ဖြည်သူအများတို့ အထွတ်တတွ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရုံး၊ သစ်တောရေးဇမော်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်ခရိုးဂု-တိ-အေ-ရေးသား အင်သော စာရင်းဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသနှံ့ကြင်းဖြစ်သောဝေကားအသုံးအနှုံးတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထားပါထည်း

အထိုး ၄ထွေ်၊

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ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ

ဆပ်ပြာ၊ ဆပ်ပြာမှုန့်၊ ဆပ်ပြာရည်၊ ဆပ်ပြာခဲ၊ ဆပ်ပြာမှုန့်ဖြူ၊ ဆပ်ပြာရည်ဖြူ၊ ဆပ်ပြာခဲဖြူ၊ ဆပ်ပြာမှုန့်ဝါ၊ ဆပ်ပြာရည်ဝါ၊ ဆပ်ပြာခဲဝါ၊ ဆပ်ပြာမှုန့်အနီ၊ ဆပ်ပြာရည်အနီ၊ ဆပ်ပြာခဲအနီ၊ ဆပ်ပြာမှုန့်အစိမ်း၊ ဆပ်ပြာရည်အစိမ်း၊ ဆပ်ပြာခဲအစိမ်း၊ ဆပ်ပြာမှုန့်အပြာ၊ ဆပ်ပြာရည်အပြာ၊ ဆပ်ပြာခဲအပြာ၊ ဆပ်ပြာမှုန့်အဝါ၊ ဆပ်ပြာရည်အဝါ၊ ဆပ်ပြာခဲအ

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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

Kinmungyaung Road in the Kyaikto Township.

U Ba Tin Thaton: Will the Government be pleased to state the total length of the Kinmungyaung-road in the Kyaikto Township, the estimated cost of the construction of this road, the Company to whom the work of constructing this road is given, the reason why the construction of this road has been stopped and the stage the construction has reached?

The Minister for Forests: The Kyaikto-Kinmun-Sakan-road is 9½ miles in length.

The estimated cost of construction is Rs. 2,79,843.

The work of construction has been given to the Indian Engineering Company.

Construction has been stopped owing to the financial stringency of the Province.

The present stage of the work is that the earthwork and laying of soling stone and metal have been completed and bridge construction and consolidation still remain to be done.

Imposition of Fines on Villagers of Kinthan Village Group in the Thegon Township for Failure to Report Arrival of Strangers.

U Thein Maung Prome, Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that by Executive Order 131A with reference to section 15 of the Burma Village (Amendment) Act, 1927, casual visitors who arrive and depart during the day time are not intended to report themselves under section 15 of the said Act?

If so, how could the Government justify the action of Thugyis fining the villagers as per Government's answer to my questions of the December Session?

The Home Member: A further inquiry is being made from the local officer and on receipt of his reply the necessary information will be furnished to the hon. member.

U Thein Maung Prome, Rural: Is the the Government aware that the Thugyi of the Kinthan Village Group, near Inma, in the Thegon Township, Prome District, fined the villagers for not reporting the arrivals of nuns on begging round and visitors coming to attend "Paya Kosu" ceremony in a house?

The Home Member: The Local Government has no information, but inquiries will be made and the result communicated to the hon. member in due course.

Allegations Against the Headman of Kinthan Village Group in the Thegon Township.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Further to Government's answer to my question of the December Session, is the Government aware that the villagers had to plough and do harvesting of the Thugyi's fields up to 1928?

Will the Government please reply as a matter of general principle whether a Thugyi can make the villagers work his paddy fields free of charge?

The Home Member: The Local Government is making further enquiries into the matter and the result will be communicated to the hon. member in due course.

Abolition of the Posts of Divisional Commissioners.

U Maung Maung Sagaing East: What steps has the Government taken in connection with the abolition of the post of Divisional Commissioners?

The Home Member: None.

Appointment of Burman Divisional Commissioners.

U Maung Maung Sagaing East: If the post is to be retained, when will the time come for the appointment of Burma Divisional Commissioners?

The Home Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answers given to questions asked by the Hon. Member for Kyaukse U San Pe in the Budget Session of 1928.

Course at the Police Training College, Meiktila.

U Aye Inein: Will the Government be pleased to state whether it will be possible to shorten the course at Meiktila Training School?

The Home Member: The suggestion is constantly under examination but as at present advised the Government do not think that it can be adopted.

PAY OF BURMA CIVIL SERVICE OFFICERS EMPLOYED AS UNDER SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

U Aye Inein: Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is its intention to raise the pay of the Burma Civil Service men, who are working as Under Secretaries to the Government of Burma, at Rangoon, and whether it is aware of the difference in pay between the officers of the Burma Civil Service and those of Ministerial branch holding the same posts?

The Home Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative, and to the second part in the affirmative.

Friction Between Karens and Indians in Salween District

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen: Is it a fact that it is a common thing in the Salween District that Indians forcibly enter Karen houses and take rice?

(a) How many cases of this nature have been tried by Court and with what result in the trying Court or Courts and in the Appellate Court, where appeals were made?

(b) Is it true that in all these cases that were tried by Court, there were only women in the houses forcibly entered by the Indians?

(c) Is it true that in all these criminal entries indecent assault upon women were involved?

The Home Member: One such case was reported some time ago: but the Government have no information to the effect that such action is common, nor whether any other similar cases have occurred. In the case in question a woman was alone in the house, but the Government have not received any information regarding the commission of an indecent assault.

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen: Is it true that in all the cases tried the Indian accused were criminals with previous convictions, or opium or ganja smugglers, or suspected opium or ganja smugglers?

The Home Member: The Government have no information on the subject,

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen: Is it true that there are numerous cases among the Karens in the Salween District, in which the Indians, after having enjoyed the well known hospitality of the Karens, bring the Karens into their clutches by artifice and then make up false or magnified cases against the Karens?

And that in almost all these cases no civil actions were taken and the Karens' lands were seized and taken by force?

The Home Member: The Government have received reports that cases of the kind are not uncommon; but they have no information regarding the alleged immunity of Indians from civil suits or the forcible seizure of Karens' land.

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen Is it true that these Indians are lending out money to the Krens who are as a rule illiterate at exhorbitant rates of interest, namely between 300 per cent and 1,000 per cent or higher per annum?

The Home Member: The Government have been informed of some Indians lending money to Karens at high rates of interest; but they have no precise information regarding the rates charged.

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen: Have any Indians been convicted for wrongly, or falsely or illegally taking possession of Karens' lands by force?

If they have, how many?

The Home Member: The Government have no information on the subject.

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen: (a) Is it a fact that some villages have been abandoned to Indians because the villagers could niether get rid of these pests nor stop them becoming public nuisances?

[b] If that is so, what are the villages abandoned and the worth of each of them, that is to say, the worth of the possessions given up by the villagers?

(c) Has any endeavour been made to get rid of these human pests because the villagers around complain of their presence and the damage done by their cattle and goats?

(d) If so, has there been any improvement in the condition of the suffering Karens in the District?

(e) If it is not so, or if there has been no improvement, what does Government propose to do to alleviate the suffering of the Karens?

The Home Member: (a) Two instances have been reported of Karens having abandoned villages to Indians out of dislike of them as neighbours.

(b) The villages in question were Kuseik-Kyauknyat and Nortakorpen. The Government have no information as to the value of the property, if any, abandoned by the Karens.

(c) and (d) The Government have not received any reports on these subjects.

[e] The Government propose to await specific complaints or reports and recommendations from the local officers.

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen: Is it true that the condition there, is as described by some of the Karens in the district intolerable?

The Home Member: The hon. member is referred to my answer to the first part of the last question.

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen: Is Government aware that some Indians borrowed money from the Karens and never paid them back?

The Home Member: The Government have been informed of one such case, in which the borrower died before repayment.

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen: Is Government aware that one Public Works Department contractor borrowed money and hired elephants from the Karens and avoided his responsibilities by criminal intrigues, such as, taking back documents of evidence from the Karens by open tricks? And has Government given any help in these matters in which the Karens have been swindled?

The Home Member: The Government have no information about the case referred to.

Expenditure on Account of the Provincial Training College, Meiktila

U Aye Inein: Will the Government be plased to state (a) the amount of expenses incurred in the Meiktila Provincial Training School for one term, [b] the reason why honorarium was given to those gentlemen who are Government servants, (c) the amount of honorarium given for one hour to each Lecturer?

The Home Member: (a) The amount of expense incurred on the Meiktila Provincial Training College for one term is about Rs. 67,000. The actual expenditure on the last term (beginning of June 1929 to end of November 1929) was:—Voted Rs. 58,818, Non-voted Rs. 8,263, total Rs. 67,081.

(b) Honoraria are not paid to Government servants posted definitely to Meiktila for duty, but only to a few Government servants who come to Meiktila to give instruction in addition to their ordinary duties. The reason is that they have to prepare for their lectures etc., in addition to their ordinary work and out of office hours, before they come, and again have to do extra work when they get back to their ordinary duties to dispose of the arrears which have accumulated during their absence.

(c) The amount of honorarium for one hour is Rs. 10, but this is sanctioned as a maximum and sometimes a lower rate of remuneration is found to be adequate when the number of hours' instruction is large.

Family Budget of Agriculturists and price of paddy.

U Ba U Mandalay Town: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statements showing the following,—

[a] the family budget of agricultural labourers by districts for the years 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930;

(b) the average price of 100 baskets of paddy obtained at the threshing floor in those districts for those years?

The Forest Minister: The information asked for cannot be supplied without much expenditure of time and labour by special inquiries in each district and this does not appear to be justified by any passible use which the hon. member could make of the information.

The statements appended to the Settlement Report of each district give information which may be useful to the hon. member.

Round Table Conference.

U Ba Shin Rangoon East: Has there been any correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Burma relating to Burma being adequately represented at the Round Table Conference, which the British Government propose to summon to consider the report of the Indian statutory Committee [Simon]?

U Ba Shin Rangoon East: If so, will Government state whether it has urged upon the Government of India the necessity of Burma being given adequate representation at the Conference and what is the nature of reply from the Government of India?

The Home Member: In respect of these questions the hon. member is referred to the answer which I have already given in the present session to similar questions.

U Ba Shin Rangoon East; Will Government state what steps it has taken in views of the following facts viz.—(a) that the Indian Central Committee in its Report has recommended that Burma be not separated from India: (b) the Resolution passed by the member of Burma Provincial Committee Simon which was forwarded to the Local Goveynment that Burma should be represented at the joint parliamentary Committee to consider the Simon's Report and to make recommendation to Parliament; (c) the Resolution passed by the Council at its last sessions that Burma should be given separate representation from India at the Round Table Conference.

The Home Member: I do not think that the hon. member has quoted the Indian Central Committee's Report correctly. What the Indian Central Committee said was that until certain vital questions had been fully considered they were unable to recommend the separation of Burma from India. The Government have taken no action. They are awaiting the report of the Indian Statutory Commission.

(b) Since the Burma Provincial Committee made its report the position has changed by the announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the Round Table Conference. The Government have communicated to the proper quarter the views expressed by the Council regarding the adequate representation of Burma on that Conference. They have not taken any other action.

[c] The hon. member is referred to the answer which I have already given in the present session to a similar question.

Roads In Burma And In Arakan.

U Tun Aung (Akyab Township): How many miles of metalled roads and how many miles of unmetalled roads are there in each division in Burma up-to-date: how many miles of metalled roads and how many miles of unmetalled roads have been constructed in Arakan for the year 1929-30?

The Minister for Forests: The information which the hon. member desires will be found in Appendix IV of the last Public Works Department Administration Report, for the year 1928-29 a copy of which is placed in the library. As regards Arakan, during year 1929-30 there has been constructed no metalled road; about 12 miles of unmetalled road.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

The Council met again on Tuesday at 11 a.m. in the Council Chamber, Secretariat, the Hon. U Pu presiding. The attendance was fairly good. The first hour was as usual, devoted to interpellations.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

U Ba Yin Meiktila East moved: This Council recommends to the Government to make compulsory to the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instructing in all Anglo-Vernacular Schools up to and including the 7th Standard.

He said that the matter was from the educational point of view important, but he did not consider the matter to be of such national importance as to deserve a debate in this Council. The matter could easily have been discussed by the Education Advisory Board, but unfortunately the Board met once in a blue moon and so members of the Council were placed in a difficulty. The Board met last January and called for suggestions from member. As a member of the Board, he sent this resolution along with others, but this surprise none appeared on the agenda paper. He had received no explanation and belived the Education Ministry had its own reasons for suppressing the suggestions. He thought the non- official members of this House had a right to know the reasons for such suppression. He was sure that everyone would admit that the education system both in India and Burma was defective and he attributed such defects to education being imparted through the medium of a foreign tongue not easily understood by the pupils. The annual reports of the education department showed very bad result as far as pupils were concerned. Pupils and school masters were blamed for this state of affairs. He personally thought that neither was to blame as both were the victims of a cruel system which did not enable them to make much headway. The soundness of a system could be judged from the quality of its products. The present system was inherently defective. The speaker point out the difficulties which beset the path of Burmese students who had to be instructed in the English language and put forward a strong plea for making compulsory the use of the mother tongue as medium of instruction in schools.

Continuing the speaker said the reason why Burmese pupils were forced to remain for a longer period in the middle department than they ought to was due to difficulty they experienced in mastering the English language. He urged the abolition of English as medium of instruction in schools and asked that the mother tongue be substituted in its place. The resolution had no political significance whatever and he hoped the Government would see their way to accept it.

U Aung Thin Mandalay Town opposing the resolution said that so long as Burma remained under British Rule and so long as English was the universal language, it was essential that the Burmese students should be taught that language. The mover seemed to be the only member who desired the vernacular to be the medium of instruction inasmuch as the cry in the districts was not for less English but for more English. Apart from that he pointed out the impracticability of the suggestion.

Mr. Oo Kyaw Khine also opposed the resolution and said that if Burma was under Burmese rule, the resolution might have been acceptable, but so long as Burma remained part of the British Empire, it was essential that the youth of the country should be taught in the English language if they should fit themselves for the various posts. Suppose Burmans were taught in Burmese. It would mean that Indians across the bay with knowledge of English would come to Burma and take up all the appointments for which a knowledge of English was necessary.

U Po Aye Yamethin North supported the resolution and said it was a reasonable one. In his opinion the mother tongue was the proper medium of instruction in the Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools.

Mr. C. A. Snow, Director of Public Instruction, said that as an expert he agreed with the mover's suggestion but there were so many difficulties in the way of

compulsion, that the resolution could not be considered a feasible one. There was no compulsion to use English as the medium of instruction. Any school which desired to use Burmese as the medium was at liberty to do so, so far as the middle school was concerned. He pointed out that it was rather curious that in spite of the desire of certain Burmese leaders to use Burmese as the medium of instruction, yet they sent their children to English schools and not to schools conducted by the Council of National Education. It was necessary for the student to learn English if he intended to pursue his study in the University. It was also curious that in schools where English was the medium of instruction, the results were much better.

U Tun Aung Akyab Town: supported the resolution and said he did not agree that the English language was a better language than the mother tongue. In almost every country in the world instruction was given through the medium of the mother tongue. He saw no reason why education should not be imparted in Burma through the mother tongue. He would like to see instruction given in Burma in the mother tongue not only up to the 7th Standard, but up to the High School final standard. It was a legitimate aspiration of the people of the country which he hoped would be met by the Government.

U Ba Thi (Mandalay, Rural) supported the resolution in Burmese.

U Po Yin (Mandalay Town) opposed the motion in Burmese.

U Nyein (Katha) next spoke in Burmese in supported of the resolution.

Mr. J. E. Du Bern characterised the resolution as idealistic and impracticable and said it was not long ago that the Burmese were clamouring for admission of their children into English schools. Now the boot seemed to be on the other foot and the Burmese were trying to lower the standard of education. He asked were there qualified teachers in Burmese to impart instruction to students. He did not think so. The teachers in Anglo-Vernacular schools were qualified in English but not in Burmese. He asked the Burman members to consider the matter deeply. He opposed the resolution.

U Ba Yin the mover replied to the debate in a humorous speech. He did not deny there were practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to this resolution, but they were not such as could not be overcome.

The Education Minister replying gave reasons as to why the suggestions of the mover were not included in the agenda of the meeting of the Education Advisory Board in January and said there were other more important matters to be considered and they had to be attended to first. The mover had tried to suggest that English was the only medium of instruction in middle schools. The Minister assured the House there was no hard and fast rule in regard to it. The Education Department allowed the candidate to answer all papers in the vernacular except English. This showed that Government left the matter entirely in the hands of those responsible for Anglo-Vernacular education. The Government were unable, however, to accept the resolution.

The resolution was pressed to a division and resulted as follows :—

Ayes 33
Noes 42
The resolution was lost.
The Council then adjourned to lunch.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.
ARCHITECTURE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch the Hon. U Pu presiding U Ba Pe moved.

That this council recommends that the policy of Government should be to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in all important public buildings in future.

He said that except for the Convocation Hall of the Rangoon University and the Council hall of the Shan Feeeration, no important public building in Burma had any Burmese architectural features on it He asked Government to take steps to see that Burmese features of architecture were incorporated in every public building in future. He pointed out that in Wembley the Burmese style of architecture had been greately admired. He had brought the subject before the Corporation of Rangoon and a Burmese design been produced by the Burmese Engineer for the new Corporation buildings, which although not of the best proved that Burmese architecture could be applied to public buildings.

U Ba Shin Rangoon East said the resolution was no doubt a laudable one from the sentimental point of view, but an impracticable one. Moreover if the resolution was adopted it would increase expeaditure on public buildings. Tradition was against the use of buildings with roofs built after the fashion of Pyathats which were specially meant for religious and royal uses.

Mr. O de Glanville said that he was in sympathy with the resolution but there were many difficulties in the way of carrying it out. The main consideration was of course money. The province was just now passing through difficult times and had no money to spend on decorative purposes. He suggested that the mover should amend his resolution so as to read ." Government should endeavour to incorporate feature etc" If the mover accepted the amendment, he would be glad to support the resolution.

U Ba Pe replying pointed out that the incorporation of features of Burmese architecture would not involve extra expediture and quoted the instance of the Corporation which he said, was not going to cost a pice over the original estimate. All he wanted was that the Government should lay down a policy for the future guidance of their Engineers.

The Forest Minister replied that he was in entire sympathy with the motion and did not desire to place obstacles in the way. There were, however, difficulties which had to be carefully considered. It was possible to evolve a Burmese style of architecture, but it required time and mpney and the hearty co-operation of the people. Then again there were utility buildings like hospitals etc., in which Burmese architecture would serve no useful purpose. On the other hand, Burmese architecture would prove ornamental either in a museum or council building. He assured the mover that Government would study the subject thoroughly and see what they could do to introduce such features in future.

The resolution was carried.

YENOKE-CHAUNGS IN THONGWA ISLAND

U Hla Thwin Maubin moved : That this Council recommends to the Government that Tenoke-Chaungs with sluices at their mouths be constructed in the Thongwa island immediately.

He pointed out the plight of the agriculturists in the island and said it was the duty to Government to help them by seeing that yenoke-chaungs with sluices at their mouths were constructed in the Thongwa Island immediately.

Mr. J. D. Stuart reminded the House that the Irrawaddy delta was subject to floods and would always be subject to floods owing to its geographical formation. He was in great sympathy with the cultivators of the Island who had lost their crops, but there were many difficulties in the way of giving effect to the mover's resolution. The construction of a sluice was very expensive and if such a one were constructed it must be a permanent one. Government intended to carry out a scheme of drainage and he asked the mover to wait till then. As regards immediate action, enquiries were being made to cut in the western part of the embankment on the Kyaiklat river near its termination to a point where it caused a channel. If local enquiry proved his supposition to be correct, he proposed to cut in before the next flood season, as a temporary measure till the big project was put into operation. He assured he would look into the matter and asked the mover to withdraw his resolution.

U Hla Thwin the mover replying said that the word "immediately" in the resolution was not put in aimlessly. As a result of the last few years' floods, the cultivators were in the clutches of money lenders and unless Government came to their rescue, th island would become a Chettyar's island. Government always professed to be sympathetic and here was a good chance of showing their sympathy in a practical manner.

The Finance Member replied that the problem bristled with difficulties and required careful study.

The resolution was pressed to a division and resulted as follows :—

Ayes : 34
Noes : 37

The resolution was lost.

FISHERY LEASES

U Kya Gaing Pegu South moved : That this Council recommends to the local Government that the conditions or terms of the fishery leases be published soon after the leases are granted by having copies of such conditions or terms hung up at the headmen's houses.

He said that the object of his resolution was for the due performance of the terms and conditions of the fishery leases and for the protection of the interests of the cultivators. He hoped that his resolution would be accepted by the Government.

Mr. C. W. Dunn opposed the resolution on behalf of the Government on the ground that the publication of the conditions and terms of the fishery leases as desired in the resolution would be expensive.

The Council then till 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

Dominion Status Vs. Independence

IRELAND AND INDIA

Mr. J. T. Gwynn, Esq., I. C. S. (Retd.) writes in the "Hindu":—

Now that India is giving serious thought to the question whether her destiny lies within or without the British Commonwealth of Nations, it seems worthwhile to attempt to explain the attitude of the Free State to that Commonwealth. We must ignore for the moment the views of the small but wealthy pro-British minority and consider the attitude of the Catholic majority, 90 per cent of these have given their loyalty to the idea of "Ireland a nation," a small minority of them are still moved by an active hatred of the historic enemy, the Saxon conqueror, but the majority, are anxious merely "to be let alone." They disclaim any interest in British history, British achievements, and generally the British tradition. As a matter of fact Irishmen have played a large part in building up that tradition but the difference between the Catholic and the non-Catholic view of the world has effectually prevented the growth of a common pride in the common achievements of the past.

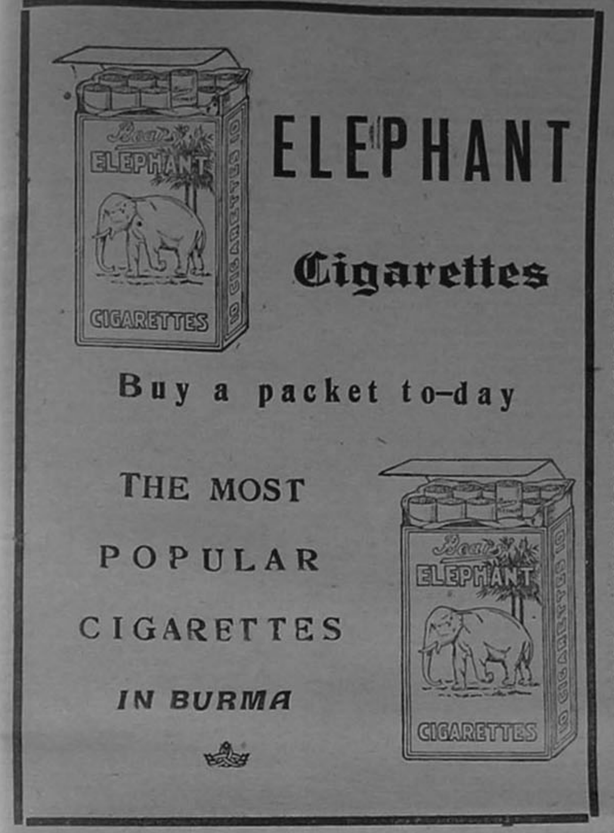
But the nationalist intellectuals see that a merely negative policy of aloofness will not prevail against the pewerful economic and social forces which tend to unite the two islands. English capital and English technical experience flow into Ireland. Irish brains and Irish hands are attracted into Great Britain by the higher scale of rewards obtainable there. English literature, the English broadcasting services and the English press are threatening to crush out their small scale Irish competitors thence the nationalist intellectual sees that if Ireland is to be in truth a separate nation two things are necessary. First, by way of a protective measure, the Irish language must again be made the vernacula of Ireland so as to make inter-communication with Great Britain less fatally easy. Secondiv Ireland must show new achievements, must build up a new and distinctive history and a new and distinctive culture in which all Irishmen can take pride. At the first sight it would seem that such an ambition could most easily be gratified by going outside the British Commonwealth.

IRISH CABINET'S POLICY

Indeed this ambition may even be held to be inconsistent with loyalty to the British Commonwealth since that Commonwealth is in fact held together by a common pride in the common British tradition—the very tradition which Irish nationalism seeks to derive out of Ireland in order to substitute pride in an Irish or Gaelic tradition. Accordingly the Republicans definitely hold the view that adherence to the British Commonwealth is incompatible with Irish nationalism. But the Free State Cabinet has excellent reasons for wishing to show that a position in the British Commonwealth can be reconciled with Irish ideals. In the first place, Mr. Cosgrave can ill afford to sacrifice the support of the wealthy pro-British minority which is imperilled by every hint of a desire for separation. And even if Mr. Cosgrave were independent of the minority in the Free State there would still be the danger of permanently alienating the Protestants of the six countries and thus perpetuating the partition of Ireland Again there is the evident fact that the two islands are economically interdependent and that the ruin of England though it might not affect Canada or Australia must inevitably entail the ruin of Ireland.

The Free State Cabinet is therefore concerned to prove that an Ireland within the British Commonwealth of nations can play a greater and more dignified part than an independent Ireland. Accordingly its present policy is to lose no opportunity of cutting a figure in the eyes of the world. For this end it takes the lead of the British Dominion in pressing for the explicit and public recognition of the equal and separate sovereign status of the different members of the Commonwealth and for the formal abolition of laws, customs and institutions and ceremonials not logically consistent with equality. Hence the insistence on a separate National Flag and a separate National Anthem. Hence the zeal for appointing diplomatic representatives in foreign countries with which the Free State has not very much business to transact. Hence also a certain anxiety to make a display not only of enlightenment but also of independence before the assembled representatives of the nations at Geneva.

The Free State Cabinet's calculation is that if these things are combined with suitable professions of personal loyalty to King George and of goodwill towards England nd with an honourable fulfilment of her financial obligations to Great Britain the world at a large will be impressed. England will not be weakened nor will her prosperity be seriously impaired and the Pro-British minority in Ireland will gradually be weaned from its devotion to the British tradition and induced to transfer is loyalty to the ideal of an Irish nation.



The world at large has perhaps been impressed but [there are signs that neither in regard to England nor in regard to the pro-British party [either in Southern or in Northern Ireland is the Free State policy having the desired result. The pro-British, 90 per cent of them Protestants, cannot so easily be persuaded to renounce their loyalty to the British tradition which is after all one of the 3 or 4 great traditions of the world infinitely greater than anything which an exclusive Iaish nationalism can offer them in exchange. The difficulty is the greater because an Irish culture must be a Catholic nation and a distinctively Catholic culture so that an Irish Protestant, even when he has renounced the British Tradition, will find himself by no means fully in sympathy with the ideals of Catholic Ireland.

THE CROWN

Turning next to the Free State's plan for putting its relations with Great Britain and the other members of the Commonwealth on a basis satisfactory to Irish nationalism we find in Keith's new book and in many other places warning signs that show that England is growing restive. In fact there is a fatal fallacy in the Free State doctrine that a common Crown is the only but that binds together the independent nations of the Commonwealth and that a profession of personal loyalty to the King is sufficient to constitute loyalty to the Commonwealth. What has consolidated the British into a nation is a common pride in common achievements the common heritage from the past, the common tradition, on which is based a common standard for measuring honour and dishonour, mutual confidence and a common determination to work together in the future. The Crown it the symbol—not a mere rubber stamp as it was disrespectfully called in the Jail—but truly the symbol and yet merely the symbol of all that we admire in the British tradition and our common resolve to work together in the future. The symbol does useful perhaps indispensable work by serving as an ensign round which our emotional loyalities can concentrate and be consolidated. Similarly in regard to the Commonwealth and the Empire the Crown is the symbol of all which members of the Commonwealth or the Empire can remember in common with pride, and of their common resolve to work together for the future. This is the true connecting link, our common pride in the past and our common resolve to work together inthe future. The link is strong or weak according as there is much or little in the past which we can unite in remembering with pride and according as we are or are not prepared to work together in the future with mutual confidence and respect.

GEN. SMUTS ON THE THEME

The Crown is merely the symbol of this connecting force. Yet because it is merely a symbol it must not therefore be despised nor need we think it is a little matter to be a King in a country where power is with the representatives of the people. For the good King differs from the bad King in this, that by his personal charactar and by his tactful conduct and wise utterances he makes it easier for us to associate with his person the memory of all that is high and noble in our common past. But as the Crown has no power of itself except as the symbol of the true collecting force a common pride in a common past and a common resolution to co-operate in the future, therefore it follows that if the Free State disowns the common heritage of the past and refuses to commit itself to any resolve to co-operate in the future the symbol, then the Crown, is emptied of all meaning and loses its binding force.

The British public dimly suspects that this is the position and a logical thinker like General Smuts must see it clearly. Indeed if Philip Kerr interprets his recent utterances aright he has been issuing warnings on this head. For he seems to have laid it down that there conditions must be satisfied if the British Commonwealth is to be some thing more than a mere name :—(a) There must be a common king and our emotional loyalty must be allowed to consolidate round him as the common soverega not as the particular sovereign of a particular member of the Commonwealth; [b] there must be Commonwealth conferences to work out a common policy in matters of common concern: [c] there must be a common foreign policy in matters of common concern and individual member so the Commonwealth must abstain from any action likely to thwart this common policy.

FREE STATE'S AIM

This doctrine differs from the Fre State doctrine in that the Free State has been trying to develop the idea of a separate loyalty to the King as the King of Ireland by associating with his representative a separate national flag and a separate national anthem. Then as to Imperial or Commonwealth conferrence, the Free State has hitherto used them to promote the idea of the independence and sovereign status of the different members of the Commonwealth rather than as a means for working out a common policy. Lastly as to the obligation to accept a common foreign policy in matters of common concern, the Free State has as yet shown no signs of approving the idea. On the other hand, she has displayed some anxiety at Geneva to impess foreign nations with the fact that she reserves complete freedom to act independently.

The cet result of all this is that Englishmen are beginning to feel the need of examining the question whether or not membership of the Commonwealth entails obligations as well as rights and whether a Commonwealth developed on the lines indicated by the Free State would be in any way a help to Great Britain in maintaining her prestige and her standard of living. The question is also being asked whether India would not in all probability adopt the same attitude as the Free State if she became a member of the Commonwealth and whether in that case the position of Great Britain would not become humiliating and even ludicrous. Hence there seems to be a strong under-current of feeling that from Great Britain's point of view, separation is a batter solution for the Indian problem than Dominion status.

INDIA AND IRELAND AS PARTNERS IN THE COMMONWEALTH

There remains, however, the question whether both the Free State and India may not be attracted by General Smuts' pleas for a commonwealth of Nations based less upon pride on the common traditions of the past and more upon the mutual confidence and respect arising from common standards of right and wrong, political, social and economic and common ideas about the possibility and direction of human progress. Such a Commonwealth would not be merely an anachronistic survival from the past—which is apt at present to be the Free State's conception of the British Commonwealth—but an organisation intended to play a great in shaping the world's future and members of such an organisation would evidently have to agree to be bound by a common policy on matters of common concern. Ireland may conceivably be induced to accept the idea of such a Commonwealth by the feeling that in it she can play a most distinguished part. For, on the one side her hold on the affections of the Irish in America would enable her to act as a mediator between the Commonwealth and its most formidable secular rival, the United States of America. On the other hand, as a Catholic nation she can conciliate for the Commonwealth the goodwill of the most influential of all spiritual organisations. the Catholic Church; which, but for the presence of Ireland, might be inclined to look askance of the Commonwealth distrusting it as an association of purely protestant States. Would India too be tempted by the opportunity which a position in General Smuts' Commonwealth would offer of acting as a mediator between Asia and the West? And could she reconcile her political, social economic and spiritual ideas with those of her partners in such a Commonwealth?—The Hindu.

JAIL RULES TO BE AMENDED.

Govt. of India's Decisions.

New Delhi, Feb. 19: Important decisions of the Government of India regarding jail rules are announced in a press Communique which runs:—The Government of India have for some time had under consideration the amendment of jail rules in certain respects. The matter had been referred to the Local Goverements who have formulated their views after extensive consulation of non-official opinion. A conference of provincial representatives was thereupon held and the Government of India have also had discussions with some prominent members of the Legislative Assembly. The problems under examination have been found difficult and complex and have led to expression of widely different opinions. The Government of India have endeavoured to give due weight to, even when they have not been able to accept in full, the representations made. The conclusions at which they have arrived on more important points and which are designed to secure on matter of principle substantial uniformity throughout India are now announced. Convicted prisoners will be divided into three divisions or classes A. B, and C. Prisoners will be eligible for class "A" if (1) they are non-habitual prisoners of good character, (2) they by social status, education and habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living and [3] they have not been convicted of [a] offences involving elements of cruelty moral degradation or personal greed, [b] serious or premeditated violence, (c) serious offence against property, [d] offences relating to possessions of explosives, firearms and other dangerous weapons with the object of committing an offence or of enabling an offence to be committed, [e] abetment or incitement of offences falling within these sub-clauses.

Prisoners will be eligible for class "B" who by social status, education or habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. Habitual prisoner will not be excluded automatically. The classifying authority will be allowed descretion to suggest their inclusion in this class having regard to their character and antecedents subject to confirmation or revision by Local Government. Class "C" will consist of prisoners who are not classified in classes A" and "B"

CLASSIFYING AUTHORITY

High Courts, Sessions Judges District Magistrates, Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates and Magistraties of the first class (the two latter through the District Magistrates) in cases tried by them originally or in any other case the District Magistrate should make initial recommendation for classification in classes "A" or "B" to the Local Government by whom these recommendations will be confirmed or reviewed.

PRIVILEGES OF "A" AND "B" PRISONERS

Certain forecasts of their decisions which have been brought to the notice of the Government of India indicate considerable misapprehension in regard to this tripatite division and its effect upon the existing classes of prisoners: It should be clearly understood that all prisoners with A class are eligible for privileges of that class. No class of prisoners will be eligible for any additional privileges on ground of race. All privileges now given to special class prisoners will be continued to "A" class prisoners such as separate cell accommodation, necessary articles of furniture, reasonable facilities for association and exercise and suitable sanitary and bathing arrangements. In other matters the following decisions have been arrived at :—

DIET

The diet for classes, A and B will be superior to ordinary prison diet given to prisoners in class C and will be based on the flat rate of cost per prisoner within limits of which actual food may vary. The cost of superior diet provided in case of classes A and B should be borne by Government. As special class prisoners are under the existing rules permitted to supplement prison diet at their own expense this privilege will be retained as at present as regards "A" class prisoners.

CLOTHING

Mxisting rules regarding privilege of special class prisoners to wear their own clothes will continue. As regards A class prisoners if they desire to have clothing to Government expense they will be provided with that prescribed for B class prisoners will wear prison clothing modified in certain respects and of a better type than that worn by C class prisoners.

ACCOMODATION.

A separate jail in each province for classes A and B is desirable and its provision though it must depend on available financial resources of Local Government should be regarded as goal to be aimed at. Meanwhile the Government of India hope that Local Government will carefully review the resources of jails now existing in provinces and endeavour by such measures as are within their power to secure the end in view. In addition to separate accommodation the Government of India desire to emphasise the necessity of a special staff to deal with A and B class prisoners and are of the opinion that this matter should receive the earliest possible attention.

PRISON TASKS

In accordance with the principle already applied the importance of which is reaffirmed the tasks allotted to prisoners in A and B classes should be assigned after due consideration on medical grounds and with careful regard to capacity character, previous modes of life and antecedents of prisoners.

FACILITIES FOR READING

The Government of Indian accept the principle that reasonable facilities subject to safeguards should be provided by the Government for intellectual requirements of educated and literate prisoners. The Local Governments will be requested to examine the condition of jail libraries in provinces and in cases where these are non-existent or defective to take early steps to establish or improve them. Literate prisoners may be allowed to read books and magazines from outside subject to approval of the jail superintendent. Newspapers will be allowed to 'A' class prisoners on the same conditions as under the existing rules they are allowed to special class prisoners that is in special circumstances and with the approval of the Local Government. As regards literate prisoners generally where Local Governments publish a jail newspaper or where they intend to publish it this publication will be available one a week for literate prisoners. Where Local Governments are unable to publish a weekly newspaper the Government of India have decided that a few copies of a weekly paper approved by the Local Government should be provided at Govern-

Continued on page 8

The management of the Burma School of Commerce conduct their business from 1st January 1930, under the new name and style as:—

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SUNDAY FEBRUARY 23 1930.

The Index

His Excellency Sir Charles Innes, in the course of his address in the Council Chamber, pointed out the relinquishment of the military control of the Western slope of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda as an index of the Government attitude. While we give all due credit to our Governor for his eagerness to prove the sympathetic attitude of the Government, we cannot forget the fact that the withdrawal of the Fort from the Shwe Dagon Pagoda is the result of unabated agitation organised throughout the country long before Sir Charles Innes dreamt of becoming a Governor of Burma. This settlement of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda affairs can hardly be taken as conclusive evidence of sympathy shown by the Government of Sir Charles Innes. We think His Excellency should seek elsewhere something that could really be pointed out as the index of the Government's sincerity and sympathy.

We on our part would remark that the Governor now has the rare opportunity of doing something to serve as a true index of the Government's attitude. We refer to the two resolutions that were passed by the Legislative Council the other day and that relate to the land revenue. One of the two resolutions is the demand for substantial reduction of land revenue and the other for the postponement of collecting land revenue till June. Both these resolutions were passed by the Council and it remains to be seen whether the Government would abide by the decision of the Legislature. Nothing could better serve as an index of the Government's sympathetic attitude than the adoption by the Government of the Council decision. Credulous though the Burmese people are, lip-sympathy alone will not serve to invite them into the spider's parlour. Nor would any reference to such healing of the ancient wound as the settlement of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda affairs continue to be a Siren's song any longer. What is needed is a substantial action to prove Government's sincerity and now is the chance for the Government to do so. We think none will deny when we say that the Government, like Caesar's wife, should strive to be above suspicion at all times.

The circumstances leading to the discussion and adoption in the Council of the demand for substantial reduction of land revenue and postponement of collecting the same are worth consideration. There is in the country acute economic distress, which the Government itself has now to admit. This growing pecuniary distres is becoming widespread especially among the rural people. The demand in the Council for the reduction of land revenue and the postponement of collecting the same is but an inevitable outcome of the distressing condition among the people. That this demand was initiated and supported by those members in the Council who on almost all occasions give their nod of assent to whatever the Government does is proof positive of the fact that the people are in sore need of some relief. The non-official supporters of the Government themselves had agreed to differ with the Government in this particular respect and if the Government would flout this popular opinion of the Council it would have to do so without the help of its customory supporters.

The Governor in his Council address, remarked that the Government could take no direct action to arrest the fall of the price of Burma rice which, we respect, is one of the causes of the present economic distress among the people. According to His Excellency, the only action that the Government could take would be of an indirect nature. Here is the opportunity for the Government to show that it is prepared to help the people "indirectly" by reducing the land revenue and postponing the collection of the same. No imaginary fear of upsetting the financial equilibrium should stand in the way of reducing land revenue, which is more than half of the total ordinary revenue receipts. A reduction of land revenue can easily be balanced by an equal reduction on the expenditure side, especially on those items which are growing year by year. The application of an axe on the expenditure side will solve the question and what the Government needs is a little more courage and a little less adoration at the shrine of Efficiency. The reduction of land revenue is a question in the consideration of which the Government should not allow itself to be unduly influenced by sentimental thoughts. By the reduction in land revenue, the Government would not tumble down and by the postponement in the collection of the same the British Empire would not go to pieces. Where there is a will there is a way. We await to see whether the Government has will enough, sympathy enough and sincerity enough to ameliorate the dire condition of the people.

News and Views

Cannot be Separated.

Not even one Indian who has come to our country, either for a short visit, or for a prolonged stay, has ever come forward and supported the claims of the Burma people for separation. Some of them oppose the idea of separation most vigorously. Others with some sense of responsibility acknowledge that the decision lies with the Burmans, while at the same time they do not conceal their dislike of the separation idea. To this latter class belongs Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, who was given a welcome address last Tuesday at Fytche Square. In the course of his speech there Mr. Gupta made it clear that he, like the rest of the Indians, did not desire to see Burma separated. But he was sagacious enough to say that he would give the Burmans the sole right to decide for themselves whether they would be separated from India or not. However, the tragic part of the whole affair is that not one single Indian has ever come forward to support the claims of the Burmese people. The Indians in their agitation for Swaraj could fish out some Britishers who strongly work in the cause of the Indian movement. In the case of Burma's struggle for separation, we have not yet found out one Indian who would, heart and soul, support the Burmese people. Strange and significant this may seem, but, nevertheless this is exactly the position at the present moment.

No More Surrenders.

And so, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere, being men of the same kiduey, have formed a mutual admiration society. The latter supported by the former has formed a party to be known as the United Empire Party. Ordinarily, we would have little concern in the emergence of this Fourth Party in British politics. We know these noble Lords have the ambition of sweeping out the leader of the Conservatives like chaff before the wind. Had the purpose of this new party been confined to this object only, we would have cared not an ace for it at all. But Lord Rothermere the other day states that the party stands for a policy of no more surrenders in India. We are not yet informed that Lord Birkenhead, Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir Michael O'Dwyer have joined the party. However, if this United Empire Party is going to become what it professes to be, we have not the least hesitation to say that it will work for the disintegration of the Empire. We wonder whether the mighty British Empire is soon to witness the repetition of history.

The "Irish" of the East.

To those who do not understand Burma, the article written by Sir Harcourt Butler recently in the London Times would in all likelihood appear to be a faithful description. The fact that he was twice the administrative head of Burma would help to attach some importance to his writings. In describing Burma, Sir Harcourt Butler wrote:—

"A coastline of 1,000 miles, an archipelago of some thousand islands, an extended land frontier touching China, Indo-China, and Siam, long ranges of hills separated by great rivers and fertile valleys, a dry zone between two wet zones, vast rice plains in Lower Burma, glistening pagodas on hill-tops, wooden and bamboo homesteads on wooden piles, extensive and rich forests, oil-fields, precious stones and mineral wealth—these make up Burma."

It is peculiar that Sir Harcourt Butler after spending a number of years in Burma should see only extensive and rich forests, oil-fields, precious stones and mineral wealths. It is strange that the ex-Governor of Burma could not frankly describe that in spite of these rich, natural resources the Burmese people are becoming impoverished year by year. On the contrary, he holds up Burma as a prosperous country giving credit for the prosperity to "the Irrawaddy Flotilla, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, the Arakan, the Burmah Oil, Steel Bros., Burma Corporation British India Steamship, Macgregor's, Bulloch's and other large companies which employ hundreds of thousands and pay salaries and wages running into millions a year, not to mention their large contributions to taxation and the support of social services." We think Sir Harcourt Butler would succeed better in his invitation to the British capitalists to invest in Burma, if he would openly show the colossal amount of profit which the above mentioned companies are making every year. Sir Harcourt Butler describes the Burmese people as the "Irish" of the East, and in what sense he does so we do not know. But we hope his description of the Burmese people would be politically true before long.

ANOTHER SWEEPER M. L. C.

NOMINATED FOR U. P. COUNCIL

Allahabad, Feb. 21: An Etawah message says at the instance of the President of the U. P. Congress Committee, Misri, sweeper of the Pratap Press, Cawnpore, has been duly nominated for election to the U. P. Legislative Council.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The Burma Legislative Council re-assembled on Wednesday at 11 a. m. in the Council Chamber, the Hon. U Pu presiding.

There was good attendance of members. The public gallery contained a few spectators.

FISHERY LEASES

The debate was a resumed on U Kya Gaing's resolution, that this Council recommends to the Local Government that the conditions of terms of the fishery leases be published soon after the leases are granted by having copies of such conditions and terms hung up at the headmen's houses.

The Forest Minister was in sympathy with the mover and said he was disposed to comply with his request as an experimental measure. He asked the hon. Mover to withdraw his resolution.

Leave was granted to the Mover to withdraw his resolution.

GUN LICENCES.

Saw Pah Dwai Thaton Karen, moved that this Council recommends to the Government that except in exceptional cases holders of gun licences be allowed to buy 100 rounds of cartridges for a year at one time only and not four times—25 rounds each time—as it is being done at present.

The speaker explained that in exceptional cases people were allowed to buy as many cartridges as they desired. But his resolution had nothing to do with that. He pleaded the cause of the poorer classes, particularly Karens, who found it very difficult to have to go to the district headquarters for cartridges. The result was that they had to spend a long time in travel and also had to incur very high expenses.

The Home Member said he regretted very much to have to oppose the motion. He pointed out that all questions relating to arms were within the province of the Government of India, who issued rules and regulations for the guidance of the Local Governments in the matter. It was the policy of the Local Government to issue licences for the purchase of 100 cartridges a year except in the case of those who wanted more cartridges. The hon. Mover told them to be economical. That was what they were trying to do. They were trying to make Karens, on behalf of whom the hon. Mover was pleading from the districts of Thaton, Mergui, and other districts, economical. If a person needed more than 25 cartridges he would have to satisfy the deputy commissioner that he was able to safeguard those cartridge so that they would not get into the hands of dacoits and other bad characters.

The mover replied and the Home Member spoke again saying that the hon. Mover had not given reasons why the Karens, whom he represented, wanted the cartriges. If they were intended for game purposes the speaker did not think there would be any trouble in getting more from the deputy commissioner. If they were required for self protection, he did not think that 25 cartridges were necessary.

The President put the resolution. It was pressed to a division resulting as follows:

Ayes, 24.
Noes, 30.

The resolution was negatived.

THIRD GRADE PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

U Ba Thi next moved that this Council recommends to the Government that a special committee of this Council, representative of various parties, be appointed to inquire into the scandal arising out of the last third grade pleadership examination.

The Mover spoke in Burmese.

The Finance Member said that he thought that the hon. Mover was referring to the third grade pleadership examination of December 1927. There were very large numbers of candidates. The number was over two thousand. In those circumstances the marking of those papers was no easy matter, and resulted in mistakes being made. It was the Pleadership examination Board itself which asked for a Moderation Board to re-examine the papers and revise the marks. The Local Government consulted the Judges of the High Court and subsequently the marks were revised and six more candidates were passed. The inquiry desired by the Mover, said the Finance Member, had already been made. In those circumstances he thought that it would be highly inadvisable for the Council to go into the matter once again. He failed to see what useful object would be gained by once again starting another inquiry. He asked the hon. Mover to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. E P. Pillay said that it was with a feeling of displeasure that he participated in the debate. But the matter was one which should naturally influence all right thinking persons. It would, the speaker said, be in the interests of all concerned that the accusations which had been made should be carefully inquired into. The information received was that something

him by the Constitution of the James Act. A succession of efforts has been made during the last to years to secure the Independence of the islands, and a number of mission have been dispatched to Washington for the purpose. But every attempt has so far proved isfructuous. In 1927, the Philippine Legislature asked for a plebiscite to demonstrate the strength of public opinion in the Islands on the question of Independence. But General Wood vetoed the Bill, and on the Legislature again passing the measure, President Coolidge upheld the veto. But everything that has a beginning has an end. Even General Wood's term came to a close. His successor, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, who now represents the United States in the Naval Conference, took up the office towards the end of 1927, and tried to pursue a less reactionary policy. But he also did nothing to secure the fulfilment of the Filipinos' aspirations. The present Governor-General is Colonel Dwight Davis, who succeeded Colonel Stimson in May last year.

Whether during the Presidentship of Mr. Hoover, the righteous demand of the people of the Philippine Islands for the fulfilment of their legitimate aspirations will at last be conceded remains to be seen. But the whole history of American relations with the Filipinos, except for the one single chapter following the passing of the Jones Act and associated with the author of the doctrine of Self-Determination for all peoples, reflects no credit on the American Nation, no title to a greater degree of disinterestedness in its relations with others than has been shown by the Imperialist Powers of Europe. It refuses to part with control over the Philippines, partly because of their value as a naval centre in the Pacific, and partly for the material advantages—rubber and sugar have figured in economic controversies—which the American connection with the Islands has brought to the controlling Nation.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON THE PERIL TO INDIA

The Challenge to the British Raj

ANARCHY THE PENALTY OF ABDICATION TO EXTREMISTS' DEMANDS

It would be the duty of anyone who has held responsible office in the Government of India in the last few years to remain silent at this moment, if silence could be justified in relation to the situation which is developing before our eyes in India to-day writes Lord Birkenhead, under the above headings, in the Daily Telegraph,

It was for nearly five years Secretary of State for India during a period in which many grave causes for anxiety presented themselves and required decision. With the aid of the Viceroys with whom I was successively associated it proved possible to govern India without either formidable disorder or insupportable political crises.

The situation with which we are suddenly confronted is of a wholly different character. I could, if I chose to do so, take the easier path of silence. But I consider that the situation is too grave to justify any man who studied Indian politics for four and a half years with constant industry, and with exceptional sources of information, in remaining silent.

It is proper that I should explain the causes which have led me to this conclusion.

FOLLIES OF INDIAN EXTREMISTS

The Montague-Chemsford Act provided for a statutory reconsideration, after a determined period, of the political situation in India. The Commission to be appointed pursuantly to the provisions of that Act was invited to report upon the progress of the qualified self-government accorded under its provisions to India and to recommend either an extension of those powers or a restriction of them.

It is extremely important to observe that these reforms themselves contemplated that the experience of the years which were to intervene before the redecision might not only fail to justify an increase in the powers of self-government but might positively require an inroad upon those powers.

Indian politicians, mostly educated in the school of that Western learning which they pretend so much to despise, may forget these hard facts. They cannot be too plainly or too frequently reminded of them. If they proved themselves able to justify the Montague Chemsford experiment they might reasonably expect a more generous addition to the powers conceded to them.

If they proved themselves unworthy, or, through political adolescene, incompetent, they were equally by the terms of the same Act warned that the powers already conceded might be curtailed.

What happened when these reforms, generously if too optimistically conceded, became operative? The concessions made widely in advance of anything hitherto dreamed of as possible, were treated with contempt. The Prince of Wales, son of the King-Emperior, was insulted when he visited India. The nature of this organised insult may be measured by the observation of a Calcutta tradesman who was compelled to close his shop on a busy day by placing in front of it the placard, "Go back, Simon" and was heard to observe: "It is a day very promising for business and I never heard of Simon. But I do not want my shop wrecked."

Co-incidentally with these discourtesies, so utterly out of harmony with Eastern traditions of hospitality, there arose a political campaign so stupid, so insensate, and so hysterical that it was almost impossible for any Minister to keep in touch with the fashionable follies of the moment.

When I first became Secretary of State I was assailed by complaints because I would not accelerate the Statutory Commission. I steadfastly refused to accelerate it so long as violent and seditional disorder existed in India. For eighteen months I was violently ignorantly, and libellously abused by the most illiterate Press in the world—that is to say, the Indian vernacular Press. But after nine months firm measures imposed reasonable behaviour upon the most superficial hotheads in the world.

Thereupon, consistently with my promise, I accelerated the appointment of the Simon Commission. How was this received by the intelligentsia of India, who lashed themselve into a fury because I would not accelerate its appointment? Did they say, 'Well, the Commission ought to have been appointed sooner, but, at least it has been appointed now; we will attempt to con-operate with it, as we logically must, because we insisted upon its appointment a year ago"?

On the contrary, before Sir John Simon, incomparably a greater lawyer than the subtlety of Indian brains has ever produced, had landed in India, those who had blackguarded me in the vernacular Press for not appointing the Commission earlier, immediately began to assail the Commission in tems of "Go back, Simon".

The Simon Commission was appointed with the unanimous assent of all parties in the State, and without one discordant vote in either the House of Commons or the House of Lords.

Those rash advisers of the Indian people, ignorant of the military helplessness of the populations on whose behalf they presumed to speak, utterly incapable of defending either their sea coast from attack without Englished aid, or securing their internal domestic polity from anarchy without English arms, have been chosen to defy the Commission for which every party in the State is responsible.

To judge by the speeches which are made by old Harrow boys and members of the Inns of Court, who ought to despise Western civilisation so much that they would not condescend to speek its language, but who owe their own capacity for mischief to the education which they have derived from the West, they have reached the conclusion that if the despised English left India to-morrow, a heppy and united country would acclaim the political rebirth of a great sub-continent and its leaders in the noisy malcontents of the moment.

THREATS OF THEORETICAL REVOLUTIONARIES

The greatest proof of the incompetence of those leaders of the politically minded Indian, who owe their language, their science, and their sophisticated commercial system to the West, is that they have completely failed to realise what would happen to Indian if the British Raj was withdrawn.

They are a collection in fact, of very inferior Kerenskis. Supposing that we disappeared to-morrow, what would happen to the Hindus? Do they think they could succeed by perorations with the Moslems? The Moslems belong to a harder stock. They never argued, they had other means of convincing, until peace was imposed by that great Western dominating force which imposed alike the Pax Romana, the toleration of creeds, and the sacredness of individual freedom.

It is a commonplace that if Great Britain left India to-morrow India would dissolve into an anarchy comparable to that which exists in China to-day. It would be a poor compensation that we should hear Englise educated lawyers or those who survived eloquently explaining the excellency of their intentions and the soundness of their law.

The truth is that from the moment the Simon Commission was constituted, by the majestic authority of the State, to report to Parliament upon that which ought to be done, it was madness to interfere with or to attempt to anticpate its decisions.

After all, the history of the intervention of England in India has been very decisive. It has never been very much impeded (or, it may be added, assisted) by neurotic and eloquent lawyers, most of whom, it may be repeated, owe their education to the Inns of Court. If any sanity prevailed in those who are conducting Indian affairs today they would at least realise some contact of theory with power.

India may be indulged with a great deal of sentiment from the Socialist Government, and a little more even than average from Mr. Wedwood Benn. But there is not the slightest chance under any British Government that there will be such an abandonment of the English position in India as will expose these glib theoretical revolutionaries to the the ricks which they undoubtedly deserve.

They are so incapable of any reasoning that has relation to reality that they entirely ignore the Indian Princes and their dominions. The Mareh Here never had so serious a rival as the modern Indian left-winger. You may tell him that the peasants are entirely ignorant of his existence; you may tell him that the Moslems, who are a stronger race, would crush him and friends to death if our forces were withdrawn, you may tell him that the cruel wrongs of the untouchable classes must for ever estrange their oppressors from the civilisation of the world; and you leave them cold.

A PLAIN TRIAL OF STRENGTH

If they are prepared to challenge these issues, ignorantly and rashly, invoking the methods of civil disobedience, then I say plainly, as I should have said when I was Secretary of State, we must either make this a plain trial of strength or we must abdicate our duties in the East.

To me it was incredible that the so-called Police of the Congress should have been allowed at Lahore to assume the capacity, quite incompetently discharged, as I understand, of maintaining order.

No police should be allowed to maintain any order in India who are not commissioned by British Raj. And any callow youth who usurp function not permitted to them should be immediately chastised.

Bud even more, those who dare to invade the great principles upon which British authority depends in India must be immediately challenged and arraigned. Nor must you deal with inferiors; you must correct those who control and inspire these insane movements.

I was myself very interested in the speech recently made by Earl Russell, the Under-Secretary for India. It has created quite an uproar both in England and in India. Honest speeches often do. And yet this is the first honest utterance which has been made by any British Minister since the present crisis developed.

I warned the Government in the Daily Telegraph, while there was still time to correct this folly, of the madness of authorising the Viceroy to put forward in ambiguous language Dominion Home Rule as a goal.

The argument used in that letter have never been answered because they happen to be unanswerable. Yet the Government in its folly, and ignoring the warning of myself, for nearly five year Secretary of State; of Lord Reading, for many years Viceroy; of Sir John Simon, chairman of the Commission, authorised this foolish and deceiving declaration'

And now at last Lord Russell has spoken the truth. He has said what is indisputably true and this I shall develop more fully in my next article that Dominion Status is in inconceivable in any application to existing conditions in India. The fuller exposition of Lord Russell's speech has increased my admiration for his judgment. For it does not lessen its effect but increases it. He has had the courage to remind us of the long and painful years in which the conception of Dominion Status has been worked out in those communities which share our language, our tradition, and our civilisation. He gave a deep and very necessary warning to the sentimentalists to whose folly the Government has so weakly pandered.

If anyone thinks that Earl Russell can be swept aside I should think that they misconceived both the situation and the man. He is a lawyer of ability; he is incomparably the ablest speaker on the Government benches in the House of Lords; in fact, in my opinion, he is among the first four speakers in the House of Lords.

In ability and experience, in the general philosophy of life, he is so much superior to the world's best-known political feather-weight, Mr, Wedgwood Benn, that I can imagine Lord Russell desires nothing better than that his so-called chief should challenge an utterance which for sincerity and force will command the support of every political party in this country. If it came to a debate between Mr. Wedgewood Benn and Lord Russell, I have little doubt where the weight of ability, sincerity, and argument would rest.

It was indeed a misfortune of almost inconceivable dimensions that the Viceroy should have persuaded the Government, or that the Government should have persuaded the Viceroy, to acquiesce in this most unconvincing and dangerous statement.

No one, of course, ought to have been allowed to say a word until the Simon Commission had reported. Every word that was said authoritatively before the Report of the Simon Commission was said intentionally or not, in treachery to the authority of the Commission. Its members had the authority to decide whether or no events in India in the last few years have moved for or against an advance.

England and Parliament were awaiting to hear their recommendations and to treat them has of the highest authority. Until they had reported nobody—not the Government itself—was entitled to say a word. They were ignorantly and sentimentally short circuited. The result could have easily been foreseen by anyone who had studied the mentality of the East.

DOMINION STATUS LUDICROUS

Nobody knew whether the Simon Commission was prepared to recommend Dominion Status. But everyone who believed reasonably in their sanity knew that could not be, The moment "Dominion Status" was used by the Viceroy, his Indian negotiators put the matter "a step higher. They asked at once—as I pointed out in my letter in the Daily Telegraph that they would ask—whether he would assign a date to the establishment of Dominion Status. He naturally replied tha the could not. The thereupon abandoned Dominion Status altogether, and concentrated upon independence. We are to-day confronted by the situation that the independence of India, In relation to British Government and all that it involves, is the claim of the politically articulate elements in India. Well, before that issue is settled a great deal will happen.

But before it arises, it may be assumed that, unnecessarily and inadvisedly as the issue of Dominion Status has been raised, some important discussions upon that subject may take place. I shall, therefore, ask leave in a further article to point out that the present political development in India makes the application of Dominion Status a ludicrous idea. As far as the root of the matter extends you might just as well make India independent as concede Dominion Status, for she is as fit for the one as for the other. And the result of conceding one would be identical with the results of conceding the other.

The Maharaja of Patiala on Independence

The Maharaja of Patiala made a speech on February 3rd at Delhi commenting on the present political situation in India. We give here some extracts from that speech:

When an ideal set up by a party in British India affects us also, we should be doing poor service to all India and to ourselves if we did not express our view. The Congress has declared the goal of India to be complete Independence of the British connection, which generations of British Indian politicians have described as "providential" An Independent British India, while the Indian States continue in relationship with the Crown, would be no Nation, but mere patchwork..... The Congress leaders seem to assume that an Independent British India would absorb or at least have full authority over the States. Such an idea we of the States are bound to oppose with all over strength. The Congress has hindered and not helped the growth of that friendly co-operation between the States and British India, which alone can form the foundation of that Greater India to which we all look forward. We cannot enter into any working arrangement with British India except on the basis that the connection with Britain is maintained. This is enjoined not only by our Treaty obligations, but also by our conviction that a Dominion India is a higher achievent than an Independent India.

The position of the Indian Princes as guardians of law and order in their States would compel them to oppose with all their resources any movement which proposes to undermine the authority and the foundations of the social order. We have on numerous occasions expressed our sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of British India. But we shall not hesitate to take all measures necessary for the vindication of our rights. The will-o'-the wisp now being pursued by a section of politicians in British India will lead them through Anarchy to depths even worse. The Princes and the peoples of the States cannot watch with indifference the growth in British territories of revolutionary activities which may engulf them also.

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PEDDAPURAM.

East Godavari District (India.)

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Dated 22nd February 1930.

Hkun Shi Li, Revenue Officer of Namtu, Tawngpeng State, Northern Shan States, is appointed to bea Magistrate of the third class and to exercise jurisdiction as such within the local limits of the Tawngpeng State.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon in consequence of the death of the Honourable Sir John Guy Rutledge, Kt., K. C. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the provision of section 105, sub-section 1, of the Government of India Act the Honourable Sir Benjamin Heald, Kt, V. D., I.C.S., one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice with effect from the 17th February 1930, beforenoon- and until further orders.

Mr. R. F. Leitch, Assistant Superintendent, B.F.S., is, on completion of his training at the Provincial Police Training School Mandalay, posted to the headquarter of the Sagaing District to continue his training.

Mr. A. K. Potter, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Pegu and is posted to the charge of the Pyinmana Subdivision, Yamethin District, in place of Mr. R. R. Langham-Carter, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

Prior to his assumption of charge of the Pyinmana Subdivision, Yamethin District, Mr. A. K. Potter, I. C. S, Assistant Commissioner, is posted Pyinmana to continue his training.

Mr. R. R. Langham-Carter, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Pyinmana to Rangoon and is posted to duty in the Home and Political Department.

Mr. R. R. Langham-Carter, I. C. S. Assistant Commissioner, is, on completion of the duty to which he was posted in this department dated the February 1930, appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, in place of Mr. H. C. Baker, I.C.S. proceeding on leave.

Major F. L. Roberts, I. A., Assistant Commissioner, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for eight days and in continuation thereof on half average pay (not due) for five months and twenty days.

Leave on average pay for four months and in continuation thereof on half average pay for four months is granted to Mr. H. C. Baker, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, with effect from the 15th March 1930, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Browne, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 9th February 1930.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. N. Chari, B, L., relinquished charge of the office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon on the 3rd February 1930, before noon.

The Hon'ble Mr, Justice Mya Bu, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of the office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon on the 10th February 1930, before noon.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba U, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon on the 10th February 1930, before noon.

U Shwe Sein, A. T. M. Extra Assistant Commissioner, made over, and U Maung Maung 13, A, T. M. Extra Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the office Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Forest Department, on the 15th February 1930, after noon.

Leave on average pay for four months and two days, and in continuation thereof leave (not due) on half average pay for two months and twenty-eight days, for a total period of seven months, is granted to the Right Rev. N. H. Tubbs, Bishop of Rangoon with effect from the 15th March 1930 or the subsquent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. A. Curties, officiating Registrar of the office of the Secretary to Government, Forest Department, is confirmed as Registrar in the Burma Secretariat, with effect from the 8th February 1930, in place of Mr. P. J. Sim, retired.

Mr. J. N. B. Rosario, officiating Registrar of the Offices of the Secretaries to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, is confirmed as Registrar in the Burma Secretariat, with effect from the 12th February 1930, in place of Mr. W. Pilcher, retired.

Leave on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. J. P. W. Robertson, District Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 6th March 1930, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for four months, combined with furlough ex-India under paragraph 875 of the Regulations for the Army in India, Volume II, for a total period of eight months, is granted to Captain R. H. Columbine I. A. Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, with effect from the 23rd April 1929.

Mr. G. Chettle, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for three months.

Mr. R. F. Leitch, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Sagaing District.

Leave on average pay for one month and six days, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. A. Davis, Inspector of Boilers [Senior Grade), Burma, with effect from the 2nd January 1930, before noon.

U So Maung, Deputy Myook, is, on return from leave, posted to Labutta, Myaungmya District, as Assistant Township Officer.

U Hla Pe, B.A., is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge, on probation.

U Hla Pe, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge of the Township Court of Thaton, is appointed to be an Additional Magistrate in the Thaton District, in addition to his other duties,

Leave on avercge pay for the period from the 23rd May 1929 to the 1st June 1929 [both days inclusive] was granted to U Ba Thein 7, Deputy Myook.

U Tun Aung Zan, Subordinate Judge, on probation, is confirmed in the Subordinate Judicial Service with effect from the 17th January 1930.

U Htaik Tin, Deputy Myook, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 11th November 1929.

U Nyo, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Kyaukse District.

U Hla Pe, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Thaton District.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee,

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

The Rice Market.

20-2-30

The local Rice Market continued to be easy and prices dropped further by about Rs. 5 than yesterday. Outside quotations were 9 Small mills February at 345 and March, April at 355 Pazundaung Big millers sold Small mill Ngaseing April 200 tons at 347-8 and white yathalay 500 tons at 370 Small millers sold Pazundaung Small mill quality after 15th March 600 tons at 342-8 and white meedone after 15th April 500 tons at 370 other prices were S. Q. Ngasein 360 meedone 377 Lonzain Ngasein 290 meedone 312-8 In the godown rice marke quotations were mill Sugandi 360 380 Long boil 350 367-8 Boil milchar 345 367-8 Full biol Ngasein 330 340 Halt boil 325 335 Rangoon mill milchar 346 34Z-8 River line 335 340 Pyu 345 355 Lonzain Ngasein 285 287-8 meedone 310 Small mill Ngasein 335 340 Big mill Special 320 325 meedone 360 365 Boil bran 45 Boil broken 150 175 white bran 52-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 510 Inferior 440 460 and New 400 to 430.

The paddy market was weak and prices dropped further by about Rs. 2 to 3 than yesterday; prices were 130 131 Mandalay 132 Prome 132 134 Boat and 145 meedone.

The Outside Market was closed to-day it being the 21st day of Ramzan Festival. But the business was reported as follows Small millers sold Small mill Ngasein Immediate milling 50 tons at 347-8 white meedone loo tons at 367-8 and March Special 300 tons at 327-8 other prices S. Q. Ngasein 360 S. Q. meedone 377-8 Lonzain Ngasein 295 and meedone 312-8 In the godown rice market quotation were mill Sugandi 360 580 Long boil 350 365 Boil milchar 345 365 Rangoon mill milchar 345 350 River line 335 340 Pyu 345 355 Full boil Ngasein 330 340 Half boil 325 330 Boil yathalay 360 375 white yathalay 330 335 Shwebo, old rice Superior 510 Inferior 440 460 and New 400 to 430.

The paddy market continued to be easy prices were 130 Mandalay 131 Prome 130 to 132 Boat and 145 meedone.

BURMA AND THE BURMANS

The "Irish of the East"

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

(By Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.)

Burma is one of the fairst countries of the British Empire. Approaching Rangoon after two days' passage from Calcutta one enters a new world. Rangoon itself is cosmopolitan, only one-third of the population being Burman, but pagodas and monasteries, monks the yellow robe, dignified men and dainty ladies in richly coloured silks proclaim the Silken East. A coastline of 1,000 miles, an archipelago of some thousand islands, an extended land frontier touching China, Indo-China and Siam, long ranges of hills separated by great rivers and fertile valleys, a dry zone between two wet zones, vast rice plains in Lower Burma, glistening pagodas on hill-tops, wooden and bamboo homesteads on wooden piles, extensive and rich forests, oil-fields, precious stones and mineral wealth these make up Burma. The rivers and creek are still the main highways, but over 2,000 miles of railway are open and good metalled roads are being made. The people are generous, impulsive, artistic, mechanical lovers, of sport and racing often passionate and vain always sensitive as to personal honour, not yet given—perhaps because not yet driven—to sustained manual labour, but capable of great effort, full of humour and humanity. The "Irish of the East," they have won all hearts. In working timber and rice they yield to none. There are marked differences of race and language, and minorities require protection, but of the total population of 13,000,000 some 11,000,000 are Buddhists. They have none of the fierce religious animosities found in India, no caste system, no purdah system, no great social distinctions, no landed aristocracies exeept in the Shan States, where chieftains rule in ancient ways over simple folk.

THE MONKS

And whereas in India the people look to Government as an earthly providence, in Burma Government is viewed as an earthly nuisance to be kept at arms' length. The monks, estimated at 80,000 are generously supported by the people and have still great influence —every Burman has to wear the yellow robe for a short period, if only few days. They are under no central ecclesiastical authority. Of late some have taken to politics and dream of the restoration of a Burman Kingdom and monkish supremacy. They number some thousands in Mandalay alone—the fascinating capital of the last Burmans kings with its Royal palace, huge monasteries, and relics of the greatness that has passed away.

The province was annexed piecemeal after the three Burman wars. Arakan and Tenasserim in 1826, Rangoon and Lower Burma in 1852, Upper Burma in 1886. The pacification of Upper Burma was lengthy and troublesome. The forces of disorder are near the surface and violent crime is unduly prevalent, but peace has brought wonderful progress and prosperity, Modern Burma dates from the opening of the Suez Canal. Much land was then brought under cultivation to grow rice for export. The annual export now exceeds 3,000,000 tons. British firms, mainly Scotch, invested huge sums in opening up the province on other ways. Its present prosperity is principally due to the Irrawaddy Flotilla, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation the Arakan, the Burmah Oil, Steel Bros. Burma Corporation, British India Steamship, Macgregors, Bullochs and other large companies which employ hundreds of thousand and pay salaries and wages running into millions a year not to mention their large contributions to taxation and the support of social services. Chinese and Indians also came so settle. Over 350,000 Indian colies come over every year to reap the rice crop and return with large savings.

BURMA FOR THE BURMANS.

The standard of comfort and living is higher in Burma than in India. But economic psessure has begun. Indian and Chinese competition is felt and the cry of "Burma for the Burmans! has of late become insistent. This and the general feeling that Burma is not well treated by India in the matter of finance have led to a demand before the Statutory Commission for the separation of Burma from India.

The Burma Government has recently summer up the arguments for and against separation. The leading arguments for it are that Burmans differ radically from Indians; that they cannot have an effective voice in an Indian Legislature; that their interests have already been subordinated to those of India in such matters as the protective steel duties, the export of hides, the manufacture of salt, and that their disadvantages in this respect will increase as an Indian Legislature grows stronger; and, finally, that they would gain financially by separation. The leading arguments against it are that Burma is wedged between India and China, that it depends on India for defence, for labour, and for cheap credit—an important point for a country which requires loans for development. A north-east frontier question may again become obtrusive, as it did some 20 years ago when the Chinese occupied Lhassa.

SEPARATION PROBLEMS

Burma is the biggest province of the Indian Empire in area but its population is rather less than that of the Central Provinces. Its higher education is behind that of India, but it is building and organizing a university on lines in advance of anything in India. The practical difficulties of separation are admittedly great. At the last Burma dinner Lord Reading emphasized the necessity of safeguarding defence, law and order, standards of British justice and administration commercial interests. The financial aspect of separation is at present vague as the claims of India are not known. How for Burma would gain financially by the change depends on the terms to be fixed and the cost to the province of transferring various services with due regard to efficiency and public convenience, defence railways, Customs, currency, posts, telegraphs, income-tax, etc., from central to provincial revenues. There is reason to think that Burma did not get anything like her fair share of the remission of provincial contributions, because that remission dealt with direct contibution only and Burman's main contribution to central revenues was indirect, amounting to over two crores of rupees a year in duties in rice and oil. The case for Burma is in the very capable hands of Sir Charles Innes and his advisers, and will surely receive sympathetic consideration from the— Commission.—"The Times Special Number."

THE STRUGGLE FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

In view of the fresh attempt that is being made in the American Legislature for the winning of Independence by the Philippine Islands (see New India, Jan. 23, p. 20), it might be useful to notice some of the important events in the struggle which the Filipinos have been carrying on ever since they came under the control of the United States of America. The struggle has been one with various ups and downs, and offers a close parallel in certain of its phases to India's fight for Freedom. The claim for Independence was made by the Filipinos the movement Spain was worsted in her war against the United States. Philippine Independence was proclaimed in June, 1898, by the leader of the movement that was engineered in the Islands to support the United States during the war, in the confident anticipation that their liberation from alien control would be guaranteed by the treaty of peace. But the treaty made no mention at all of any such thing, but rather put upon the cession of the Island by Spain to the United States the complexion of a financial bargain. The Filipinos, finding themselves betrayed, at first attempted a kind of guerilla warfare against their new masters, but had soon to yield to the superior strength of the latter.

The great landmark in the Philippine struggle is the passing of the Jones Act by the United States in 1916, during the Presidentship of Woodrow Wilson. That Act declared for the first time authoritatively, on behalf of the American Nation, that it was its purpose to withdraw its sovereignty over the Islands and recognize their Independence, "as soon as a stable Government could be established therein" The Act introduced a form of Government largely similar to that of the United States itself, with a Governor-General, a Senate and a House of Representatives. President Wilson appointed as the first Governor-General Mr. Harrison, who had been an ardent supporter of the Philippine cause. So long as Mr. Harrison was Governor-General—he was in that post until President Harding succeeded President Wilson he did everything possible to increase the power of the people, never on a single occasion making use of his power of veto over the decisions of the Philippine Legislature. Before he laid down his office, he made a recommendation to the President in favour of granting Independence immediately to the Philipnos, and President Wilson himself commended that view in his message to the United States Congress in December, 1926. But soon after, his successor appointed a very different type of person to administer the Philippine Islands and to retrieve the position of authority which the representative of the United States had enjoyed there before Governor-General Harrison's period of office.

General Wood, the new Governor-General, surrounded himself with a set of army officials and tried to rule the Islands with a strong hand, all the time in conflict with the popular representatives in both Houses of the Legislature. Deadlock after deadlock was caused by his fight against the restraints imposed upon

had taken place at the examination, which was not to the credit of anybody.

At first he was against the use of the word "Scandal" in the resolution But having gone into the details of the case he found that the use of the word was justified.

The speaker offered to give any details he had in his possession if they desired them. The fact that some of the papers had been reconsidered was a tacit acquiescence by the Government that there was some ground for the accusations. The speaker pointed out that there had been many abuses of privileges complained of Burma was not free from corruption and bribery and if such matters were allowed to go on the people had a right to decide the question of purity in the public services. Details showed that there had been laxity of supervision. The more he thought of the matter the more he felt that there was something rotten in the State of Denmark and that the Government should go into the matter very carefully. The speaker also asked the Government members not to take part in the voting.

U Aung Thin said that he did not agree that there was something rotten in the pleadership examination. Thousands of papers had to the scrutinised and mistakes must occur. The Bar Council had gone into the matter along with the late Chief Justice and the Government had come to a decision. The sooner the matter was settled, the better would it be for all concerned.

Mr. O. De Glanville said that he agreed with the last speaker that no case had been made out for any such inquiry as had been asked for. An inquiry had already been made at the request of the Examination Board itself, and that in the speaker's opinion, should have satisfied everybody. There was some talk about the word "scandal" used in the resolution by two judges of the High Court, who held an inquiry, and as the Bar Council was asked to investigate the matter, that was done and certain people were exonerated. Nothing, he said, had been brought forward to justify the members to say that they were not satisfied.

U Ba U said that he had seen serious allegations in print and circulation. One of them was that the Government had persuaded pleader candidates to work for Government nominees in the election and to co-operate with the Simon Commission and that their views would then be considered. He desired to know whether that was correct. He considered that it was in the best interests of the Government to have this inquiry made. He supported the resolution.

U Ba Shin spoke in Burmese. He said that it was not unusual to expect people who failed in examination to grumble about it and to make the most reckless charges imaginable. He sympathised with the Mover and was also prepared to accept the assurance of the leader of the House. He considered that the best policy was to let matters stand as they were. The matter had already been decided by two high tribunals like the Bar Council and the High Court.

U Saw, also speaking in Burmese, said that the Higst Court and the Bar Council had only decided one aspect of the case, viz., the allegation against a lawyer. There were several other allegations, and if there was no foundation for them and they were not true, why was the Government afraid of an inquiry. If it was only a question of expense, members who were appointed to the Committee would be only too glad to serve as honorary members. If he himself was appointed to the Committee he was willing to serve.

U Ba Tin supported the motion in Burmese,

U Tun Pe. speaking in Burmese, opposed the resolution.

The Mover replied in Burmese.

The Finance Member pointed out in his final reply that he was not aware what scandal the hon. Mover was referring to. The whole trouble was that the candidates who had failed were dissatisfied with the result and had made all this fuss. He would like to know what the scandal referred to was.

U Ba Thi said that he was referring to the conduct of the examiners at the third grade pleadership examination.

The Finance Member said the examiners were barristers-at-law and lawyers appointed by the Pleadership Examination Board. He did not see that the Government had anything to do in the matter. It was a matter which concerned the Bar Council and the High Court and it could not be said that they had not carried out their duties in a properly constituted manner. He suggested that the resolution was not in order. Apart from that no good purpose would be served. He had listened in vain for any suggestion and had heard none. He said that if the Mover was opinion that as a result of the inquiry the papers would be re-examined and more passes would be made, he asked him to dismiss that hope from his mind.

The motion was then put to the vote and on it being pressed to a division resulted as follows :

Ayes, 31.
Noes, 39.
The resolution was lost.

The sitting was then suspended for three-quarters of an hour.

HYACINTH PLANTS IN DISTRICTS.

After lunch U Kun moved that this Council recommends to the Government to take special steps to remove the water hyacinth plants from rivers, creeks, and streams in the Irrawaddy Division.

The Mover said that the reason for moving his resolution was the fact that he personally learned during the course of his travels in the Maubin district that there were certain rivers and creeks, which were so infested with the water hyacinth that the people found it impossible to remove water therefrom even for domestic purposes. He pointed out also that owing to various streams being also infested with the pest navigation was very difficult, The result was that even villages were cut off from the rest of the district as far as communication by water were concerned.

U Sein Ba, speaking in Burmese, supported the resolution.

Mr. I. Lister explained that the question of the water hyacinth had occupied the attention of botanists and others all over the world. Burma's experience in regard the destruction of the water hyacinth, however, was limited. The speaker explained the various methods that had been employed in Burma and elsewhere, in Florida, Texas, the United States, in parts of Australia, New South Wales and Cochin China. A number of chemicals were used to find a spray which would not be harmful to other persons to drink the water or for cattle. Of the six chemicals used as being most effective in destroying the plant all were poisonous to cattle. It was found that the method only affected the plant at the surface and did not affect the root. It had been realised that extermination was practically impossible and so the Government's policy was to try to keep only the necessary waterways free of the pest. It was universally admitted that the methods employed were not sufficient to exterminate the pest. It had been found that the relief to be obtained would be only local and probably temporary.

Saw Toe Kut supported the resolution in Burmese.

Mrs. B. N. Das Bassein, Indian, supported the resolution. He suggested that the plants be collected by dredgers and converted into manure. The process might not be a paying one, directly, but the increased revenue which would accrue indirectly from the cultivators, who would benefit from the removal of the pest, would more than compensate the expenditure involved.

Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed said that his experience was that it would never be possible to get rid of the hyacinth pest.

U Ba Maung, in supporting the resolution, expressed his surprise at being told that Government could not do anything in the matter. The pest was a source of inconvenience and annoyance to the poor people and Government should do all in their power to remove the peril or at least to reduce the annoyance.

Mr. J. D. Stuart said that it would be quite impossible for his department to undertake to keep clear all streams and channels in all this enormous maze of waterways in the Irrawaddy delta. It required all the available resources to keep the main water-ways clear. He was suprised to hear from the mover that, as a result of the water hyacinth, no water was available for domestic purposes. The hyacinth, flourishing as it might be, could not affect the water supply.

The Finance Member, in the course of his reply to the whole debate, pointed out that for the last few years the water hyacinth plant had grown no better, no wore. But the important point was, that the main waterways were sufficiently clear for navigation. With their present finance it was, he thought impossible to undertake the work of destuction As for the streams and channels, the duty of attending to them fell on the District Council. The Government regretted that they were unable to supply the remedy to the problem at present. He hoped that after all he had said the mover would withdraw his resolution.

The resolution was then put to the Council and pressed to a division, the result being as follows: Ayes 38, noes 18.

The resolution was carried.

CONSTITUTION OF YENANGYAUNG TOWN

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West, moved that this Council recommends to the Government that Yenangyaung town be constituted as the headquarters of a new subdivision in the Magwe district.

The Mover spoke in Burmese, pointing out the urgent necessity for having three separate divisions instead of the two at present. The area, he said, was a very large one, and it involved heavy expenditure on litigants to go from Yenangyaung to Magwe

Mr. T. Lister pointed out that Magwe, consisted of three townships, those of Magwe, Yenangyaung and Sale. The work of the subdivisional officer at Magwe was already light. If the existing work in the Magwe subdivision was divided into two subdivisions, viz., a subdivisional officer at Magwe and another subdivisional officer at Yenangyaung, there could not be much executive work for the two officers. The second point in regard to the resolution was that the mover made no mention whatever of the executive work of the subdivisional officer.

Besides, the request for a new subdivisional officer was based on the number of cases. That was not the proper way to look at the question. The main point for consideration was the amount of executive work the subdivisional officer had to perform. He thought that no adequate reasons had been advance for constituting a new subdivision. The speaker thought that the mover should consider this matter further instead of proceeding with this resolution.

Mr. I. G. Lloyd said that when this question had come once before in this House, the members were informed that the proposal to create a new subdivision had been abandoned for financial reasons. The proposal would involve additional expenditure. It would be interesting to consider whether, when Yenangyaung was reaching the exhaustion of its oil resources and when its prosperity was commencing to wane, additional expenditure was advisable. Apart from that, Yenangyaung had got on so far with a township officer.

In regard to the difficulties of litigants, a good road, the speaker said, was being constructed between Magwe and Yenangyaung, and that was the solution of the problem.

The Mover replied.

The Home Member said that he regretted his inability to accept the resolution. The chief business was oil and there was a Warden who looked after that part of the business. There were no cultivators. There was no arable land and only a few traders, who were there to feed those working in the oil fields. The only aspect which had been urged was a legal one, and, as pointed out by his friend, Mr. Lloyd, that difficulty would be overcome by the construction of a road between Magwe and Yena ngyaung. He asked the mover to withdraw his resolution.

The resolution was pressed to a division, with the following result: Ayes 30, noes 31.

The resolution was declared lost by one vote.

The Council adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday.

QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

Construction of Canal to Protect Bilin Town.

U Ba Tin [Thaton]: Is the Government prepared to enquire what actions had been taken to dig a canal near Bilin to save Bilin town from further erosion ?

The Finance Member: The proposal to dig a canal is being investigated.

THE MARTABAN-SITTANG ROADS

U Ba Tin Thaton: Will the Government be pleased to state what portion of the Public Works Department Martaban-Sittang Road has been tarred ?

[b] Is the Government aware that the portion of Martaban-Sittang Road which runs through Kyaikto and which has a very heavy traffic needs tarring to abate the dust nuisance ?

The Minister for Forests: (a) A length of three miles through and immediately south of Thaton Town.

(b) Yes, but financial considerations render it impossible to tar the road at present.

PEGU-MARTABAN TRUNK ROAD

U Ba Tin Thaton: [b] If the survey of the Pegu-Martaban Trunk Road—the Kyaikto Sittang Section—has been completed ? And if it is the intention of the Government to construct a branch road linking the villages of Boyagyi Kyaikkatha and Mokpalin with Pegu-Martaban Trunk Road which I am told will follow the realignment of the new railway line?

The Minister for Forests:

The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

The reply to the second part of the question is in the negative.

ONBIN-DEDAYE ROAD

U Thin Pyapon : Is it true that the construction of a road from Onbin village to Dedaye in Pyapon District has been sanctioned some years ago?

The Minister for Forests : The reply is in the negative.

U Thin Pyapon: If so, will the Government be pleased to state why the proposed construction of the road is not started yet?

The Minister for Forests: In view of the reply to question No. 100, this question does not arise.

SESSIONS COURT HEADQUARTERS IN YAMETHIN DIVISION.

U Po Aye [Yamethin North]: Will the Government be pleased to state if the reason of the removal of the Session Court from Yemethin to Pyinmana was for the convenience of the litigant public or for the convenition of the judge concerned ?

The Home Member : The Session Court was never removed from Yamethin to Pyinmana. There was no Special Sessions Judge for the Yamethin District until the end of 1924. On the creation of a separate Sessions Judge for the Yamethin District, the Court House for this Judge was constructed at Pyinmana for the convenience of the litigant public and not for the convience of the Judge concerned. Pyinmana is a more important town than Yamethin and is rapidly growing in importance in respect of trade and commerce. All the large commercial firms of the Yamethin District and all the big money-lenders have their headquarters at Pyinmana. No commercial firm of any importance has a branch at Yamethin

U Po Aye Yamethin North: Is the Government aware that Pyinmana is not centrally situated in the District but in the southernmost corner therein and that if has been most inconvenient and expensive to the litigants belonging to the northern part of the District ? Does the Government consider the advisability of retransferring the said court to Yamethin with a view to do an even handed justice to the inhabitants of the District, before Government taken steps to incur further expenditure in connection with that Court ?

The Home Member : The major portion of the litigation of the Yamethin District arises from the Pyinmana subdivision, and it is, therefore, suitable that the headquarters of the District Court should be at Pyinmana. Litigants of the northern part of the district suffer very little inconvenience by the headquarters of the District Court being situated at Pyinmana. There is an excellent train service between Pyinmana and Yamethin, no less than seven trains each way running between Yamethin and Pyinmana. The railway fare is very little. Moreover, the Subdivisional Judge, whose headquarters are at Yamethin, has been appointed Additional Judge of the District Court, and tries all appeals arising from the Courts of the Yamethin Subdivision, and also tries all suits up to Rs. 15,000 in value arising from the Yamethin Subdivision. Hence litigants suffer neither inconvenience nor expense from the fact that the headquarters of the District Court have been fixed at Pyinmana, but as a matter of fact the contrary is the case, as all important litigation arises from the Pyinmana Subdivision. In view of this, the answer to the second part of the question does not arise.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES OF CULTIVATORS.

U Thin (Pyapon): Is the Government aware of the pecuniary difficulties of the cultivators throughout the Province owing to the prevailing low market rate of paddy ?

The Finance Member : Government is aware that the market price of paddy is lower than in recent years and that this will affect the income of cultivators.

U Thein Pyapon: If so, has the Government any intention of suspending the collection of either Capitation tax or Thathameda tax and Land Revenue throughout the Province till March 31, 1930 ?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

U Thin Pyapon: Is it not true that the cultivators hard time of the year is just before the harvest ?

The Finance Member : Government has no special information on this subject.

U Thin Pyapon: If so, cannot the Government give the cultivators pecuniary help ?

The Finance Member: The nature of the pecuniary help referred to in the question is not specified and Government is not therefore in a position to reply to it.

FLOODS IN PEGU DISTRICT

U Kya Gaing, Pegu South : Is it not a fact that the extension of Kapin bund as far as Payagale has caused abnormal flood to the paddy fields situated within the jurisdiction of the Headman of Kapit, Tamatakai and Kyon-eik in the Waw Township, Pegu District, and has caused irreparable losses to the cultivators of the said are ?

The Finance Member : The answer is in the negative.

U Kya Gaing Pegu South : Is Government aware that the cultivators and the land owners of the said area have made representations to the Local Government to take immediate measures to prevent such losses ? If so, what action the Local Government has taken in this direction ?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. Investigations are proceeding with a view to increasing the discharge from the Zwebat Sluice and decreasing the discharge from the Sinchidaing Sluice. It is also proposed to reduce the floods by training the Pyinbonchaung.

U Kya Gaing Pegu South: Is Government aware that the two fisheries known as Kapin and Kangyi Pauk fisheries are a contributary cause of the flood in the same area ?

The Finance Member: Is Government aware that the two fisheries know as Kapin and Kangyi Pauk fisheries are a contributary cause of the flood in the same area ?

The Finance Member : Government has no precise information on the subject.

U Kya Gaing (Pegu South): Has Government proposed either to abolish these fisheries or to lease the same without the fixed fishing implements in future ?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative. The Kapin fishery has no fixed obstructions at present.

[To be continued]

Continued from page 5

ment expense for "A" and "B" class prisoner.

LETTERS AND INTERVIWS.

"A" class prisoners will be allowed to write and receive one latter and have one interview a fortnight insted of once a month as at present. "B" class prisoners to write and receive one latter and have an interview once a month instead of at the considerably longer intervals new permitted under the various jail manuals. The publiestion of matters discessed at interviews or of the substance of letters received from prisoners may entail the withdrawal or cuatailment of privilege.

The Government of India accept the principle that some deflerentiation of treatment is desirable in cases of under-trial prisoners who by social status, education or habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. There will therefore be two classes of under-trial prisoners bassee on the previous standard of living only. The classifying authority will be trying the court subject to the approval of the District Magistrate Diet provided for "A" and "B" class convicted prisoners will be given to the former and diet of "C" class paisoners to the later, undertrial prisoners in either class will be allowed to supplement this diet by private purchase through jail authorities. Under existing rules they are allowed to wear their own clothing. Suggestion has been made that in cases where undertrial prisoners are inadequately clad or are unable to obtain clothing from outside suitable clothing which should not be prison clothing should be provided by jail authorities. The Government of India commend this suggestion for adoption by Local Governments. The Government of India are of opinion that interpretation of existing rules in a liberal spirit together with modifications now proposed and provision of better and cellular accommodation will effect improvements in directions with the enquiry has indicated as desirable. They therefore hope that Local Governments will make every effort to improve the existing accomodation and will at once utilise and adopt their existing resources to the best possible advantage. In many of the opinions received by the Government of India stress has been laid on the desirability of separating undertrial prisoners who are habituals or charged with grave offences from those who have not been previously convicted. On this subject the Government of India consider that no further orders as necessary as they understand that this is the existing practice. The Local Government are now being invited to amend their jail manuals in light of these principles and to frame rules where necessary under section 60 of the Prisons Act. Pending such revision they are being requested as far as possible to give immediate practical effect to these changes.

The Ghee Act & Butter.

To The Editor "New Burma"

Sir,—The consumption of Butter in Burma is so extensive that every Tom, Dick and Harry spring up like mushrooms in the Butter trade, but it's a matter of great regaret that there is no check or control over the same as it is on Ghee.

Defect in quality, weight and packing exists either singly or simultaneously in one of the other brand, it's an open secret. Inspite of all these, Butter people are allowed to fleece the public according to their own sweet will and pleasure.

Some Butter peoples' stuff is real and genuine but there is a defect is a delect in weight, although net weight is declared on the tin. Some give prizes to increase the trade Where are the prizes coming from ? The Public pays for the same in shape of artifically inflated value, less weight or adulteration.

Some butter people mix fat, lard, flour, mashed plaintains and other varieties of undesiracle and unwholesome stuff, together with some decoction of Yellow colour and salt to avoid detection in appearance and taste? Cannot the Ghee Act be applied to Butter. Is it not the duty of either municipality or custom to inspect, weigh, analyse and pass the stuff. before it is put into the open market for sale?

Each butter manufacturer must be compelled to affix properly authorized analysis and not weight on the tin, and the Municipality or the custom should see that the quality and the weight is exactly what is stated on the tin. Burma is noted for adulteration and mixture, existing in many varieties of food stuff, but the over looking and neglect makes it worst. The more cases of adulteration, mixture and less weight come out in the lime light, the better it would be for the public.

The better the food, the better the health. It is hoped health Municipal health Department will grip this matter with an iron claw.

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ဟာရအခါလျှော့ဈေးနှုန်းဖြင့်ရောင်းချသောစာအုပ်များကိုဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့ကစ၍
အောက်ပါနှုန်းအတိုင်းရောင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဆ	ပိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဆ	ပိုင်
ကျောပုံပြည်ထောက်ကျား ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာလေးအကြောင်း။		၁		မဏ္ဍလာနုနုးထွင်းခေတ်		၁၂	
ဝါရာဏသိကဆာရဏဒီပနီ		၄		အိုင်ယာလန်ပမိုးဝတိတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး		၀	
ပါရာယနဝဏ္ဏ		၀		ပုဂံနှောင်ခြင်းထွင်းကွဲးကြီးအဖြစ်အထိ	၀		
မြန်မာပြည်ကျေးလက်-လက်မှုပညာ		၃		ဝံသပေဖကဘသနီ		၂	၀
မဟာရတနီထီ		၂		Ondemand ဒွေချေးကြေးဒီမင်			၁၂
ဦး ပုညမော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်		၄		ရတနာရတနာဝါတ်စကြာ			၀
တရုတ်ရာဇဝင်		၆		ခေါင်းဝိုကာသန်	၂		
ပေါတူဂီရာဇဝင်		၀		မဂ္ဂင်္ဂရ်ပါ:			၀
ထံသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		၀		အာဝဒိုယဆရာခြေတော်ရင်းနှီ			၄
ရာဇမ္မသာဒ်ထာကျော်း	၀			ရဟန္တာအနှင်ဖြတ်တိုးရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း			၂
ရေနံချောင်းမြို့သင်္ဘောပတဝင်း		၀		စက်ပိုင်ရှင်ဖလက်စွဲ	၀		
ပါရှိခြံမာအာက်ပအာဆိဝ်နီ		၀၂		ဒုဘိယပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်	၂		၀
ထန်ခန့်ရှိသွားနေ့ဝင်္ဂဖတ်တင်းဒုတိယ		၀		ရွာသူကြီးလက်စွဲ	၀		
အောင်ခြင်ခြင်းလင်းညွှန်		၄		ကျောပုံပြည်အဆုံးပြတိုးကျူးဇ်း			
ကျောပုံပြည်အဆုံးပြုဆိုအဝတ်ထုံး	၂			မောင်ဝံသူဆွန်းဘွဲ့ဟုတင်း			၀၂
ကာယဂရဏဝစ်ထိုးခန်း			၆	ဝဲးရာဇဝင်			၁၂
ချပန္နီဝတ္ထု		၀၂		ထောင်ဖြစ်ကွားသောထိုင်းမြေမှား	၁		
ပုဂုတ္တိယတိုင်္ဂုဏ်ဖွယ		၀		ဝံသာနုလက္ခဏတန်းး	၁		
အာရောဂျနုယဒီပဝိုဆေးကျန်း	၀	၄		သူ ယသောင်းစာထိုက်ဥပဒေ (Burmese) (English)	၁		
မြန်မာပြည်ဘုရားကျန်း		၀၂		ရာဇာနုပ္ပဒေတွဲ			၁၂
ခံသမာဓိလက်သုံးဥပဒေ	၀	၀		အခက်ပြဿ ၁၀ ပါး			၁၂
စေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်	၀			ဆန်းထိုက် ငဏ္ဍ၊			၇
ထင်ဒိရောင်မှား		၀		ယုတိပါဒေးဘူးထုတ်ထိုးကွဲ-ထုတိမထားပါ ယခိုက် ပါဠိတော်များ၊ ထဏ္ဍာ်	၃		၀
ဝံသဘိတပကာသနီ		၀		ဖွန်နာဖဝင်	၁	၄	
ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်	၀	၀		သုဃ်နာဆေးကျမ်း	၁	၄	
အဖြင်အောင်ခြင်းဖွင့်အကျယ်		၁၂		မဖြူစင်ပေါ်မေဒိဝဏ္ဍ၊			၁၂
မောင်ဒို့ငြင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး။	၀	၄		ထင်ဒူးစာချုပ် (Plain) (Stamped) ဂုဏ်း			၂ ၃၀
ဘီလေမင်းတရားကြီး ဦတော်ကား	၀			Indian Nationalism	1		
မောင်ဒို့ငြင်းဖွာတော်ပုံတတိယ	၀			Imperialism	1	0	
မဟာဇီတသင်	၀	၄		Current English	0	6	
ထုံးမတေပါင်းချုပ်ကြီး	၀	၄		Dictionary of Useful Plants	1	6	
ဒုဒ္ဓဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်	၂			Pali Reader	1	8	
ဝက်နွဝဏ္ဏ		၄		The Struggle for Swaraj	1	4	
မောင်ဒို့ငြင်းဖွာတော်ပုံဝဋ္ဌမ	၀			The Voice of Bengal	0	4	
သီလေမင်းအဆုံးပြုတို့		၄		The Voice of Young Burma	0	4	
ပဒသဝိဟာနီသဒ္ဓ	၀	၀		At the point of Spindle	0	4	
မောင်ဒို့ငြင်းဖွာတော်ပုံနှုဘိယတွဲ		၀၂		Ethics of Passive Resistance	0	4	6
သုတသောမပို့	၀	၀		Advance India	0	8	
မြေငှဲပေါ်မြေဝဏ္ဍ၊				Indian and the Empire	0	4	
				The Issue in India	0	4	
				The New Russia	1		
				Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee	1		
				Indian Home Rule	0	6	
				Pious Phrases in Politic	1	10	
				Boundries and Law Act	2		

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NOTICE

The Auction sale of the right to carry on the business of Pawn Broker at Paungde, for the next ensuring year commencing from the 1st April 1930, will be held by the undersigned at the Municipal Office, Paungde, at 9 a. m. on Friday the 28th February 1930.

The period of lease shall be determined by the Municipal Committee after the auction sale. The bid in the auction will be for a term of one three years.

The successful bidder will be required to pay in one-forth of the amount at the fall of hummer.

Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 100 with the Municipal Funds and the credited Chalan for the same be produced at the auction.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office, during Office Days and Hours. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid and reserve the right to reject any bid.

Sd. M G MG

President, Paungde Municipality,
Dated, Paungde the February 1930.

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NOTICE.

The District Agricultural Conference combined with Agricultural and Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition will be held at Myaungmya on the 3rd, 4th and 5th April 1930.

Suitable awards will be made to exhibitors in the Agricultural and Cattle Show, which is meant for the residence of the Myaungmya District only. All dealers in Agricultural Implements, Manures, etc., and those who are interested in joining are at fully liberty to participate in the exhibition.

Intending exhibitors may intimate to the undersigned as regards the space required for their exhibits at an early date. Arrangements are being made with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. to grant concessions in fares and freights to Bonafide exhibiters and delegates.

Sd. KO KO GYI,
Honorary General Secretary,
District Agricultural Conference,
Myaungmya.

Wanted

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Sub-Overseer under the Pyapon District Council on a pay scale of Rs. 80-4-100.

None but those who possess a certificate of competence from the Superintending Engineer P.W.D. or a pass certificate from Government Technical Institute, Insein or similar Institution need apply.

The post, at present, is a temporary one, but likely to be made permanent. Preference will be given to those who have thorough knowledge of Burmese and previous experience in P.W.D., Municipalities or District Councils.

Applications, in applicants own hand writing, stating age, race and qualifications, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any will be received by the undersigned on or before 30th March 1930. The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from members or persons of influence will disqualify him for the post.

Sd/- BA THAW,
Chairman,
District Council,
Pyapon.

21 23 26

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MR. GANDHI INTERVIEWED

Bombay, February 17.

Mr. Gandhi, in a Press interview, declared that picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops would be included in his civil disobedience campaign when it was ready for being put into operation.

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Tenders are invited for purchase, demolition and removal of (old salt) godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw above the existing floor, level only, the floor and portions of the godown below same not being disturbed.

Tenderers must quote a lump sum for both the godowns and state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs. 10 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for purchase and removal of (old salt) godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 28th of Febuary 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 300 deposited with the Chief Accountant Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the work.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselve to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars, tender forms and permits to inspect the building may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. C. NIVEN
M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Rangoon:
13th Febuary 1930.

Wanted

Wanted immediately, a permanent fully qualified Municipal Secretary for the Shwegyin Municipality on a salary of Rs. 185-5 Rs. 150 per mensem, plus house allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing stating age, race, qualifications and experience, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 15th March 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or Local Bodies, the application must be submitted through the proper channel.

Special consideration will be given to (1) graduates of the Rangoon University who are Burmans or have passed in Burmese in their High School Final Examinations, or (2) those who have previous services as Municipal or Town Committee Secretaries, or (3) Those who have passed the Secretaryship examination. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Burmans with decent moral characters.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months. He will be required to furnish cash security to the extent as fixed by the Committee. The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Provident Fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government Officials, Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him from the post.

Sd- U PO CHIT.
President,
Shwegyin Municipality.
Shwegyin, 15th February 1930.
23 26 and 5 March

Wanted

Wanted a clerk for the Myitkyina Town Fund Office in place of permanent incumbant proceeding on leave for two months on Rs. 60 per month plus compensatory local allowance 20 o/o.

Candidate must possess a sound knowledge of Local Fund Accounts, office routine and typewriting.

Application in applicant's own handwriting, stating age, educational qualification, present employment, together with true copies of testimonials and service-book if any, will be received by the undersigned up to 25th February 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Municipal Committee Members or from other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

Sd/- C. SUTHERLAND.
President,
Town Committe, Myitkyina.
Dated Myitkyina,
The 10th February 1930.
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အထိုးတာဆုပ် ၅ထုပ်၊

ထွေဒွေးငွေး ၁ကျပ် ၆၁၊

ဖောင်စံသူဆိုဒွန်နှုန်းဆွဲပွဲဘာကဲ့၊ အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းစားဆွဲ၊ စာဆိုတော်ဟူသည်ဘုရားပေါင်စံသူသည်၊ ဆရာအထူးအနှုန်းအဆွဲအစွဲ အပြောင်း ဆေးကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထိုးသုံးနှုန်းမူတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင်၊ ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနဲ့သုည်းနှင့် လူ့ပြု-အပြု၌ ထေ့ကွင်ခဏ်းထည်း မည်ဆိုကိုသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ပြ ထားရုံသင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ထွေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ ထွေဒွေး ၁၂၅၊

ဝံကူးရာဇဝင် နှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊ ၎င်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မွေတာဆရာဒွါင်ကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်သောရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညီနွှင်းပြုဖြင့်၍ သေးချုံး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဏ္ဍာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစုဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍာ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈၁၊

မဏိခက်နှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မွေတာဆောင်မှိုင်းဖြင်ဆင်မိုက်ခွင်အင်သော၊ အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်မှာ ဖြန်မာသုခုင်မင်းမြတ်ထက်ထက်နှုန်းတော်ထွင်းခွံက ပြရသေ၊ စာတ်စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်သုရဟန်နှင့် ရှားကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊ မင်းဘွီး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌၊ ဆိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဖျော်ကိုခန်းတို့မှာ၊ ထေးနာ်သာစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စိတ်ထားသဖြင့်၊ နေ့ကသားနေ့ဒင်ထာတို့ထတ်ရွှန်ည်း ၇ရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄၀၊ ထရုထွေးငွေး ၁၂၅၊

ဥပဒေထောင်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေစာဆုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ခေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အဝန်းပြအများဆုံး၊ ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာရှုချတ်ပေါင်းရုံ၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်အစ်ဝတ်ထုံတာဝန်ခိုးဆိုးမောင် ရေးသား ထားဆုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပဒေ ဆုပ်ပိုးသည့်ခေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည့်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တဆုပ်ထူဖိုကိုသိပိုင်ဆဖြဝထိယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်၊ ထွေဒွေး ၁၂၅၊

ဂျာမန်ပြည်ဆဏ္ဍုပြည်၊

အနှင်ဦးဥက္ကာ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည် ဂျာမန်ပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းဆယောက်ကြာ နေခြိုစုသာကဏ္ဍာမန်ဘိုရှိ၊ အဏ္ဍုပြည်းဆုစာဝင် သောင်းကာဒုံး၍၊ ဆာမျိုးသားတို့ စဟုသုတ ဥဿုကျားရန်၊ ၎င်းတို့၌ဆုစဝင် ဆဖြစ်ဆ ယရုစာဖြေစေနေးဆလုပ်ကိုင်နေကြပြီး၊ ဆသူ ကြီးဝတင်ဂွာနှင့်ငင်းတို့၏ စကားများမါချင် ပုံခမြင်းမြောက်ခြင်းဖွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပို့နှိုင် ထားသောစာ ဖြင့်ဖြစ်မါကြောင်း၊

ဆထိုး ၆-၀၀၊

ပေဘာဂီတသစ်စာဆုပ်ကြီး၊

ဒွေးဟောင်းပညာရှိကြီးများရေးသားသော ကဏ္ဍာဃထက်ကြီးများကို မမှတ်မိုးမတိမ်ဖြပ်စေရန်၊ ကဏ္ဍာပိတို့သူဒိုဃတိုက်ကာ၊ ရုပေါင်းဖြင့်ရွှင်ကဲ့နှင့်ထားပြီဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊

အထိုးတာဆုပ် ၅ထုပ်၊

ထွေဒွေးငွေး ၁ကျပ် ၆၁၊

မွေးလဲမွေးတယ်။ လွှဲလဲသွတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဒီဇဝါအသားလှရင်း။
တပုလင်း ၈-၀ နှင့် ၁၂-၀စီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း
အာဖခံညှင်းသက်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-၀စီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခမ်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဗလမျက်စဉ်း။
တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

ဘီးထင်းတန်းခါ၊ ဒိုးတုတ်ကြီး၊
ထက်ပ်တန်းခြံ၊ ပညာဝန်းဆေးထိုက်၊

ဝက်နှံ့ဝဏ္ဏ၊

ဝက်နှံ့ ဝဏ္ဏကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ဝုဏ္ဏိုလိ်ဒ္ဓာ၊ ရာဘနာ၁ပုံဝဏ္ဏ၊ ရဲထောက်မောင်စံရှာဝဏ္ဏ၊ သိန်းထိုက်ဝဏ္ဏ စသော-နာမည်ကျော် ဝဏ္ဏများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဒွေဥဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှံ့ဝဏ္ဏဒွာ-ရတနာ၁ပုံဝဏ္ဏ၊ ခူပနှုန်ဝဏ္ဏတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီးလျှင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဏဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဏ သွားဒွာများစွာဒွတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရွှသူတို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဗိုဝဏ္ဏသွားဒွာ၊ လူများ၏စိတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဏ ဘတ်ခင်းပင်ဆိုနိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်ဖြင်၊ အလွှာသားဆွေးနွှင့်ထည်း ဖြည့်နှာက်စွာပါ ရှိပါသည်၊ ဘတ်ရွှသူတို့ဒွာ၊ သဘာဝများပွား များ၍၊ စိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြွမည်ဖြင်၊ အကြင်လူ ဖြည့်ထွင်နေရခိုက်ခို့၊ နှက်ကြုံက်၊ ထူကြိုက်၊ ဆိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ကျင့်ရှုနိုင်ပေသော အချက်အထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဏဘတ်ခင်းပင်သတိရပြီးလျှင်၊ အသက်ရှင်တည်-အတည်သဖြင့် အကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ ဗိမိ ရေးသားထားသည့် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ တဆုပ်ထူး ၁ဝ၀၊

ထွေဒွေးငွေး ၆၀၊

ကောသာဘိရိမင်းဘွီးနှုန်းဘွင်းစာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ဒွေးဟောင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအများကို၊ ဆိသွတ် ဖွတ်သွယ်-နည်းဒိုးသွယ်-အဆိမွာ ဘုံးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချသ်ဖွယ် စိတ်ဝင်စွဲထားသော ဝဏ္ဏကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထဆုပ်ထူးစာ ဘိုး ၁ကျပ်၄၀၊

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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL

Continued from last Sunday issue

REVOLVER LICENCES IN SHWEBO DISTRICT.

U Ant Shwebo East: Is it a fact that Government objected to issue of revolver or pistol licences in the Shwebo District?

The Home Member: The answer is in the negative.

U Ant Shwebo East: Will the Government please state the reason why the revolver or pistol licences are not issued to such persons in the Shwebo District as prominent traders, mill owners and Lawyers?

The Home Member: Subject to the executive control of the Commissioner of the Division, licences for revolvers or pistols are issued by the District Magistrate only in cases of real necessity and to persons of approved character.

FIREARMS LICENCES IN THE SHWEBO DISTRICT

U Ant Shwebo East: Is it a fact that maximum number of gun licences issuable in Shwebo District is fixed at 350?

The Home Member: The answer is in the affirmative.

U Ant Shwebo East: If it is a fact, when and under what authority was the number fixed?

The Home Member: In 1925 under the orders of the Local Government.

U Ant Shwebo East: In how many districts in Burma are the maximum strength of gun licences similarly fixed, and will the Government please state the names of those districts?

The Home Member: Shwebo is the only District at present where a District maximum is maintained.

U Ant Shwebo East: Will the Government please state the population and the number of gun licences issued to Government Officers in Shwebo District at the time when the above quoted maximum number was fixed?

The Home Member: The population of the Shwebo District according to the Census of 1921 was 391,284 and the number of licensed weapons held by the Government Officers in the District was 157 at the end of 1924.

U Ant [Shwebo]: What is the population of the Shwebo District during the year 1928-29?

The Home Member: The information is not available as Census is taken once in ten years only.

Boy Scouts

A LECTURE

The Provincial Commissioner, The Boy Scout Association, writes :—

Many people in Rangoon are interested in the Boy Scouts. But it is surprising what a little is known of the system on which Scouting is organized.

Under the principle of decentralization, the Movement is controlled in each district by a Local Association, but few know who the Rangoon Local Association are and what their duties consist of.

Mr. T. St. P. Malony the Chief Scout Master and Organizing Commissioner will give a lecture at the Scout Hut, Simpson Road on Wednesday 26th February at 6-30 p. m. in which he will explain the duties of and what the Local Association is required to do

I would invite all who would like to help Scouting and wish to know in what direction this help can be given, to attend the lecture, especially the parents of boys who are Scouts. It should be their desire to know and take part in an organization which provides such a healthful means of recreation and instruction to their sons. The information to be given at the lecture will be of great assistance to them in this direction.

NOTICE.

The District Agricultural Conference combined with Agricultural and Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition will be held at Myaungmya on the 3rd, 4th and 5th April 1930.

Suitable awards will be made to exhibitors in the Agricultural and Cattle Show, which is meant for the residence of the Myaungmya District only. All dealers in Agricultural Implements, Manures, etc., and those who are interested in joining are at fully liberty to participate in the exhibition.

Intending exhibitors may intimate to the undersigned as regards the space required for their exhibits at an early date. Arrangements are being made with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. to grant concessions in fares and freights to Bonafide exhibitors and delegates.

Sd. KO KO GYI,
Honorary General Secretary,
District Agricultural Conference,
Myaungmya.

SOVIET RUSSIA

By Mr. Syed Raza Ali, O. B. E.

During any recent travels on the Continent including almost all important European countries, I paid a short visit to Russia and spent a few days in Moscow. It would be absurd to claim that in this short period I could see enough to enable me to summarise the conditions obtaining in Russia to-day. All I can claim is that I did not visit that country in any propagandist spirit. I went there with a perfectly open mind determined to judge the Soviet activities on their merits. The experiment of dictatorship of the proletariat on which the Union of the Soviet prides itself is of special interest to India. Both India and Russia are huge countries. In both about 80 per cent of the population is connected with agriculture. Both have been the victims of illiteracy. Till 1917 both had, and at least India still has, the reputation of being intensely devoted to religion. Each has within its fold so many races with different religions, languages, traditions and manners and customs. It was only within recent years that each of them saw the wisdom of supplementing its agricultural activities by industrial pursuits. Just as the year 1905 marked the belonging of factory workers' discontent in Russia, we in India have had considerable labour troubles—especially in Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad—during the last four years. The present condition of Russia cannot but be a matter of deep concern to us.

THE PORTER

You cannot help noticing the change as soon as you get out of your carriage at Negoreloje, a frontier station in Russia, to take train for Moscow. The porter who is not your paid agent for carrying your luggage but a servant of the Communist Government by whom he is paid a fixed salary, carries no more than about one-third of what a porter at a London, Paris, Berlin or Vienna station would. This conduct is natural. Why should he work harder than is barely necessary when he is not going to get the fruit of his labour? The cost of transhipment of luggage from one train to another at this station is about twice as much as in London. Since it is the Soviet Government that fixes the scale and appropriates the payment this must certainly be a source of some income to it. The same slakness is noticeable at the hotels. I was staying at the Grand Hotel which is supposed to be one of the best Hotel at Moscow. But the service is so slow that one has to set apart 1 1/2 hours for lunch or dinner. You are fortunate if you can get a hurried meal in one hour. The Grand, like almost all other Hotels, is run by Moscow City or, in other words, by the Soviet Government: and you must really be thankful to "Comarade Waiter," a man as good as yourself, if he is disposed to help you to make a saving of half an hour. These matters, too trivial to be mentioned otherwise, show what will happen to Society where the action of the State leaves no incentive for private effort.

In a country which has abolished all social distinctions and confiscated the property of rich for the benefit of the poor, one would expect the masses to be in buoyant spirits. On the contrary I found the people, on the whole, rather dejected and dispirited. Of course the industrial workers are more than satisfied ; but that is because they and their children occupy a privileged position. With higher wages, fewer hours of work, generally speaking one day off for every five day's work, clubs, reading rooms, libraries' museums, cinemas theatres operas and gymnasium free medical aid and a lot of other advantages arising out of social insurance and without much to brother them about their children the workers enjoy a position that naturally excites the envy of the Russian peasants. Add to this the fact that in Russia the population industrial workers is about 2 per cent (3 millions out of a total population of nearly 110 millions) and it becomes easy to realise how heavily this class rule, or dictatorship of the proletariat—to give it is official name—must be weighing on the rest of the population. The same policy of favouring the cities at the expense of the country is noticeable in the constitution of the governing bodies of a province (ok-rug). While the majority of the members of the provincial Congress, which meets once a year, come from the country districts their number goes on steadily diminishing in the executive Committee and the presidium. The presidium, which generally meets once a week and is composed of 15 to 20 members, is the most important administrative body and the majority of its members come from cities. A visit to a factory and the institutions attached to it for the cultural welfare of the worker is highly instructive. One of such institutions is generally a "home" where a special staff of matrons and nurses looks after the children whose mothers are working in a factory. The arrangements are excellent and the young ones look quite happy. But if the workers' wages and the best of various institutions attached to a factory for their benefit and the benefit of their children were compared with the value of the factory output, I doubt very much if more than very few factories indeed would be found to be working on a profit earning basis.

THE PEASANTRY

At first sight one has some difficulty in understanding why a system which favours the industrial workers at the cost of the peasants should receive the support of the peasantry. A careful study of the conditions would suggest two explanations. In the first place the workers are concentrated in large cities like Moscow and Leningrad, and in the beginning of 1917 they could organise themselves more easily and effectively than the huge agricultural population scattered throughout the length and breadth of Russia. It was extremely difficult for the ignorant ill equipped and disorganised peasants at the beginning of the revolution, and of course it is much more difficult for them now, to oppose the workers. Secondly there is no doubt that the peasant are much better off under the Soviet Dictatorship than they ever were under the Tsars. True they are not, strictly speaking, the owners of their land, nor can they dispose of their produce as they like since the institution or private property has been abolished and the market is controlled by the Government. It is also true that the prices received by them for their produce are very low in comparision with the prices paid by them for manufactured goods. These inconveniences are, however, more compensated for by low taxation and the protection afforded them by the land laws under which a peasant's land is more his own than if he owned it. These laws irresistibly remind us of the policy followed by the Government of India and some Provincial Governments in passing legislation some years ago against the alienation of land or holdings by peasant proprietors or tenants in certain parts of India. The action of the Soviet Government is not unlikely to revive the interest attaching to the Indian Government's land policy.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHURCH.

The campaign against religion carried on so vigorously cannot escape a foreigner's notice. According to the Soviet theory religion, like marriage and divorce, is a man or woman's private affair with which the State has no concern. While the theory corresponds with the practice in matrimonial matters, the two part company in reference to religion. Every person is supposed to be free to choose whether or not he will follow any religion. But in view of the following law it is difficult to see want scope for choice is really left. The real object of the law, it is hardly necessary to point out, is to secure the undying devotion of the young to the present system.

Teaching of religious doctrines is not permitted in any State or public as well as private educational institution where general subjects are taught. Students can teach and learn religion privately. Teaching of religious doctrines to persons nor of age or to minors in State of private educational institutions and in schools is punished by forced labour of not more that a year.

The law is supplemented by an intensive anti-religious propaganda openly conducted in schools, museums, exhibitions, clubs, reading rooms and theatres and it would be laboured to claim that the liberty of conscience is enjoyed by the people. It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion whether from the Soviet Government's point of view this attitude is right or wrong. The fact is that it is determined to effect a complete break with the past and is making desperate effort so to revolutionise society as to leave no link between the people and the Tsarist regime. The best hope of accomplishing this object lies in bringing up boys and girls in an atmosphere entirely divorced from religion and impressing upon the adult population the enormities, real or fancied, committed in the name of religion. The propaganda takes the form of painting a vivid picture of how the Church in Russia, and elsewhere generally, had helped the monarchy to exploit and persecute the people. Magnificent cathedrals where thousands used to attend service are visited only by the lovers of art. I did not see anybody taking off his hat or throwing away his half-smoked cigarette before entering a church. In the fabe of this it is idle to pretend that the State does not interfere with the religious beliefs of the people. A visit to that anti-religious museum would dispel all doubts.

During the three quarters of an hour of my stay at a Registry Office I witnessed one marriage and two divorces. A marriage is a civil contract that requires the presence of only the contracting parties. A divorce can be obtained by either party without assigning any cause whatever. In theory one can marry in the morning and effect a divorce in the afternoon though I was told that the practical working of the system had not given rise to flagrant abuses. It would be interesting to study the annual statistics for marriage and divorce and see how they compare with the pre-war figures. But, unfortunately, I had no time for this, I may add that generally speaking Russian women who are one of the classes that have benefited most by Revolution, in that they have been granted equal rights with men, conduct themselves in a manner which reflect credit on the present system.

NO PRIVATELY OWNED CARS?

As I expected I saw no privately owned automobiles except a few running between the city and the Kremlin which houses the Government's administrative offices Buses and tramcars convey passengers but both these are extremely crowded. In these everybody think it is his privilege to push against you and in sheer self-defence you act likewise. The Russians are a remarkably courteous people but I take it that a departure from the normal standard is permitted because if you stand on ceremonies there is little chance of your getting into a car or bus or getting out of it at your destination. To relieve congestion the Government proposes to build an underground railway. Moscow is almost as costly as London. There are a number of taxis but the fare is much higher than in Paris or Berlin.

MANY USEFUL WORKS

Very useful work is being done by the Soviet Government in several directions. Great efforts are being made to banish illeteracy and special care is being taken of the young who are the rising hope of the present system. New hospitals and sanitoriums have been established and the people are taught to take care of their health and live cleanly. Fine arts are encouraged and the Government has opened, since the Revolution a large number of museums and art galleries. Realising that the stability of the present system depends on a continued alliance between workers and peasants large sums of money are spent on improvement of agriculture—including better seeds, better stocks and the introduction of modern agricultural machinery. Permanent agricultural exhibition have been opened in almost every Volost (group of villages), when the peasants visit important centres they are provided special accommodation at a nominal cost in what are known as "Peasants' Home" where they are induced to give up old agricultural methods in favour of the new. The declared aim of the Government is to substitute collective for individual farming but not much success has attended its efforts so far. It is this policy which for obvious reasons, has failed to secure the approval of the Kulakas (by which name well-to-do Peasants are known in Russia) Care is also taken to advertise broadcast all that the Government has done, is doing or proposes to do for the good of the rural population. The Government has laid down a programme of industrial and agricultural development for the next five years and is giving the greatest publicity to it. It is prepared to be judged by the record of its achievement during the last ten years; but in addition to this it knows that art of existing itself by its profession.

POLITICAL LIBERTY

Foreign nations are naturally interested in the measure of political liberty enjoyed by the Soviet citizens. I must frankly say that I saw small signs of it. There was a disinclination on the part of the people whom I met to discuss politics except to stoutly defend their own system. It would be unthinkable to expect any Russian to criticise the Government. Public meetings cannot be held without permission. Workers' unions, trade unions and the Communist party organisations are exempt from this rule. A speaker who vigorously criticises the Government may find himself arrested. We outside Russia are inclined to think that the Soviet Government's action in arresting and imprisoning its political opponents is arbitrary. This is not so and the Government has taken very wide powers under the law. I would give three quotations from the law which was made much more severe in 1927 after diplomatic break with England. It gives almost unlimited power to the G. P. U.

(58) I. "A counter-revolutionary action is any action directed towards the overthrow, the breaking or weakening of the power of the workers' and peasnts' soviets and of the workers' and peasants' governments of the U. S. S. R. and of the constituent and autonomous republics, elected on the basis of the Constitution of the Union of S. S. R. and the constitutions of the constituent republics, or toward the injuring and weakening of the exterior safety of the Union of S. S. R. and the fundamental economic, political and national gains of the proletarian revolution."

58 (10.) "Propaganda for agitation, containing a call for the overthrow, breaking down or weakening of the Soviet power or the commitment of separate counter revolutionary crimes (clauses 58/2-58/9 of the present Kodex) as well as reading or preparation or keeping of literature of the same content".

58 (14). "Counter revolutionary Sabotage that is conscious non-execution by someone of definite duties or deliberate negligence in their execution with a special aim to weaken the power of the Government and the activity of state apparatus leads to the taking away of liberty with a strict isolation

for a period of not less than one year, with the confiscation of all or part of property with an increase, under aggravating circumstance up to the highest means of social defence—execution with the confiscation of property.

The law is administered with the same relentless rigour in which it is conceived. Naturally enough of the measure of political liberty is in an inverse ratio to the extra-ordinarily wide field covered by the law. It is sometimes said that the Russian does not really mind this as he did not, enjoy much more liberty under the Tsarist regime. This is partly true. But it is to be remembered that whereas under the Tsars the majority of the people were left pretty well to act as they chose, this is no longer the case. Since most citizens are directly or indirectly also the employees of the Soviet Government, it is impossible for them not to feel the effect of a system which regulates not only their political but also their economic, social and in practice their religious activities. I may mention on fact which would throw some light on what is going on in Russia at present. No Russian would accept hospitality from me and when everybody offered apparently lame excuses I felt interested in discovering the real reason. This I came to know three days before my departure from a perfectly reliable source—though it would obviously be indiscreet for me to disclose it. It appears that in accordance with secret instructions no citizen conected with the Soviet Government and in a place like Moscow almost everybody is so connected is at liberty to accept hospitality from a foreigner without Government permission. My impression is tha. the majority of the people do not like these restrictions but as the result of a propaganda the like of which perhaps the world has not known, they believe that the maintenance of the present system between which and the revival of the Tsarist regime there is, in the belief, no intermediate stage, requires them to submit to a curtailment of their liberty But I saw still less signs of liberty in Italy.

RUSSIANS & CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

The Russians are extremely suspicious of all capitalist countries. Strange to say, however, I found them the least suspicious of the United States and the most distrustful of Great Britain. The distance in the case of America is probably a reassuring factor. The fears vaguely expressed about England were that if ever the counter-revolutionary movement became strong enough to raise its head, English capitalists would hardly miss the opportunity of helping it with money. But there is no doubt that other causes have contributed to the shaping of Russian opinion. The most important of these perhaps, is a constant touch between America and Russia. I met a large number of Americans in Moscow. Some of these were tourists but there were others whom business had attracted there. I also met some Germans and a few people from the countries of Eastern Europe; but I did not see a single Englishman or Englishwoman. Whatever may be the official attitude of the United States Government the enterprising Americans never lost touch with Soviet Russia with the result that they and the Germans have profitted most by Great Britain's policy of aloofness. I was in Russia towards the end of October before Parliament decided on Mr. Henderson's motion to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The Russians with whom I talked welcomed this idea. I can say from what I saw in Russia that the action taken by His Majesty's Government will go a long way to dispel the mist of suspicion and bring about a better understanding between the two countries. Whether the Soviet authorities will refrain from carrying on their propaganda is a more difficult question. A Russian Communist is nothing if not a propagandist. He may do it consciously or unconsciously but he is doing that all the time that he is talking to you. At any rate, this is my experience. The Intourist Office at Moscow showed me the courtesy of lending me the services of a good English-speaking guide. She is an intelligent young women [the word lady is a taboo in Russia] who is taking her degree from Moscow University this moth. I must say to their credit that while she and the other Russians whom I came to know through her did not deliberately try to influence my opinion, everything they told me was the word of a missionary earnestly addressed to an erring brother. I do not blame them for this. They honestly believe that theory of Marx as practised by Lenin is the surest cure of all human ills. The dangerous army of the Soviet Union does not consist of its armed forces but of countless young men and women who believe in their mission of wiping out the bourgeois and setting up a proletarian government in every country in the world. But I feel confident that there is no country within the British Commonwealth which is likely to be lured by the Bolsheviks. They will find India with one of the oldest cultures. civilisations and religions net to offer much prospect for the acceptance of their doctrines, The classes that are generally marked out for the Bolsheviks' attentions are the industrial workers and agriculturists. The Government of India have already done a lot for both these classes. It is to be hoped that while progressive legislation in India for the good of the masses will keep pace with the requirements of modern times, the Government will keep themselves acquainted with the activities those Russians who go to India either as diplomats or in connection with trade.

TWO OPPOSITE THOUGHTS

Just as the Russian Communists have worked themselves up to a frame of mind which conjures up the vision of the working classes in other countries getting deliverance through the propagation of the Bolshevik creed, the rest of the world seems inclined to the view that the vast majority of Russians are fed up with the Soviet dictatorship and that they would be glad to put an end to it if they could. Nothing would be greater mistake. Who is there to rebel? Not the workers who are "de facto" rulers. Not the peasants amongst whom the vast lands belonging to the Tsar, the aristocracy and the Church have been divided. Not even the petty tradesmen who can participate in the new amenities of life by joining trade unions. The disatisfied class consists, broadly speaking, of former big landlords, rich merchants and priests. Most of the Aristocracy have either left or been expelled from the country. The remaining disaffected people or too small in number to make any attempt at overthrowing the Government. Again they know too well the rude methods of the Bolsheviks in dealing with their enemies. The only danger to the Soviet regime lies in its insistence on talking its propaganda to foreign lands. Russia has every right to decide what form of Government suits her best. But it would be the height of folly to deny the same rights to other countries. I would assume for the time being that the charge preferred against her of countenancing conspiracies and creating trouble in certain countries in unfounded. But what right has she of encouraging a subversive propaganda even by the most peaceful methods in any country? How would she deal with a person who made a public speech is Moscow explaining the hardships and injustice of abolition of private property or the importance of freedom of speech? In all likelihood the speaker would would be arrested before he finished his speech. If the Soviet Government feels justified in taking such action in order to protect itself, how can it expect other Governments to sit with folded arms while Bolshevism carries on its propaganda whose professed object is their destruction?

AN INTERESTING SYSTEM

In my view if Russia imposed on herself the ordinary restraints observed by the diplomatic representatives of a Government in foreign countries, a free contact with her will be all to the advantage of the world at large. A system in which all persons men and women are equal in theory and most of them equal in practice, which has nationalised all important means of production of industrial goods which buys most of the agricultural produce from the peasants, which controls the prices of almost all necessaries of life, which encourages free marriage and free divorce, which has abolished all forms of religion without perceptible disaster to society hitherto, is an extremely fascinating study. On the one hand it is only blind hostility that will exclaim that the history of Russia for the last twelve years is without a lesson to the rest of the world. On the other hand it should not be forgotton that Bolshevik Russia is one of the youngest countries—the Russians in consonance with their doctrines object to being called a nation—which has not quite found its feet yet. Of course she will protest vehemently that she has nothing to learn from any country or nation; yet experience shows that she is not slow to make modifications in her working system whenever the need is established. It is to be hoped that a free contact with the rest of the world will place her in a better position to make the necessary adjustment. Whether such adjustments will in the future extend to the recognition of limited ownership of property remains to be seen.—"The Indian Review."

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Rangoon Turf Club

RACING AT KYAIKKASAN
THIRD SPRING MEETING
MIN NYUN ANNEXES STEWARDS CUP

1 p. m.

GRIFFIN MAIDEN PLATE About 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1000, Second Rs. 300, Third Rs. 200. A handicap flat race for "Maiden" Australian Griffins 14-2 and under, imported and drawn for by the Stewards R. T. C.

Golden Arrow E.S. Bhaimia 8-0, Mg Kyauk 1
Grayling Mg Ba Win 9-0 Ba Yin Glay 2
Shakee A. C. Jeewa's 7-0 Aung Tun II 3
Very sure Mr. O, K. Khetng's 7-0 Mg Thwai 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 7-8, Places Rs. 5-8, Rs. 6-8.

Won by:—4 lengths, 2 lengths. 1½ lengths.
Time:— 1 min. 8⅘ secs.

1-30 p. m.

RANGOON MODERATE PLATE (Div II)—About 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,600, Second Rs. 600, Third Rs. 400. A dvided handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 13-3 and under that have started in a race but have not won during the current season. [Maidens eligible.]

Ti Dan Ta Mg Tun Myat 7-10, Kyaw Sint 1
Sokto Mg Myit 8-0, Ba Din 2
Blue Riband Mg Tar 7-0 Sein Oak 3
Royal Favourite Mrs. R. Auzam 8-0 San Min 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 34, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 133.

Won by:—1 1¼. 3¼, 1.
Time:—1 min. 12 secs.

2 p. m.

DWARF PLATE [Div. VI]—About 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, Second Rs. 300, Third Rs, 200. A divided handicap flat race for Burma Bred ponies 12-3 and under [Maidens not eligible].

Gaung Nyun Way, U Ba Han. 7-3. Po Nyan 1
Aung Kywe, Mg Ba Naung, 7-0, Thin Mg 2
Htein (F. David) 7-0 Mya Thin 3
Bwe Byu (Mg Tun Yin) 7-12 Ha Htoon 4

Tote: Win Rs. 35, Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 14, Rs. 74-8.

Won by: head, 1. short head.
Time: 1 min. 16 1/2 secs.

2-30 p. m.

DWARF PLATE Div. V. About 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, Second Rs. 300. Third Rs. 200. A divided handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 12-3 under Maidens not eligible.

Daung Byan Mg Ba Win 7-8, Tun Nyein 1
Wun Hi Mr. H. H. Aldrich 7-8, Mg Ba 2
Hla Hla Win Ko Kyan Hoe 7-7, Po Tha 3
Ant Maung Ko Maung Gyi 7-12, Mg Kauk 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 13, Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 15-8, Rs, 16.

Won by:—1, ¾, 1 ¼.
Time:—1 min. 14 ⅘ secs.

3 p. m.

RANGOON MODERATE PLATE (Div. I)—About 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 800, third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 13-3 and under that have started in a race but have not won during the current season. (Maidens eligible.)

Audrey Mr. M. A. Finnerty 7-7, Ba Shwe II 1
Drummona Mr. R. W. Rodger 7-5, Po Thaung 2
Doung Yin Byan Ko Ba Kywe 7-5, Ba Nyun II 3
Bowa Mr. M. N. 7-12, Mg Kauk 4

Tote:— Win Rs, 21, Place Rs. 8, Rs. 20-8 Rs, 7-8.

Won by: 2, 3¼, 2.
Time: 1 min. 10 secs.

3-30 p.m.

DWARF PLATE (Div. IV)—About 5 Furlongs.

Winne Rs, 1,300, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A diuived handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 12-3 and under, Maidens not eligible.

Thein Sint, H. Yette 7-0, San Min 1
Thein Naing, Mg Ohn Khin 7-11, Tun Mg 1 2
Bala, Mai Mr. Pope 7-0, Noor Mhd 3
Hla Hla, Mg Ba Kyar 7-3, Sein Ok 4

Tote: Win Rs. 17-8, Place Rs. 8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 92.

Won by: 1, short head, neck,
Time : 1 min. 14 secs.

4 p. m.

DWARF PLATE Div. III.—About 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,600, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 12-3 and under Maidens not eligible.

Shwe Daik Win Mr. M. N. 7-12 Mg Kauk 1
Missy Baba Mr. C,A. Nichol 7-6, Tun Nyein 2
Bo Yan Naing U Hpoo Gaung 8-9, Aye Mg 3
Flying Foe Mr. P. Masson 8-1, Mox 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 32-8, Place Rs. 13. Rs. 12-8 Rs. 113.

Won by: neck, ½, ½.
Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

4-30 p. m.

DWARF PLATE (Div. II)—About 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 800 third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 12-3 and under (Maidens not eligible).

Golden Gift I, E. Aboo 7-6 Po Yee II 1
Sai Bala Mr. Tan Eue Kim 8-1, Mox 2
Thabye Aung Mg Tha Hlaing 8-0, Hla Din 3
Hla Sein Mr. Chan Chor Khine 7-0, Po Tin 4

Tote: Win Rs. 49, Place Rs. 20, Rs. 19-8 Rs. 29-8.

Won by: 1, ½. ½.
Time: 1 min. 12 ½ sec.

5 p.m.

SEEWARDS CUP—About 1 ½ Miles.

Winner a cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 10,000 second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A handicap flat race of the value of Rs. 15,500 for Burma bred ponies 12-3 and under.

Min Nyun, Mr. E. I. Madha 7-0, Sein Oak 1
Mya Win Maung, Maung Thein, 7-0, Ba Yin IV 2
Old Gold, Mr. A. S. Khandia, Tun Nyein 3
Niku, Mr. M. N. 7-5, Tun Nyein 4

Tote: Win Rs. 72. Place Rs. 31, Rs, 31, Rs. 13.

Won by 1 ½, ½. ½.
Time: 3 min. 2 ½ secs.

5-30 p. m.

DWARF PLATE Div. 1—About 5 Furlongs, Winner Rs. 2500; second Rs. 1000; third Rs. 600. A divided handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 12-3 and under maidens not eligible.

Than Win Mr. M. N. 7-6, Ba Htoon 1
Myo Nyun Ko Maung 7-4, Ba Nyun II 2
Mohinee Mg Ba Khet 7-2 Tha Ka 3
Sammer I. E. Mapara 8-0 Thein Pe II 4

Tote :—Win Rs. 32, Places Rs. 36, Rs. 17-8, 13-8.

Won by neck, ½, ½.
Time ; 1 min. 12 ½ secs.

6 p. m.

SPRING HANDICAP.—About 9 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 5000; second Rs. 2000; third Rs. 1000. A handicap flat race of the value of Rs. 8000 for Australian Griffins 14-2 and under imported and drawn for by the Stewards, R.T.C.

Lai Lai Win [U Mg Gyee] 7-0, Po Nyan 1
Laughing Water [Mr. A.S.H. Dawood) 7-5, Mox 2
Zev Mr. M. N. 8-0, Mg Kauk 3
Jolly Boat Mg Ba Win 7-1 Ba Yin II 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 72-8, Places Rs. 22, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 18.

Won by ½, 1½, 1.
Time : 2 min. 1¼ secs.

Burma Legislative Council.

POSTPONING COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

The Council met again on Friday, at 11 a.m. in the Council Chamber, Secretariat with the Hon. U Pu, the President in the chair

Tharrawaddy U Pu (Toungoo South) moved: "That this Council recommends to Government to postpone the collection of Land Revenue until June next.

He said that on the previous day the Council passed a resolution to make a substaitial reduction in Land Revenue. God only knows whether the Government would accept that resolution or not. Without prejudice to that resolution, he moved his present resolution, His resolution, asked only for postponement of the collection of land revenue, By accepting this resolution they would not suffer a loss of 2 crores of rupees as was put forward by Government the previous day. Bad trade depression and low prices of paddy had brought suffering on the poor people. He was sure Government themselves would admit it. His resolution was a reasonable one and hoped it would be accepted by Government.

U Kun Bassein Town moved an amendment to the effect that the words "especially in the Maubin District" be inserted between the words "Land Revenue" and "until June next." He emphasized the distress experienced by Maubin, district cultivators. He pointed out certain replies given by the Finance Member as being inaccurate.

The Finance Member said that the statements contained in his replies were accurate, and the misapprehension that had arisen in the mind of U Kun was due to his Ignorance of the settlement rules.

Mr. T. Lister said he had never seen any resolution which had been presented so unsatisfactorily as this. There had been no arguments put forward.

Tharrawaddy U Pu; No, No, that is not true.

The Home Member; You spoke in English you know.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: All right, I have a lot to say later on.

The President: Order, order.

Mr. T. Lister (continuing said that the two previous speakers had not put forward one single argument in support of the resolution and he expressed surprise that it should have been brought forward, The speaker dealt with the remarks of U Kun in regard to Maubin and said he understood U Kun was a landlord in Maubin and desired to know if he had made any remission of rent in sympathy for his tenants. If he had not so then it was surprising that he should have asked Government's intervention on behalf of a people for whom personally he had shown no practical sympathy. Even if the collection of land revenue were postponed till next June he did not think the small cultivator would postpone the sale of his paddy. He was opinion that this resolution did disservice to those whom it intended to serve. He regretted Government could not postpone the collection of land revenue till June next as desired it the Council and thus destroy the financial stability of the Government.

Mr. E. P. Pillai said:—

Burma owes a deep debt of gratitude to its many self-less and patriotic workers, who at all times and in all conditions have advocated her cause and the cause of the sons of her soil. Among these pride of place must be given to Tharrawaddy Pu, the mover of this resolution, who both inside and outside this Council has championed the cause of his countrymen with a sincerity of purpose that has earned for him the encomium of an honest, straightforward and hold fighter, and it is therefore particularly pleasing to me to extend my hearty support to this resolution.

Although I took no part in the resolution moved yesterday by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Md Esoof which might be described as the first attempt at lopping off the branches of the tree of land revenue, if I may so describe the fruitful source of Government prosperity, yet it gave me extreme pleasure to see that once in a while, it is possible for oil and water to mix, the oil, I might say, representing that powerful body of Independent members who have been the prop and the mainstay of the Government for so long. As you are aware, mention of oil is synonymous with prosperity and can any one looking at the rubicund and javial figure of the hon'ble mover of that resolution yesterday say that I am wrong.

I have referred to the opposition benches as water because I feel that we are as limpid and as clear as the stream and that our desires and our ambitions are not hidden in a maze of schemes and designs which confuse the imagination and clot the brain. For once, the lion and the lamb have lain down together and neither has found the other offensive, why cannot this be the prevailing spirit in all our dealings?

The arguments in support of the resolution of what was said yesterday and of what has been said before. But, although the human mind may fail to adduce fresh reasons for adopting the resolution the fact remains that the necessity for doing what the resolution asked the Government to do is present, is persistent, is clamorous.

Are the lagriculturists to remain crying because there is no one to help them? Are they to sell their hearth and their homes in order that the province should be saved from bankruptcy? Is it worth while conserving the finances of this province when the agriculturists- the backbone of Burma's past pros party—are crying out in their anguish for help?

The only answer that can be given to the questions which I have raised is an emphatic "No:"—I hope that the Government will accept the resolution and not try to turn it down with that ever tasting, eternal and disappointing protest of a denuded exchequer.

U Hla Thwin Maubin supported the resolution and said that the attack on U Kun was unfair. It so happened that the amendment was really his and if had appeared in U Kun's name because he had asked U Kun to put in the amendment in his own name as the latter was on his way to Rangoon about the time the resolutions were ballotted.

Mr. Lister explained that his remarks were based on the remark twice made by U Kun in the course of his speech that he U Kun was personally in terested in the district.

U Ba Thi Mandalay Rural next supoted the resolution speaking in Burmese.

Mr. T. Couper said that the price of paddy must depend upon the demand for it outside Burma and it did not matter in the least whether land revenue was collected in February on in June, but the fact remained that until the demands increased, there would be a depression in the paddy trade. As a rule the small cultivator sold his paddy by 15th of February before the revenue was collected, so that the resolution even if passed could not affect him in any way. Apart from all other considerations, the rice milling industry was today in a healthier state than it ever was before. There was no doubt what ever that in a short time that healtheir conditions would spread to the paddy trade itself. In his opinion there was no reason whatever for postponing the collection of land revenue.

U Saw (Tharrawaddy South] and U Sein Ba (Kyaukse) supported the resolution.

U Tun Aung (Akyab Town) also supported the resolution.

Mr. C. W. Dunn also opposed the resolution.

The Finance Member replying said that it was a pity that the mover had not given reasons for his motion. The effect of postponing the land revenue would be that at the end of March the finances would be reduced by three crores of rupees. No reemdy was suggested to meet the deficit. No case had been made out for accepting the resolution and he regretted he could not do so.

U Chit Hla Moulmein next stroogly supported the resolution.

The Council adjourned for lunch,

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS

The Council re-assembled after lunch, the Hon. U Pu presiding, when U Ba U Mandalay Town further supported the resolution. He was sure that Government would admit that nearly 85 per cent of the agriculturists were in debt and that therefore any attempt to alleviate the distress which was now prevalent would give them some measure of relief. He pointed out the big drop in the price of grain during the last two years and said that there had been no corresponding fall in the price of other commodities.

Saw Po Chit said that he visited a village in Thaton district at the beginning of this month and found that not a single village had disposed of its paddy. The reason was there was not a single buyer. Further during his travel he was told that paddy was being sold at Rs. 50 and 60 per 100 baskets. In previous years the price of that particular paddy was between Rs. 125 and Rs. 130. These facts, he was sure would prove to the Government the amount of distress prevalent. Now that the capitation tax was being collected, he found that a very few Karens were able to pay the tax. The villagers had no intention of not paying their taxes to Government, but when there was no market for their produce how could they be expected to pay, The only thing the Government could do was to erect a large granary and collect paddy in lieu of the tax.

Mr. Oo Kyaw Khine Akyab East pleaded on behalf of the agriculturists Akyab.

U Chit Hla asked that the question be now put.

Tharrawaddy U Pu replying said that he took Mr. Lister's speech as an indication of the attitude of Goverment to his resolution. That being so it meant that Government were still unsympathetic to the people. He characterised Mr. Lister's speech as offensive, provocative, aggressive, insulting and threatening Mr. Lister's speech appeared to be a threat that in spite of what the opposition might say, Government indended to collect the revenue or auction the lands. The opposition felt aggrieved to hear it. Government had stated that in spite of what might happen, the cultivators would not keep their paddy without disposing of it beyond 1 February; that fact was also evidently well known to the European millers who took advantage of it. Chettiars also stepped in for their share and Goveroment went further than that and demanded the Capitation and Thathameda taxes and also land revenue. What was the poor agriculturist to do? The accusation had been made by some people that Government were working hand in glove with the European millers.

The Finance Member No:

Tharrawaddy U Pu: You may say No, but that is the general opinion.

Continuing he said that the people of the country were sufferings a great deal and it was the duty of Government to ameblíorate their condition. Everyone was being affected by the low price of paddy, trade depression etc. Government had flouted public opinion and he hoped they would not do so on this occasion also.

At this stage, the President warned the Speaker that he was exceeding the time limit.

Tharrawaddy U Pu replied: If I cannot meet your arguments it is due to this time limit, If I have time I will meet all your arguments (laughter),

The Finance Member said that he had already stated that the only person to be benefited by the resolution was the landlord. After hearing the speeches he still was of the same opinion. The mover of the resolution had frankly admitted that the only persons to be benefitted were the large land holders and hence if could not be said that the collection of land revenue now would hurt them. It was unreasonable to expect Government to assist large landlords and landholders to hold their paddy in the hope that the prices would improve by June, if they did that the Government would become bankrupt. Did the mover really desires the Government to face bankrupt in the hope of arise in price of paddy? The mover had been trying to confuse the issue by misrepresentations. He repudiated the suggestion that Government were in league with the European millers to keep down the price of paddy. Government could not do so through the collection of land revenue and he expressed surprise that such an unfounded accusation should have been made. Did the mover suggest that Government were in league with Chettyars also?

Tharrawaddy U Pu: No.

The Finance Member: Then why suggest we are in league with European millers?

Tharrawaddy U Pu: Way do you exercise pressure?

The Finance Member said that no more preasure than was prescribed by law was being used. Government was not in the position of a private person. It was in the position of a trustee?

Tharrawaddy U Pu: Who appointed you trustee?

Cries of order, order.

Proceeding the Finance Member said the resolution was intended to relieve distress but would result in adding to the profits of large and holders and landlord. If it is was a motion to relieve distress, then his reply was that Government could not relieve distress unless the taxpayer provided the money. Governmeo had been accused of indifference. He denied it. Government were anxious to do all in their power, but it must be remembered that what Government did had to be paid for by the taxpayer. The date of collection of land revenue had been fixed for the period after the poor cultivator had sold off his paddy. That system had stood the test of time. To postpone the date to June would not only make Government insolvent but embarrass the cultivator. The man had the money with him now and was it proper to postpone payment till June when he had spent his money? Would not that lead to his land being sold to meet the inevitable demands? He saw no point in the resolution and asked the House to reject it.

The resolution was pressed to a division and resulted as follows:

Ayes 49
Noes 21

The resolution was carried, U Pan [Minbu] moved:—

That this Council recommend to the Government that the Salin main canal be cleared of its sand bed in or about April 1930 as was done during the time of the retired Irrigation Officer U Tha Aung.

He spoke in Burmese.

Mr. J. D. Start replied.

The Finance Member asked the mover to come and see him in his office so as to explain the matter, assuring him that Government would give all possible help in the matter,

U Pan then withdrew his motion.

U Saw (Tharrawaddy South) moved "that this Council recommends to the Government to cancel the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the Tharrawaddy District".

The mover opined that several of the Athins were not in existence now and requested Government to cancel the notifications after enquiring into the matter. He said that his object was to give a chance to the members to join in lawful political meetings which he intended to convene.

Mr. Booth Gravely, I. C. S. said as the resolution had been modified by the mover he could say that steps would be taken in the matter and cited several instances where such notifications had been cancelled in the Prome and Insein districts. He said conditions were different in Tharrawaddy district and related the whole history of the serious roubles there since 1924. He informed the mover that those members could attend any political meeting so long it was lawful.

The President adjourned the Council till 11 a. m. Saturday.

MR. GANDHI EXPLAINS

AN EXPLANATION THAT IS NOT AN EXPLANATION

Ahmedabad, February 20.

Mr. Gandhi, writing in Young India on the eve of his ultimatum to the Viceroy, says that he proposes to confine his civil disobedience campaign to those who are amenable to the Ashram discipline and had actually undergone it for some time. If, owing to his threatened action, any Englishman's life is put in greater danger than it is now, then there is the arm of English authority tough enough and strong enough to overtake any outbreak that might occur. He is embarking on civil disobedience as much from his love for

Continued on page 8

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 26 1930

Reactionaries in England

PARADOXICAL though it may seem, the predatory activities of reactionaries in England grow in intensity in proportion to the progress of work in preparation for the establishment of Dominion Status in India and in Burma. It seems to us that the approach of time for final determination of our constitutional position has so upset the mental equilibrium of England's reactionaries that they appear to us to be at their wit's end to destroy the good work already done in the cause of accelerating Dominion Status in India and ni Burma. Only the other day, Lord Rothermere formed a new party, known as the "United Empire Party," whose policy is: "No more surrenders in India." It requires no great stretch of imagination to see what irreparable harm this inimical United Empire Party will do to the Empire,—the glorious British Empire which is fast becoming inglorious as a result of mischief done by the die-hards of Imperial England.

In this connection, Lord Birkenhead, that doughty champion of iron rule in our country, may be classified as a man of highest distinction in the catalogue of present-day reactionaries in England. His recent writings in the "Daily Telegraph" stand unequalled in the exposition of reactionary doctrines. Like all reactionaries, Lord Birkenhead is fond of invoking the mighty strength of Imperial England to meet the situation in our country. This is how the gallant Lord seeks to explain his inimical policy:—"If they are prepared to challenge these issues ignorantly and rashly, invoking the methods of civil disobedience, then I say plainly, as I should have said when I was Secretary of State, we must either make this a plain trial of strength or we must abdicate our duties in the East.

"To me it was incredible that the so-called Police of the Congress should have been allowed at Lahore to assume the capacity, quite incompetently discharged, as I understand, of maintaining order.

"No police should be allowed to maintain any order in India who are not commissioned by British Raj. And any callow youth who usurp function not permitted to them should be immediately chastised.

"But even more, those who dare to invade the great principles upon which British authority depends in India must be immediately challenged and arraigned. Nor must you deal with interiors; you must correct those who control and inspire these insane movements."

It should be clear enough that Lord Birkenhead is a firm behever in force. His enthusiasm for displaying the mighty force of England has so blinded his vision that he seems to forget all teachings of history. If he has his own way, he would arrest all the leaders of our country and confine them in jail. By so doing, this gallant Lord perhaps thinks that there would be peace in our country,—peace that is so very essential for the safe working of the ruthless British exploitation in our country. But Lord Birkenhead never seems to know the dangerous consequences of closing tight the safety-valves of the Empire. By preaching the doctrine of force, he is simply making a humiliating confession of the utter ignorance of even the elementary lessons of history. How many thrones and how many empires had fallen down like a house of cards as a result of relying on force? Even in the case of England, did she not lose a vast and valuable Dominion which would have been a great asset to the Empire, had the then statesmen of England been wise enough to use conciliation instead of force?

Regarding the Viceroy's announcement, Lord Birkenhead sees nothing but egregious blunders in it. He wants to hush up all talk both here and in England till the report of the Simon Commission which Lord Brikenhead places above everything. Here is his respect for this Commission:—

"It was indeed a misfortune of almost inconceivable dimensions that the Viceroy should have persuaded the Government, or that the Government should have persuaded the Viceroy, to acquiesce in this most unconvincing and dangerous statement.

"No one, of course ought to have been allowed to say a word until the Simon Commission had reported."

Though he advises silence he himself has been very talkative. He blames the Labour Government and the Viceroy for defining the goal of British policy in India in advance of the Simon Commission report. Yet he himself has been loudly proclaiming the unfitness of India for Dominion Status before the Simon Commission reports. In fact, if any body errs on the side of giving out views in advance of the Simon Commission's decision, Lord Birkenhead is the most guilty in this respect. This worthy Lord sees nothing but red ruin in our country if the British withdraw. This is the customary arguments of all reactionaries and it is superflous to refute them again and again. We will only say that if the views of the reactionaires were to dominate British politics in these days, we shudder to think of the consequences that would inevitably follow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DISPUTE

European Association views

Calcutta, Feb. 23: In a statement issued last night the Chairman of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association Greatly regrets that a course of events has resulted in one of Bengal's representatives detaching himself from his fellows especially since Mr. Arthur Moore has shown courage and initiative even though in the opinion of the Branch a misdirected statement is the result of the Assembly dispute with the Chair and Mr. Arthur Moore's resignation from the European group in the House. It is pointed out that when a compromise on the Chair issue was on a point of being reached. Mr. Arthur Moore resigned from the group and called upon the European Association, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association to endorse his action. "Such an appeal" adds the statement "might have been greater value had it been made while the matter was pending but coming when it did we can but feel that it came too late." The action of the group in no taking steps to bring the Chair dispute to an end sooner is criticised as is the Home Member's handling of the situation which accord to the statement has not inspired confidence in the country.

THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Blow to Conservatism

Conservative Leaders' Views

Rugby, Feb. 22: The newlyformed United Empire Political Party which invited subscriptions to £100,000 election fund announces that £40,000 has already been received. Politicians are watching the development with interest.

The Conservative Party yesterday issued a leaflet that Mr. Baldwin has declared his intention to work for Empire Free Trade but responsible statesmen could not ignore the difficulties in the way of its immediate adoption, owing firstly to the unwilliguess of the Dominions, to accept, secondly to the fact that the Colonie, main source of revenue was Customs duties, thirdly the existence of treaties and conventions for the regulation of Colonial trade which would have to be scrapped, fourthly the terms of the mandated territories would prevent their entering into the scheme. The leaflet adds that the only result of the action of Lords Beaverbrock and Rothermere in forming the new party would be to split the Conservative Party and help the cause of Liberals and Labourities.

The former Conservative Colonial Secretary Mr. Amery who through out has been a warm advocate of Imperial preference and has given some support to Crusade which preceded the formation of the United Empire, said in a speech last night this step was one he was disposed to regret, because he feared it might lead to dissipation of the Conservatives.

Mr. Davidson speaking last night said the policy of the promoters of the new party seemed to be an attack on the Conservative Party where it was strongest which, if successful would be instrumental in putting Labour back into office for the next ten years

AFTER CONGRESS.

THE PUNJAB NOT TO BE BEGUILED.

Lahore, Feb. 23.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the European Association, H is Excellency Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency recalled the services of the Punjab in the sacrifices of the Emperie and said that Punjab knew what importance to attach to the condition of the Congress.

He would err if his Government neglected to take steps safeguard the Province against marasses dangerous to its peace and progress. The Punjab Government was determined that the Punjab would not be forced to run risks like Chauri Chaura and those who sought to entangle this Prince and break the law would be dealt with under the law.

Elephant Hunting In The African Jungle.

HOW PRINCE OF WALES LOST A MONSTER TUSKER.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS KEEN ON FURTHER ADVENTURES.

Nairobi, February 23.

The Prince of Wales arrived here by special train from the voi district, where in ten days he covered a hundred miles on foot through very thick country elephant hunting in gruelling heat.

The hunter, Captain Finch Hatton, in an interview, said that the party arrived at Mbungo on February 12 by special train from Mombasa and proceeded to Kaisgal Hill, twenty miles south, were is customary for elephants to assemble in this season of the year for water which is usually lacking in their southern haunts on the Tanganyika border, but, owing to exceptional rains in the latter districts, the animals had been able to obtain water without coming north this season, Consequently the party returned to the train and proceeded to Katau.

On February 14 they picked up the tracks of a big elephant, which they followed on foot till sunset, the following day, when they came up with a huge beast, whose tusks be estimated to weigh a hundred pounds each, feeding in a thick bush.

The Prince got within forty yards of the monster and was almost ready to shoot when the elephant winded the porters crashed away. A hard won opportunity was thus lost and never recurred.

Captain Finch Hatton said that this was the worst piece of luck in the whole of his hunting career.

"Everyone is impressed at the splendid walking and endurance of the Prince of Wales, who is the picture of health and fitness. He is very keen for more elephant hunting."

The Rice Market.

22-2-30

The local Rice Market reopened weak today prices having receded by about Rs. 2-8 to 5 than Thursday last. Outside quotations were 9 Small mill February at 340 March 34- and April 345 Big millers did no business to-day Small millers sold Lonzain meedone before 10th March 200 tons at 310 other nominal prices were Small mill Ngasein 340, 342-8 white meedone 360 362-8 S. Q. Ngasein 355 S. Q. meedone 377-8 Lonzain Ngasein 290. In the godown rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 360 380 Long Boil 350, 365 Boil milchar 345, 365 Boil yathalay 360, 375 white yathalay 330, 355 Full boil Ngasein 325, 335 Half boil 320, 325 Rangoon mill milchar 340 River line 330, 335 Pyu 340 350 Lonzain Ngasein 280 Lonzain meedone 302-8 Small mill, Ngasein 330, Bill Mill Special 312-8, 315 meedone 355, 357-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 510 Inferior 440, 460 and New 400 to 430.

The paddy market continued to be easy prices were 128, 129 Mandalay 130 Prome 130 131 Boat and 143, 145 meedone.

24-2-30

The local Rice Market was better by about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8 than Saturday last. Outside quotations were 9 Small mills February at 345 March, 345 and April 352-8 Big millers did no business to-day Small millers sold Pazundaung quality before 10th March 500 tons at 377-8, 340 white meedone 800 tons at 360 362-8 Lonzain meedone 700 tons at 310 and Lonzain Ngasein 700 tons at 287-8 Other prices were Small mill Ngasein February 345-347-8, white meedone 365 367-8 S. Q. Ngasein 360 S. Q. meedone 377-8. In the godown rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 360, 385 Long boil 345, 360 Boil milchar 345 355 Boil yathalay 360, 365 white yathalay 330, 350 Rangoon mill milchar 340, 342-8 River line 330, 335 Pyu 340, 350. Full boil Ngasein 325, 335 Half boil 320, 330. Shwebo old rice Superior 510. Interior 440, 460, and New 400, 430.

The paddy market was steady prices were 128, 129 Mandaly 130 Prome 130, to 131, Boat and 143, meedone.

Arms Seized In Hotel

Bombay, February 22.

According to the "Evening News" the police raided a room in the Western Hotel, Bombay, on Friday [midnight] and seized a large number of revolvers and ammunition which is one of the biggest hauls of arms and ammunition. Inquiries showed that the room was locked, but was in the occupation of a man named Caetan [?], who has been arrested.

The police found a bundle of papers containing 100 cartridges of 45 bore type. The Police also found 29 revolvers and 1,400 rounds of ammunition.

Further investigations are proceeding.

BURM LEGISLTIVLE COUNCIL

Additional and Supplementary Grants

The Council met again on Saturday at 11 a. m. in the Council Chamber Secretariat, the Hon. U Pu presiding when official business was transacted, The attendance was thinner than on the previous days.

The following members were elected to the following bodies:—

Committee on Public Accounts: U Me.

Rangoon University Building Trust: Mr. M. Eusoef and So Po Chit.

Rangoon University Council U So Nyun.

ADDITIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

The Finance Member moved:—At the instance of His Excellency the Governor, I move that a sum of Rs. 100 be granted to meet expenditure in the Department of Government under my charge during the current financial year upon the new service for which no provision was included in the budget.

The grant was passed.

The Finance Member moved:—At the instance of His Excellency the Governor, I move that a sum of Rs. 12,28,925 by granted to supplement the grant given by the Council which has been found to be it sufficient for the requirements of the Department of Government under my charge during the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1929. The reasons for the grant are as follows :—

Expenditure under this head is not susceptible of accurate estimating and the sum of Rs. 80,520 provided in the current year's estimates has proved insufficient, chiefly owing to unusually large refunds of lapsed deposits in the Yamethin District. It is anticipated that an additional sum of Rs. 1,95,000 will be required to meet the expenditure already incurred and that is likely to be incurred during the remainder of the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,77,310 is required to recoup the allotment of Rs. 18,20,000 in the current year's estimates under this head from which temporary re-appropriations of funds were sanctioned during the early part of the year to meet expenditure under other heads (mainly for famine relief). It was intended to restore the amounts later by re-appropriation of funds from other sources, but it now transpires that this is impracticable.

Owing to floods which did considerable damage to irrigation works in Upper Burma, the current year's sanctioned allotment of Rs. 5,00,000 under this head is insufficient to meet expenditure on all the repairs that are necessary to keep the canals functioning. The whole year's expenditure under this head is estimated Rs. 9,00,000 but additional funds at Rs. 2,63,300 only are required to be voted by the Council, as the balance of the excess over the sanctioned allotment can be founP by reappropriation within the grant already voted by the Council.

The Irrawaddy River is croding the Henzada embankment at a number of points, and in order to obviate breaches it is necessary to construct retirements at these points, the current year's allotment under this head is not sufficient to meet these charges and it is estimated that an additional sum of Rs. 70,000 will be required.

In consequence of the decision, recently arrived at, to adjust the profits and losses of Government Commercial Undertakings in the Government accounts of the year to which the transactions relate instead of the subsequent year as hitherto, funds to the extent of Rs. 4,23,415 are required in addition to the current year's sanctioned allotment, as modified, to cover the loss on the Dredgers Commercial Concern for the years 1928-29-1929-30.

The Forest Minister moved: —

At the instance of His Excellency the Governor, I move that a sum of Rs. 100 be granted to meet expenditure in the Department of Government under my charge during the current financial year upon the contribution and new services for which no provison was included in the budget.

The grant was passed.

The Forest Minister moved,—At the instance of His Excellency the Governor, I move that a sum of 2,74,400 be granted to meet expenditure in the Department of Government under my charge during the current financial year upon the new service for which no provision was included in the budget.

The reasons for the grant were:—

The current market value of certain bridge materials on stock in the Public Works Department Stores has fallen below their book value, and it is necessary that the difference between these two values should be written off. The vote of the Council is required to an additional grant of Rs. 2,74,400 to enable this difference of Rs. 3,14,339 to be adjusted in the current year's estimates, the balance being available from savings in the total allotment for Major Works under Head- "41A.—Original Works—Buildings' in Grant C. The loss will be adjusted by debit to the head specified in the statement and credid to "41H.—Suspense," thus leaving the provincial balance unaffected.

The grant was passed.

The Education Minister moved:—At the instance of His Excellency the Governor, I move that a sum of Rs. 100 be granted to meet expenditure in the Department of Government under my charge during the current financial year upon the contributions for which no provision was included in the budget.

The grant was passed. The Council then adjourned till 11 a. m. on Monday.

Tuberculosis In Rangoon.

The Public Health and Markets Committee of the Rangoon Corporation, at its meeting on Friday, February 21 considered the following joint note by Dr. R. S. Dugal, Councillor, and Dr. K. R. Dalal, Health Officer, on the scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis in Rangoon.—

At the Public Health and Markets Committee meeting held on December 17,1929, it was decided that Dr. Dugal and the Health Officer should discuss together the question of the scheme submitted by the Health Officer, Dalal, for dealing with tuberculosis in Rangoon and put up joint proposals.

Two meetings were held by us on this subject and Dr. Murray had kindly consented to be present at the first meeting and gave us the benefit of his long experience on this subject. This scheme was thoroughly discussed by us and the full scheme as submitted by the Health Officer, though no doubt an extremely good one, we feel it would be an equally expensive one.

It is no doubt the duty of the Local Government to supply all the medical relief of this town, and here we would like to draw the attention of the Local Government once again to the very urgent need of this town for some such scheme as proposed by the Health Officer so as to eliminate all the sources of massive infection from the dwellings of the poor.

From the statement made by the Commissioner, Mr. Gavin Scott, at the last meeting of the Public Health and Markets Committee, we are quite convinced that a very serious situation is facing the Corporation at present in respect of the water supply of this City and the Corporation will be called upon at no distant date to husband all its resources to meet the huge expenditure that it will have to incur in this reference. Unfortunately, the question of doing something to prevents the ravages of this dreadful disease is of equally vital importance from the health point of view of the City.

Under the circumstances, we are obliged to restrict our recommendations to the first part of the scheme only, viz, the establishment of a free out-door clinic for the early and suffering cases, The Health Officer, Dr. Dalal, has also agreed with us that rather than drop this scheme on grounds of financial stringency, we had better call upon the good sense of duty of the Assistant Health Officer and, without incurring any prohibitive expenditure, to take up the work of the tuberculosis clinic as well as the veneral clinic as part of their duties, though certainly it will entail a good deal of extra work, labour and time. The Health Officer believes he will have full sympathy of his Health Officers in this matters as it so vitally affects the health and mortality of this town. We are, therefore, unanimous in our proposal that the first part of the scheme submitted by Dr, Dalal may be opproved with the following modification.—(1) One of the Assistant Health Officers shall be appointed as the tuberculosis officer in addition to his other duties; (2) one Assistant Medical Officer on Rs. 150—400 plus Rs. 30 house allowance; (3) one nurse on Rs. 150—175, plus Rs. 30 houses allowance, who will attend the dispensary in the mornings and pay domiciliary visits in the afternoon ; (4) one compounder on Rs. 60—90 plus Rs. 15 house allowance ; [5] one durwan on Rs. 18—25; [6] one sweeper on Rs. 18—28.

In view of the modification made in this scheme and the clear statement made by the Commissioner on the financial aspect of the Corporation we may here state that one of the Assistant Health Officers may also be asked to take up the work of the veneral clinic as its chief Medical Officer and thus both these clinics could be maintained without incurring any prohibitive expenditure.

Father Charges Son With Theft.

L. Tain Shing of No. 33, 18th Street, on Friday lodged a charge of theft against his son, Shein Yaing, at the Latter Street Police Station, it being alleged that he had removed furniture to the value of Rs. 91 from his father's house without his consent. The Police have recovered the furniture and are marking further inquiries into the complaint

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Nurse's Complaint against Matron.

Mr. C. A. Vickers, I. C. S., Western Subdivisional Magistrate, Rangoon, yesterday morning took up the hearing of the case in which a Karen nurse named Ma Ngwe Nu of Montgomery Street brought a charge of defamation against Miss E. Henderson, Matron of the Infant Welfare Society, Rangoon.

Mr. C. H. Campagnac appeared for the complaint and the accused was defended by Mr. T. F.R. MacDonnell,

Ma Ngwe Nu, examined by Mr. C. H. Campagnac said that she had been a nurse for six years. She has been employed as a nurse at the Tamwe centre of the Infant Welfare Society. The accused was the Matron of that Society. On the 9th September the accused dispensed with her services. After she left the Society she got employment in the Syriam Hospital, While she was working there she got a letter from the Superintendent of the Hospital. This letter referred to a report in the Rangoon Gazette which stated that she was dismissed for insolence and unkindness to patients.

Is it true that you were ever insolent and unkind to patients? No, it is not true.

Will you please describe the circumstances under which your services were dispensed with from the Tamwe Centre?.

Witness said that on the 9th September the Matron came to the Tamwe Centre and made an inspection of the patients. The accused left the Centre and had a conversation with Miss Lucy Nethersole for sometime. The accused came back and scolded witness saying that she had driven away a patient to the house.

"I just said no Matron intending to explain, but the Matron said" Shut up. I will slap you out."

Continuing witness said the accused told something more in English which witness did not understand. She wept and left the Centre.

Is it true that you were insolent to the Matron at that time? No. I spoke softly

Are you still at the Syriam Hospital?—No. I was dismissed on the 31st October.

Why? On account of the allegations published in the Rangoon Gazette.

Have you got any employment since?—No.

While Mr. McDonnell was cross-examining witness he asked her whether she was prepared to withdraw this case if he satisfied her that Miss Henderson had nothing whatever to do with the publication of these allegations in the Rangoon Gazette.

Witness said that she wanted to clear up her character as a nurse,

Mr. Campagnac told His Worship that he was prepared to withdraw the case if Miss Henderson expressed her regret for the popublication of these alleeations.

Mr. McDonnell on behalf of his client said that he could definitely say that Miss Henderson was not responsible for the publication of these allegations in the Rangoon Gazette and as far as Miss Henderson was concerned she regretted that the allegations had been published in the Rangoon Gazette,

Mr. Campagnac accepted that statement and withdrew the case.

Alleged Defamation Of Sweetmeat Dealer.

FANCY STORE MERCHANT TO PAY COMPENSHTION.

Jethamalal Parasaram, proprietor of Parasaram and Sons, Fancy Goods Store, Fraser-Street, was yesterday found guilty by the first additional magistrate, Rangoon, of having defamed the character of Makundlal, a well-known sweetmeat dealer of Fraser-street, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 80 or undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 60 of the fine, if realized, was to be paid to Makundlal as compensation. Parasaram was also directed to pay Rs. 14-8 to Makundlal as the fees paid on complaint and for issue of processes on the witnesses for prosecution, or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—Makundlal's sweetmeat shop was next door to Parasram's fancy goods store on Fraser-street. They had been neighbours for the last 12 or 13 years and apparently on the best of terms. On August 26 last, Parasram, whose shop was broken into at the back by thieves and some goods stolen, sent in a petition to the Superintentdent of Police Eastern Division, Rangoon, containing certain allegations against Makundalal. Makundalal alleged that those allegations were false and defamatory and that the said petition had harmed his reputation. In particular he objected to the following statements : [1] "This man . . . is always abusive and threatening me, saying that he will kill me or throw me into the gutter. (2) "The investigating officer, though he cannot bring the case to light, yet suspected Mukundlal and his man,"

His worship, who had considered the defence, observed that he could not be persuaded to believe that Mukundlal had threatened to kill Parasram and through him into the gutter or that Mukundlal was in any way suspected by the police of having committed theft in Parasram's shop.

Parasram had failed to prove the truth of his statements contained in his petition and his worship was therefore, not pecoared to hold that he had sent the petition in good faith,

The fines were realized.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Galleries Opened to Visitors

NEW POLICE ARRANGEMENTS

New Delhi, February 24.

After 33 day of gloom, the galleries of the Legislative Assembly looked cheerful to-day with a number of visitors Mr. Baktiawar Ali, Assistant Superintendent of Police, appointed temporarily as Watch and Ward Officer, was look after the arrangements from to this morning. Altogether there were 19 officials with a blue-coloured armlet bearing the words, "W. and W. Legislative Assembly", to distinguish them from the ordinary police, who were posted in the outer precincts. Ten out of the 19 were those recently selected by the President and nine have been lent by the Police Department. Only two policemen in uniform, but with armlets, were seen in the gallery. The entrance to the Assembly sector was by the main gates only.

MR. MOORE'S NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION DISALLOWED

Lobby conversations showed that Mr. Arthur Moore had received a communication from Sir James Crerar, Leading of the House, definitely disallowing his no-confidence motion. The letter is also said not to commit the Government to the interpretation which is put on rule 24-A, under which Mr. Moore wanted the consent of the Leader of the House.

English High School Finalists

ELIGIBLE TO ENTER UNIVERSITY

The following candidates who passed the English High School Examination of December 1929 are eligible for matriculation in the University:—

Government English High School, Maymyo.—Cyril Aiyar, Dara Anklesaria, Eustace Beale Granville Beale, James Durham William Franklin, Lawrench O'Hara George Patgert, Dennis Rae, Cyril Scriven, George Wakefield, Cecil Wales, Eric Wisken.

St. Michael's High School. Maymyo.—Stella D'Souza, Olive Gaudoin, Mavis Seth, Kathleen Sim, Serosh Vardon.

St. Peter's English High School, Mandalay.—Kauk Kyi Gaw, Vincent. Reuben. Morris Saul.

St. Joseph's Convent English High School, Mandalay.—Mary Bieber, Jenny Barry, Claire Commetto, Irene Pittal.

St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.—Narapan R. Aiyar, Edwin Charles, Clarence DeSouza, Alphonso Devellerea, Khoo Ko Gyi, Merza A. Hosain, Ali A. Ispahauy, Herbert F. Machado, Patrick J. Machado, Maung Win Maung, Maung Hla Pe, Wilfred Saldanha. Christian Schmuck, William Van Wyck, Howard Rowland Abs.

Diocesan Boys' High School, Rangoon. Shalom Arakie. Dudley Greene, Ali Khorasanee, Benjamin Mitchell, Justin Rodriguez, Dudley Sawyer, Dudley Snow.

Baptist English High School, Rangoon.—George Brown, William Brown.

St. John's Convent English High School Rangoon.—Margaret Chamarette.

Diocesan Girls' High School, Rangoon.—Margaret Mariton Burkess, Colleen Construce Crisp, Jenny Ho, Marjorie Alice Kluseman, Majorie Hope Murray, Margaret Grace Peters, Zena Violet Reich, Hope Irene Snadden.

St. Matthew's Girl's High School, Moulmein.—Dorothy Hearsey.

St. Ann's Convent, Akyab.—Harry Tha U.

Private Candidate.—[Mrs.] Toylet Jemima Dawson.

The following candidates who passed the English High School Examination of December 1929 will become eligible for matriculation in the University on attaining the age of 16 years.

St. Joseph's Convent English High School Maymyo.—Winona Edmundson.

St. Matthew's Girls' High School, Moulmein.—Constance Richardson.

Alipore Bomb Case Prisoners.

Calcutta, 21st February.—The 9 prisoners undergoing trial before the special tribunal at Alipore, submitted two petitions today complaining of ill-treatment by the European warder in the jail and inadequate provision of diet and clothing.

Continued from page 5

the Englishman as for the Indian. "By self-suffering, I seek to convert him, never to destroy him. Freedom's battle of non-violence against violence, no matter from what quarter the latter comes, must continue till not a single representative is left alive. More no man can do. To do less would be tantamount to want of faith."

Legislative Assembly.

CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION BILL.

New Delhi, February 20.

On the House settling down to normal conditions, the tax Bill was passed without discussion.

There was, however, a lengthy discussion on the Army Secretary's motion for consideration of the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill. He pointed out that a deputation of the All-India Contonments Association, which waited on his predecessor, had approved the provisions of the Bill.

Pundit Kunzru regarded the Bill, particularly clause 6, as a direct attack on the rights of houseowners. He complained that the Government's intention was to exercise and autocratic power to take possession of houses in the Cantonments. Already there was a feeling that the Government did not want any Indian to live in the Cantonments. Clause 6 only confirmed that feeling.

Mr. Shafi Daudi and Mr. Mahomed Yakub opposed clause 6 which would be a great hardship to houseowners.

Dr. Moonje thought the present law was ample. No case had been made out for the Bill.

The Army Secretary denied that the Bill contemplated the invasion of the rights of owners. Houseowners undoubtedly had certain rights which will fully be safeguarded, but military officers also had certain rights which it was intended by clause 6 to safeguard. It was not possible for the Government to build a house for every officer. Clause 6 was very minor.

The House divided on this clause which resulted in a tie, there being 39 on either side. The President gave his casting vote against the clause as it was a new clause. Thus the clause was voted against.

The Army Secretary said that the Government did not wish to proceed with the Bill at the present stage.

MR. MOORE'S POINT OF ORDER

Before the Legislative Assembly adjourned till to-morrow, Mr. Arthur Moore, again wished to raise a point of order regarding the Viceroy's letter and Mr. Patel's statement.

The President asked him why he did not raise it before?

Mr. Arthur Moore replied he was endeavouring to raise it but could not.

The President allowed Mr. Moore as a special case to raise it.

Mr. Arthur Moore complained that on the matter concerning arrangements for this House, the President had accepted the Government's decision in the name of the House without any member being given an opportunity to express his views.

The President emphasised that he was not bound to consult any member. It was an authority vested in the Chair under the Standing Orders and he had acted throughout inconsultation with party leaders and it was with their concurrence and knowledge that he had acted in the manner he had done. Therefore there was no point of order.

Mr. Moore complained that the party leaders were pledged not to disclose what was happening.

A Relic of Buddha

DISCOVERY IN MADRAS

Buddhists everywhere will be interested in the discovery by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Superintendent of the Southern Circle of the Indian Archaelogical Survey of what the department regards as an authentic relic of Buddha, says the Times Delhi correspondent in a message dated January 28.

The relic was found in the course of excavations which have extended over two years at Nagarjunikonda Nagarjuna's Hill, an ancient Buddhist site on the right bank of the Krishna River in the Palnad Taluq of the Guntur District of the Madras Presidency, where many examples of the Amravati School of sculpture and important inscriptions in the Brahmi script of the third century have been found. The inscriptions, mainly on the shafts of the stone pillars of a large ruined stupa [relic shrine], show that the monument was founded by Princess Chantisiri of the Ikkhaku Dynasty, which reigned in the Andhra country in the Lower Krishna District during the second and third centuries, and was called Mahachaitya, or the great stupa. It was consecreated by the deposit of a relic [dhatu] of the Buddha himself. Dr. Hiranada Sastri, Government epigrapeist, says that the exact wording of the majorito of the inscriptions is sanctified by the sacred dhatu of the perfectly Enlightened One.

Mr. Longhurst found remains showing that the stupa was originally a massive brick and plaster cupola, resting on a drum plinth 5ft. high and 105ft. in diameter. It was surrounded by a gated wall enclosing a procession path, and in the plan it takes the form of a wheel, the spokes being represented by the brick walls radiating from the centre of the structure, while two inner circular walls didide at into 40 little chambers filled with earth. Mr. Longhurst found in one of these chambers on the north side a broken earthenware pot, filled with hard red earth, in which were embedded a few white crystal beads near the surface. The earth was then sifted and a tiny round ¼in. in diameter was discovered. The box contained a fragment of bone, about the size of a pea. This box, with a few gold flowers, pearls, and garnets, was originally enclosed in a silver casket shaped like a miniature stupa 2¼in. high. The casket was corroded and broken, but members of the Archaeological Survey say that as the relic is the only one recovered from this stupa it is, in all probability, the very relic of Buddha himself mentioned in the inscriptions.

Other important discoveries at Nagarjunikonda include four Buddhist monasteries, six temples, and several smaller stapas, some of the latter faced with sculptured limestone stabs similar in style to the beautiful Amravati reliefs in British and Madras museum. Over 100 magnificent panels, illustrating scenes from the life of Buddha and other subjects, have been recovered. Much more is expected from continued researches on this site.

"CARBARIANS"

This is a new word, coined by the printers devil of "The Times". It is a word that has long been needed, as "road hogs" and other such definitions are nearly expressive enough writes the Burma Exchange Gazette. The printer's devil was supposed to have had in mind the barbarians who slaughtered the ancient Greeks without the slightest compunction. They did it with clubs; the carbarian does it with motor cars. Only the method is changed. The savagery is the same as of old. An example of this is afford by the slaughter of Mr. Xavier, of the Customs, on the Prome Road. Riding a motor cycle, he was run over by a motor bus travelling, it is said, at about fifty miles an hour, and his head was reduced to a pulp. As is fairly usual in such cases, the carbarian bolted. It remains for the Police to trace him, if they can. They are not always successful in doing so, but that, to some extent, is their own fault. The Motor Vehicles Rules requires each owner of a bus to keep a register showing each trip the bus makes, the time of departure and return, and the name of the driver in charge during each trip. As the Burma Motor Association pointed out some time ago, this rule has not been enforced; but we understand that steps are being taken to enforce it now.

We have not the slightest desire to throw stones at the Rangoon Police. On the contrary, they are deserving of a very large measure of praise. Their handling of the motor traffic in this city is excellent: but they are understaffed and cannot possibly give the same close attention to traffic affairs outside the heart of Rangoon. The bus and the taxi take advantage of that and race along at top speed. With them, time is money. The more trips they make, the greater their earnings—and tips. At certain spots along the routes people are waiting to be picked up, so there is great advantage in getting there first. Hence the bus and taxi races that so often astonish pedestrains and send many of them to hospital or to an early grave. We all know that during the past few years motor traffic has increased enormously, but the Police Force has not been increased in proportion. Accidents, fatial and other, are of daily occurrence, yet, Governmeni do nothing to help the Police to prevent them. The stock excuse is "no money," so the maiming or killing of men, women and children must go on unchecked. But what happens to the two or three lakhs of rupees collected annually in the shape of motor car fees? Should not a first charge on those fees be the cost of adequate control of an ever-growing and dangerous form of traffic?

While we cheerfully admit that the Police do their very best with their over-worked staff, we are still very far away from anything in the nature of adequate control. In the first place, anyone can obtain a driving licence by paying for it. There is no real test of efficiency or of anything else. So we have a crop of "drivers" who know as much about a motor vehicle as a cow does about snipe shooting. Then it has been the fashion to permit anyone to purchase a worn-out chassis, put a body on it and call it a motor bus. All that appears to be necessary is to induce some motor repairer to say that it will "go." Its steering gear and brakes may be on the verge of collapse, but that does not matter, seemingly. At all events, many accidents are due to defects of this sort. These Noah's Arks are supposed to be inspected at intervals, but it is patent to all who care to take stock of the dilapidated motor conveyances on the street that this inspection is hardly worthy of the name. What is wanted is an official Inspector versed in motor engineering. As to the reckless speed of buses and taxis, what has become of the proposal to fit these vehicles with governors to prevent speed above a fixed limit? it is possible, of caurse, that carbarians would find ways and means of tampering with any such device, as they do with metters. The best of all governors would be extra traffic Police, some of them being supplied with motor cycles so as to track offending vehicles. We trust that this urgently needed extra staff will be supplied before Rangoon is converted into a shambles. Another point is this: Is the punishment inflicted on carbarians really deterrent? A valued motoring correspondent thinks not. He considers that sound flog gings and cancelment of licences should be much more common than they are. Under the new rules, thanks to Swarajist agitations jails have been converted, he contends, into a desirable week-end resort, where people may wear frock coats, top hats, and smoke Havanna cigars, We agree that some other form of punishment is needed for carbarians.

French Colonial Policy

SOCIALISTS AND FORCED LABOUR

The debate on the Budget for the Colonies was begun in the Chamber to-day, says the Times Paris correspondent in a message dated January 28. M. Pietri, Minister for the Colonies, who had returned from the Naval Conference for the purpose, was present, together with M. Cheron, Minister of Finance. The estimates called for and expenditure of 515,242,000fr. (approximately £4,277,000) an increase of 30,749,000fr. over last year's appropriation.

The report on the Budget, which appears in the name of M. Leon Archimbaud, is of particular interest at the present time since it deals with the chief reason put forward by this country to justify its naval claims. At the same time it reveals the increasing importance attached here to colonial development.

The report points out that public opinion, for so long indifferent to the significance of its vast possessions, has at last awakened to the necessity,—realized by the British two centuries ago—of "thinking imperially." The War showed even how Germany, for all her industrial organization, was forced at last to yield before the vest oversea resources of the Allies. The report deals with two methods of Colonial development. The first consists in offering the products of civilization to the native, and by creating a demand for them creating also the necessary; the second lies in the initiation of agricultural and industrial enterprise. Although the second of the two conceptions is admitted to be the better for all concerned, the report points out that in sparsely populated and promotive areas, such as West Africa, such a method of development is a long and difficult business.

The great difficulty facing French colonial enterprise is the lack of labour or the poorness of its quality, and sometimes a combination of the two. The report does not pretend either that forced labour is desirable or that it has been suppressed; but it claims that some kind of compulsory system in some of the Colonies is essential at the moment in the interests of the inhabitants themselves. With the of example Dutch enterprise in Java as a standard, it is held that the French African Colonies should in 100 years be supporting in comfort 200,000,000 inhabitants, who will be guided ane organized by an elite or Frenchmen. to the advantage of both sides.

The debate to day opened with a Socialist attacked, led by M. Nouelle, on forced labour in Equatorial Africa.

M. Nouelle accused the Government of countenancing a system of sheer slavery in conditions so vile that 20,000 natives had died at Brazzaville alone. He asked whether the Government was prepared to stop such "recruitment" or whether it was going to intensify it. The Government's policy in Indo-China was sharply criticized by M. Doriot, who warned the House that Communism was rife in the East, and that France would inevitably find herself dragged into a real struggle against the forces of Communism unless she was prepared to give much more freedom of expression to the people of the country.

M. Varenne, who replied defending the Government, admitted that there was room for improvement in Colonial administration, but pointed out, that a spirit of discontent was not limited to French colonies, as could be realized by those who followed the present difficulties of Great Britain. Although independence for Indo-China was almost certainly an impossibility, the Government was anxious to give the natives a larger of control of their affairs as and when it became possible,

SPORTSMEN'S UNION

Formation of New Organisation

A meeting of the Honorary Secretaries of the various Clubs in Rangoon was held at the Burma Railway Institute on Friday the 21st instant under the Chairmanship of U Maung Gyee, the ex-Education Minister.

THE LATE MR. XAVIER

U Maung Gyee explained the reasons why the meeting was convened and before starting with the business on the agenda said: "Before I start with the business of this meeting I should like to refer to a sad incident which occurred this morning, Mr. Xavier, a very keen sportsman, who has been in the eye of the sporting world, met with a fatal accident. I think that it is only fitting for us to place on record our sense of sorrow at the untimely death of a very prominent sportsman and we should also convey our sense of sorrow and condolences to his bereaved family.

Mr. C. H. Campagnac, in seconding the proposal, said: "I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution of U Maung Gyee. Mr. Xavier has been known to me personally ever since he was a boy and I have watched him grow up and have watched him develop on the sporting fileds of Rangoon. I feel that this death will be felt by every sportsmen in Rangoon, and I think we ought to convey our condolences to his mother, brother, and sisters and to his widow and children. As a mark of respect I would request you to carry this resolution standing."

This was done.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Campagnac after which on the proposal of Mr. Mayet (Friends' Union Club) seconded by Mr. Ismail, Young Men's Club] it was decided to form a Sportsmen's Union in Rangoon and that the following gentlemen form a Committee to draw up the Rules etc.—U Kyaw Min, M.A., L.L.B., I.C.S., Messrs. I. E. Mayet, [Friends Union Club]. B. Pascall, (City Police Sports Club), M. Ismail, Young Men's Club, and R. J. MacIntosh, Y. M. C. A., with Ben A. Shadrach, Municipal Sports Club, as Convenor and with power to co-opt a representative of the Customs Club.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting came to a close.

The Sub-Committee will meet to day Sunday in the Office of U Kyaw Min, M.A., L.L.B., I.C.S., Rangoon Secretariat.

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	1924	1929
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Reserves ...	Rs. 2,50,000	7,50,000
Deposits ...	Rs. 27,84,227	89,15,428
Investments ...	Rs. 8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets ...	Rs. 10,28,910	34,75,097
Advances ...	Rs. 26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid ...	Rs, 61,750	406,000
Net Profits ...	Rs. 1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on	12½ o/o	16 o/o.
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Wanted

Wanted 4 clerks for the offices of Circle Boards with headquarters at Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Bogale and Dedaye on a salary of Rs. 50 per month each. The successful candidates will have to carry out the duties of all Circle Boards within the townships of which they are appointed and they shall be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund established by the Pyapon District Council.

Each candidate must distinctly specify the headquarters of the post he intend to apply.

None but those who are fully qualified under the latest clerkship rules, need apply. Other qualification being equal preference will be given to those who have experience in the Council or Circle Board Offices.

Applications together with certificates, testimonials and service book, if any, will be received by the undersigned up the 15th March 1930.

Sd/- BA THAW.
Chairman,
District Council,
Pyapon.

Dated Pyapon.
the 15th February 1930 21 26.

Wanted

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Sub-Overseer under the Pyapon District Council on a pay scale of Rs. 80-4-100.

None but those who possess a certificate of competence from the Superintending Engineer P.W.D. or a pass certificate from Government Technical Institute, Insein or similar Institution need apply.

The post, at present, is a temporary one, but likely to be made permanent. Preference will be given to those who have thorough knowledge of Burmese and previous experience in P.W.D., Municipalities or District Councils.

Applications, in applicants own hand writing, stating age, race and qualifications, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any will be received by the undersigned on or before 30th March 1930. The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from members or persons of influence will disqualify him for the post.

Sd/- BA THAW,
Chairman,
District Council,
Pyapon.

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Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

Chief Engineer's Office.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for purchase, demolition and removal of (old salt] godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw above the existing floor, level only, the floor and portions of the godown below same not being disturbed.

Tenderers must quote a lump sum for both the godowns and state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs. 10 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for purchase and removal of [old salt] godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners. not later than noon on 28th of Febuary 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 300 deposited with the Chief Accountant Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the work.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselve to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars, tender forms and permits to inspect the building may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. C. NIVEN
M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Rangoon:
13th February 1930.

Wanted

Wanted immediately, a permanent fully qualified Municipal Secretary for the Shwegyin Municipality on a salary of Rs. 125-5 Rs. 150 per mensem, plus house allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing stating age, race, qualifications and experience, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 15th March 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or Local Bodies, the application must be submitted through the proper channel.

Special consideration will be given to (1) graduates of the Rangoon University who are Burmans or have passed in Burmese in their High School Final Examinations, or (2) those who have previous services as Municipal or Town Committee Secretaries, or [3] Those who have passed the Secretaryship examination. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Burmans with decent moral characters.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months. He will be required to furnish cash security to the extent as fixed by the Committee. The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Provident Fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government Officials, Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him from the post.

Sd- U PO CHIT.
President,
Shwegyin Municipality.
Shwegyin, 15th February 1930.
23 26 and 5 March

Wanted

Wanted a clerk for the Myitkyina Town Fund Office in place of permanent incumbant proceeding on leave for two months on Rs. 60 per month plus compensatory local allowance 20 o/o.

Candidate must possess a sound knowledge of Local Fund Accounts, office routine and typewriting.

Application in applicant's own handwriting, stating age, educational qualification, present employment, together with true copies of testimonials and service-book if any, will be received by the undersigned up to 25th February 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Municipal Committee Members or from other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

Sd/- C. SUTHERLAND,
President,
Town Committe, Myitkyina.
Dated Myitkyina,
The 10th Febfuary 1930.
21 23 26 28

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NOTICE

The Auction sale of the right to carry on the business of Pawn Broker at Paungde, for the next ensuring year commencing from the 1st April 1930, will be held by the undersigned at the Municipal Office, Paungde, at 9 a. m. on Friday the 28th February 1930.

The period of lease shall be determined by the Municipal Committee after the auction sale. The bid in the auction will be for a term of one three years.

The successful bidder will be required to pay in one-forth of the amount at the fall of hummer.

Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 100 with the Municipal Funds and the credited Chalan for the same be produced at the auction.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office, during Office Days and Hours. The Committee co not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid and reserve the right to reject any bid.

Sd. M G MG

President, Paungde Municipality,
Dated, Paungde the February 1930.

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ရေဝန်းကာမဲ့နှင်းလုကြီးများဂိုး
ကြေငြာခြင်းစာ။

ထံဆာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင်းစရေးတော်မဲ့။

ဝေမည်ရှင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ထုရင့်နှဝင် ကျော်တင်းနှင်ရထားသွဲ့မည်သာဘော၊ တံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဆင်ခြေတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း ရှိကိုနှင်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာထိုထား အရှိုးသားတို့၊ တိုးပွားဉာဏ်ထွယ်၊ ပညာကြွယ်ထိုသာတိုင်း၊ ကြည်ညှူရှုရန်သင့်ထွန်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဆရိုး ဝိ၊

ထွေးရွေး ဂဝဲ၊

ရဒ္ဒဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်သက်သုံး၊

ဝံသာနု၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး ဦးပု ၇-အေ-စီစဉ် ရေးသားသော စာရေတွင်း၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စီမံရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မသတ် ၃၄ တောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှင့်၊ ဆရာသင်မဟန္တရွယ်သော ဓမ္မသတ်ကျမ်းများကိုပါဖြေထားသည်ဖြင့်၊ အထက်အောက်ယွတ်ထပ်ကြီး စီရင်ဆုံးများနှင့်၊ ထိသပ်ဖမိုတိကောင်စိ ယွတ်တော်စီရင်ထုံး များစွာ တို့ထည့်ပါရှိပါကြောင်း၊

တရုပ် ၄ ကျပ်၊

ထွေးရွေး ၂ကျပ်၊

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အကိုး ၁၈ရှင်၄ဝဲ၊

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အထိုး ၅ကျပ် လျှော့ရေး ခုကျပ်၊

မဟာဗောဓိပုင်းကြီးဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်ဆောင်းပါးအကျိုးကျိုးထြာဘာ၊ကဗျာ၊ထေးချိုး၊ဒွေးချိုး၊ဝတ္ထုများသံချိုးသံထောက်ခွန်းထော်၊မကွဲ ချက်ပုံ၊ဒုတ္ထ၊ သဒ္ဒါနှံ၊ အိုင်ချင်း၊ဃွင်းချင်း၊ပိုချင်း၊တင်းခြင်း၊ တေးထပ်၊ထေးဆစ်နှင့်ညွှဲ၊ ကြာဂီကာ၊ ဇိုသိဂီ ကာတို့ဖွင့်ရှင်း၊ ဝဏ္ဏများပါ အကျိုးကျိုး ရဲရဲစိ ကျ၊ ရေးသားထားသော စာရုပ်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ရွေးချင်း ၆-၁၂ ပဲ့၊

စာရုပ်အနှင့်ထင်ထင်ကြီး၌ ၆-၄၃ နှင့်ချင်းပါသည်၊

ဂျာပန်ဖြည်ထောက်ခံချားချန်ုင်း၊

လေးများအကြောင်းစာရုပ်၊

ဂျာပန်ဖြည်ခြံနှင့်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့သူသော ရဟန်းထေရ် အရှင် ဗိုလ်ဘုရားကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး ား အမျိုးထိုးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ဂျာပန်ဖြည်သူ၀ ၏ အလေ့အကျင့်ဓလေ့ထား၊နည်းယူပုံထွယ် အသွယ်တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရုပ် ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး ကဝဲ၊

ခုံသမာဓိထက်သုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ကြီးနှံ့၊ထိသင့်ရိုင်ပံ့၊ အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံသော ဘုတ်ထောင်ကြီးများ ဗိုလ်ထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ဗိုလ်ထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိရှိ၊ ဖြည်သူအများသို့ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်ထောရေးစမတ်၊ ဝင်ထုံတော်ခရိုးဂု-တိ-အေ-ရေးသား အင်္ဂလိသာ စာရုပ်ဖြစ်ရှိ၊ များစွာသင့်မြင်းပြီဖြစ်သောစကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၄ကျပ်၊

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လွန်ခဲ့သောကန္တာစက်ကြီးဖြစ် က်ပုံ ကြောင်းဇရပ်များနှင့်ခုဝံပုံများစ ထပ်ပုံနှိုင်းထားသောရန်ုန်ပြည်တောင်စမ်းဆိုးရန်၊ ကာရုဝ်သည်ဧပြီထုတ ထိုထားသူများအ ထွက်များစွာသင့်လျော်မှုသည်၊

(တိုး၊ တိုက်ထား နှင့် ထုပ္ပထွဲ)

ပေးရင်းအတိုးငွေတစ်ရာခို ၁)

ယံရလျှော့ဈေးထားရာပါ)

၃-ရာခိုင်နှုန်းစားရင်ထူများ ငွေ ၁၀၆

ထိုးကြိုတင်ခြံတည်းငယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၄ လျှော့

ရှိပေးမှာဖြည်၊ ထူ"ထတိုက်၊

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဗျတ်ဝဲ့ ထူထူးကြီး၊ တေဘီ ထက်စောင်းထနှီးနှင့်ဝိန်မှတိ ၆၂းစာအုပ် ထုံးသည် တံထွင်ကြီး ခေါ် ဘောင်ခြစ်ခိုနီးအ၁း၊ ဘွန်ငံ့ဘူးထုက်၌ ရွေးချယ်ထုက်ရှိသော စာ ရုပ်ဆယ်ပျိုးဟုတ်၊ ဆင်ရဲ့ တံဆိပ်စား၌ ပန်း အခြေခြင့် ရွေးချယ်ရန် ရန်ုထားဆုံးကဲ့ပြီး ခြစ်မှသေချာကြောင့်းဆေးရိုက်ကြသောစုထုံး ရှင်ထူးဆေးပေါင်းတို့ကသည်း ၎င်းဆင့်ရဲ့ ထိုမှတ် ဘုံခြစ်ရေးစာအုပ်ကဆင်ခြစ်ရေး၊ ကားထွဲထဲတ ထူဖွာထား၁၀ပေါ်ယမှန်ုင်ဝကြောင်း။

ပြီးပြီ

မောင်စံသူဆိုဖွဲ့နှုန်းဆွဲဖွဲ့ဘာကဗျာ၊

အမရပူရမြို့ကောင်းစားစဉ်၊ စာဆိုဆရာ ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ ဆစ်အထုံးအနှုန်းအ ဆွဲအစွဲ အဖြောင်း ဆရာကောင်း ဟူသမျှသာ ထိုးသုံးနှုန်းမှတ်ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ကဗျာရေးနည်းခံသျှည်းနှင့် ထူပျို-အပျိုကဲ့ ထေ့ကျင့်ခဲထားထသည်း ပညာဆိုက်သော စာ အုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ဆက်ဝိုင်ဖြ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ဈေးရင်း ၁၀ထူပ်၊ ထေ့ဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ပဲကူးဆုခဝင် နှုန်းတွင်းစာတစ်ထောင်ကြီး၊ ၎ ၎ငင်းစာတစ်ထောင်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဇ္ဈတာသဆရာဒို့ငင်း ကြီးသည်၊ အသေခာင်ဆောင်သောဆုဆဝင်တို့ နှုန်းညှိနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ ဆေးချိုးတေးထပ်-သဖြန်း ဆွန်းထေတက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသော၊ ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဝင်းနှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်၁၀သနှာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁၀၊

မထီခက်နှုန်းတွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္ဆတ္တာမောင်ဖိုင်းနှုံ့ခြင်ဆင်ခြိုက်ခြိုင်အင် သော၊ အထက်ပါစာအုပ်ဒုတ်ဖြန့်မာဘုရင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်နှုန်းတော်တွင်းခြိုက ကြရသော စာတ်စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဂုင်ထုရင်းနှင့် ဒုးကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းဦး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌ ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆိုင်ဘုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဖျောက်ခန်းတို့မှာ၊ ထေး နက်သောဝေဘာဖြင့်သား၊ ထက်ဒီ စီကုံးထား ဆဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ဆထီးရှုနည်း ဟုရန်ကောင်း၀ါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒိ-၄၀၊

ယာရထေ့ဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသောင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဘီဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ထေး နှုန့် ဝင်ထွဲ့သည့် ဥပဒေသမျှ များနှင့် ခေတ်ကာလအလိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ ဒေတို့ကိုသာကွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရုံ၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံထောဝဦးဆိုနီးမောင် ရေးသား သောထေအုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပ ဒေ အုပ်ဝိုးသည့်ခေတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီငင်းဆင်းရဲသားမကွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် ရှိ အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မသွဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဘီဥပဒေသွားဖွာ၊ ထူများ၏တတ်ကျိ၊ ဝဏ္ဏ ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆိုနှင့်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင့်၊ အလွယ်းအသွေးနှင့်သည်း ဖြည့်နှုန်ကိစ္စာပါ ရှိပါသည်ဘတ်ရှာသုဘို့ဖွာ၊ သတ်တရားပွား များ၍၊ စတ်ထားမြတ်ဘြိုးသည်ဖြင့်၊ အထြင်သူ ပြည်ထွင်ဒေရရှိကံ့ခဲ့၊ နှုက်ကြွက်၊ ထူတို့ကို၊ ဆိုက်ဖြိုက်ဖွာ ထူးမှုနှိုင်ဝေသော အချက်အ ထက်များကုံထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဏဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆတိ ရပြီးလျှင်၊ အသားကွင်စဉ့်-အင်္ဂဇဲသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိဝေရုံ၊ ဝိမံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တာဆုပ်ထွေ် ၁၀ပဲ၊

ဈေးဖွဲ့ ၆ဖဲ့၊

ကောသာဘိရိမင်းဘွဲ့နှုန်းဘွင်းစာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ဖွေးဟောင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကို၊ အိသွတ်-ဖတ်သွတ်-နည်းဆုံးသွတ်-အဆိုများ တုံးသွတ်-အသွယ်သွတ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချသ်တွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဏကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊

ထဆုပ်ထွေ်အ ကိုး ၁၀ထူပ်၄ဖဲ့၊

အိပေါ်မင်းတရားကြီးအဆုံးအဖြတ်၊

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်၊ နေ့ဘက်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချုပ် မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ ဒိမိဘုရိအရှင်သခင် ဆု ရှင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းတို့၊ မြန်မာသူ ယ်းတို့ငင်း ထိန့်ထားရန်သင့်ပါ၏၊ အမြန်ဖွာ ကြပါ။

တဆုပ်အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊
ဈေးဖွဲ့ ၄ဖဲ့၊

ဝတ်ရုံဝတ်ထူး၊

ဝတ်ရုံ ဝတ်ထူးကို စီရင် ရေးဆားသော ထွိုင်ထိဖွာ၊ ရာဘနုပုံဝတ်ထူး၊ ရုံထောက်မောင်စံ ရှာဝတ်ထူး၊ ထိန်းထိုက်ဝတ်ထူး ဧသော-နာမည် ကျော် ဝတ်ထူးများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဖွဲ့ဆေးငင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝတ်ရုံဝတ်ထူးဖွာ-ရတနာပုံဝတ်ထူး၊ ရူပနှုန် ဝတ်ထူးတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မြင်း၊ ဘတ်ငြိး ထွင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝတ်ထူးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝတ်ထူး သွားဖွာများစွာဖွတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မသွဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဘီဝတ်ထူးသွားဖွာ၊ ထူများ၏တတ်ကျိ၊ ဝတ်ထူး ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆိုနှင့်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင့်၊ အလွယ်းအသွေးနှင့်သည်း ဖြည့်နှုန်ကိစ္စာပါ ရှိပါသည်ဘတ်ရှာသုဘို့ဖွာ၊ သတ်တရားပွား များ၍၊ စတ်ထားမြတ်ဘြိုးသည်ဖြင့်၊ အထြင်သူ ပြည်ထွင်ဒေရရှိကံ့ခဲ့၊ နှုက်ကြွက်၊ ထူတို့ကို၊ ဆိုက်ဖြိုက်ဖွာ ထူးမှုနှိုင်ဝေသော အချက်အ ထက်များကုံထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဏဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆတိ ရပြီးလျှင်၊ အသားကွင်စဉ့်-အင်္ဂဇဲသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိဝေရုံ၊ ဝိမံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တာဆုပ်ထွေ် ၁၀ပဲ၊

ဈေးဖွဲ့ ၆ဖဲ့၊

ကောသာဘိရိမင်းဘွဲ့နှုန်းဘွင်းစာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ဖွေးဟောင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကို၊ အိသွတ်-ဖတ်သွတ်-နည်းဆုံးသွတ်-အဆိုများ တုံးသွတ်-အသွယ်သွတ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချသ်တွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဏကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊

ထဆုပ်ထွေ်အ ကိုး ၁၀ထူပ်၄ဖဲ့၊

အိပေါ်မင်းတရားကြီးအဆုံးအဖြတ်၊

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်၊ နေ့ဘက်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချုပ် မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ ဒိမိဘုရိအရှင်သခင် ဆု ရှင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းတို့၊ မြန်မာသူ ယ်းတို့ငင်း ထိန့်ထားရန်သင့်ပါ၏၊ အမြန်ဖွာ ကြပါ။

တဆုပ်အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊
ဈေးဖွဲ့ ၄ဖဲ့၊

ဖွေးလဲ့ဖွေးတယ်။ လွှဲလဲ့ညတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။

ဒီဇဝါအသားလှရင်၊

တပုလင်း ၈-ပဲ နှင့် ၁၂-ပဲစီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း

အာမခံညှင်းသတ်ဆေး။

တထုပ်မှ ၄-ပဲစီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခမ်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။

စက္ခုဗလမျက်စဉ်း။

တပုလင်း ၆-ပဲစီ။

ဘီးလင်းတန်းရပ်၊ ဦးထုတ်ကြီး၊
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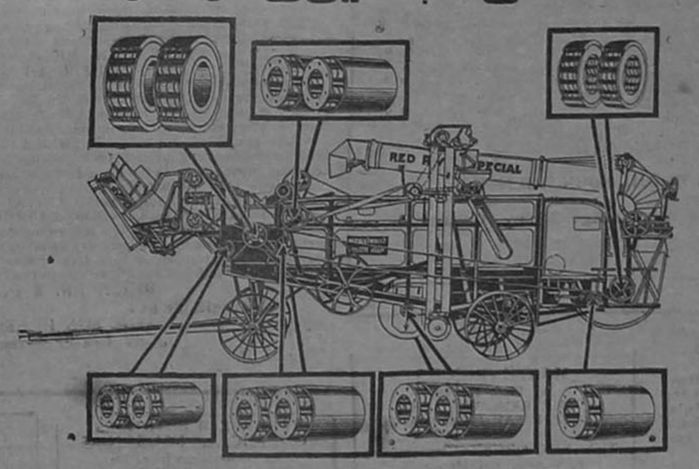
Chamber of Princes

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များဝမ်းသာအားကျတွယ်ရာ။

'လယ်လုပ်ခန်းတွင်—ကျွန်ုံးမပါတဲ့နှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း

သွားရောက်ကြည့်ရှုစေလိုပါကြောင်း။



ပဲများဒီစတြိတ် အဝိုင်း၊ ဖြင်ပုံကြီး ရွာနေ-ဖြေမိုင်ရှင်- ဦးဘသိန်-ဖေါ်လေပုံ၂တို့၏လယ်တွင်းကေပေါင်း-၇၀၀-ကျော်ကို၊ ယခုနှစ်တွင်း ကာဒီထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက် ဖြင့်-အ၀၊ အသုံးတိုင်း၊ ကွဲ-နွား-အလွတ် စက်နှင့်သာ လုပ်ကိုင်ထာ၍၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထ ဖြောက်ပြီးလျှင်၊ နေ့ဘက်ဆုံး လုပ်ရုံးဖြစ်သော- ကာဒက်ထိုင်း ဓာတ်ကို၊ မိတ်ဆေးရှင့် သယ်ယူ၍၊ ပေါ်းနယ် ထွေ့စက်ဝတွင်၊ ကောက်ထိုင်းကို ထည့်သိုက် ရုံဖွင့်ပွဲ-ပေါ်းများသည် တွေ့ပြီးသား- ငင်ကူယ်စွာ ကူလာပါကြောင်း။ ၎ငင်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် တနှစ်လျှင် တခါမှသာ ဖြင်မိုင်ပါ၍၊ ယခုဧပေါ်ဝါရီဆ အင်သာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

မြန်မာပြည်တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလွှယ်။

မြန်မာပိုင်၊ မြန်မာပြည်သူပိုင်စင်ခါတ်မီးတိုက်၊

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Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

Rangoon Turf Club

THE FAREWELL MEETING

Handicaps for Saturday

12-30 p. m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE No. 1—About 5 Furlongs.

Baddoo	8 7
Challenger	8 7
Moya	8 7
Mya Thaung	8 7
Padar Win	8 7
Scarlet Lady	8 7
Shooting Star	8 7
Akassa	8 5
Blue Riband	8 5
Ma Ma Glay	8 5
Ma Mya Sein	8 5
Thadoenwai	8 5
Tun Aung	8 5
Pure Gold	8 3
Yauk Kya	8 3
Francis Foster (subject to measurement).	

1 p. m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 2—About 5 Furlongs.

Diadem	8 1
Gaung Kyi	8 1
Ma Mya Glay	8 1
Kywai Kywai	7 13
Little Mac	7 13
Polo	7 13
Spitfire	7 13
Aye Yin	7 11
Mya Nu	7 11
Iris	7 9
Naing Be	7 9
Ngwe Yi Nyun	7 9
Twilight	7 9
Jecomalt	7 7
Sapphire Star	7 7
Kan Nyun Mg	7 5
Chinaman	7 1
Red Carmen	6 11
Cistercian (subject to measurement)	
Kaw Liya (subject to measurement)	
Fairway (subject to measurement)	

1-30 p. m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE No. 2.—About 5 Furlongs,

Full Moon	8 1
Hottentot	8 1
Lochaber	8 1
Patrick Nyun	8 1
Son O'Sheik	8 1
Thaung Sin	8 1
Awba Nyun	7 13
Bala Nyun	7 13
Htai Mg	7 13
Pye Maw	7 13
Hmyar	7 11
Ke Thaya	7 11
Aung Than Han	7 9
Thu Kha Mg	7 9
Kamer	7 7
Nanda Wun	7 7
Nin Lar	7 7

2 p.m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 1—About 5 Furlongs.

Bfplanc	8 7
De Mo	8 7
May Nyun	8 7
Thuya Bala	8 7
Toe Win	8 7
Chit Sein	8 5
Kyu Kyu	8 5
Lady Love	8 5
Pyawbwe Star	8 5
Thein Gaung	8 5
Whirl Wind	8 5
Kan Gaung	8 3
Mandala Kywe	8 3
Royal Argent	8 3
Sein Than	8 3
Win Kyaing	8 3
Royal Marine (Subject to measurement)	Yin Min

[2-30 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. VII).—About 6 Furlongs.

Sein Tint	9 0
Royal Rose	9 0
Hla Sein	8 9
Kan Htoon	8 3
Royal Bass	7 13
Jimmie	7 11
Savastika	7 10
Shwe Pyi Gyi	7 10
Bo Thwe Da	7 9
Sein Mu	7 6
Burmese Belle	7 6
Ma Thaung	7 0
Mya Than Sein	7 0
Aung Win	7 0
Sensation	7 0
Hla Aye Myg	7 0
Aw Thaung	7 0
Mya Than Nyun	7 0

3 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. VI—About 6 Furlongs.

Bridegroom	9 0
Quincy	8 13
Red Prince	8 11
Quilina	8 10
Duchess	8 9
Moe Thi Da	8 1
Delhi Sein	8 1
Thein Dan	8 0
Mayrala	8 0
Yowaru	7 9
Obo Star	7 8
Toe Aung	7 7
Champagne	7 4
Jubilee Nyun	7 0

3-30 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. V.—About 6 Furlongs.

Ariban	9 0
Trump Card	8 13
Mya Thaw Da	8 11
Abo	8 7
Kyaw Moe II	8 7
Coronet	8 6
Ruby Star	8 6
Bo Kyaw	8 2
Nyun Hlyan	8 1
Aung Hlaing	8 0
Blue Spec	7 13
Mya Win Mg.	7 13
Nyun Hpu Sein	7 11
Hero Thein	7 8
Aung Myat Kyaw	7 7
Myo Nyun	7 6
Mohinee	7 2

4 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. IV—About 6 Furlongs.

Daung Yin	9 0
Papyrus	8 13
Hla Thaung	8 10
Wa Nu	8 10
Tin Myaing	8 8
Meteor	8 8
Taung Nyun	8 7
Patrick Sein	8 7
Ngwe Kyaing	8 6
Thaung Dee	8 2
Win Mg Gyi	8 0
Darling Than	7 12
Patricia	7 12
Bosco	7 11
Kyaw Hla Mg	7 10
Chrysler	7 9
Nyun Yin	7 8
Raffles	7 4

4-30 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. I—About 6 Furlongs.

Dora	9 0
Nyun Aung	8 13
Viv	8 10
Nyun Hlaing	8 8
Simplicitas	8 8
Go Go	8 7
Si Nyo	8 7
Zenobia	8 6
Sonya	8 4
Nyun Nyun	8 4
Yan Aung Kyi	8 0
An Gyi Mg	8 0
Sunny Elf	8 0
Encore	7 11
Mya Shwe	7 9
Diamond Star	7 7

5 p. m.

THE FAREWELL HANDICAP—About 9 Furlongs.

Drummer	9 12
Horsa	9 8
Sunny Jim	9 8
Trigo	9 6
Kan Baw Nyun	8 6
Blue Boy	8 0
Renown	7 0
Kan Kan	7 0
Queen Bee	7 0
Kadoe	7 0
Crowning Gift	7 0
Uncas	7 0
Nai Maing	7 0
Aerio	7 0
Thaung Hla Yi	7 0

5-30 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. II)—About 6 Furlongs.

Bonita	9 0
Sein Kyi Kyi	8 12
Domes	8 11
Herod's Pride	8 7
Minerva	8 6
Dillon	8 5
Rex	8 3
Hla May	8 2
Chandrably	8 1
The Maratha	8 0
Thaung Dan	7 12
Than Weikza	7 12
Hla Sin	7 7
Young Prince	7 6
Pwar Aung	7 6

6 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE [Div. I].—About 6 Furlongs.

Tha Aung	9 0
Bridesmaid	8 13
Aung Thu Kha	8 13
Thein Mauk	8 12
His Excellency	8 5
Sein Aung	8 3
Pinsticker	7 13
Viva	7 11
Medine	7 6
Chit Hsan	7 5
Hooma	7 4
Kaw Wi La	7 4
Padonma	7 0
Aung Kyaing	7 0
Kan Baw	7 9

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

The Council resumed its sitting on Monday at 11 a. m. in the Council Chamber, Secretariat, the Hon. U Pu presiding. Proceedings commenced with a few questions being answered.

FINANCE MEMBER'S BUDGET

The Finance Member moved:—

At the instance of His Excellency the Governor I move that a sum of Rs. 2,43,67,800 (including Rs. 2,92,120 for refunds and Rs. 36,12,000 for Irrigation Working Expenses under head "XIII Irrigation, etc., Works"), be granted to meet the votable portion of the anticipated expenditure of the Department of Government under my charge during the 12 months commencing on the 1st April 1930, as detailed in Part A of the Burma Provincial Estimates, subject to the following conditions, namely—

[a] that without the prior sanction of the Council no part of an allotment under any one of the Groups :—

[a] Expenditure charged to Revenue—1. Ordinary;

[a] Expenditure charged to Revenue—2. Other ;

[b] Expenditure not charged to Revenue and

(c) Expenditure under the Debt Heads shall be re-appropriated to meet expenditure under another of these Groups; and

(b) that without prior approval of the Finance Committee—

(i) no part of the allotment for votable expenditure under any major head of account shall be re-appropriated to meet votable expenditure under another major head of account ; and.

(ii) no part of a provision for new expenditure which is not required for the purpose for which it is included in the estimates shall be utilised for any other purpose.

ABOLISHING INCREASED RATES OF TAXATION.

U Kun moved that the demand for Rs. 63,73,070 under Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 3,00,000.

He said that the object of his motion was to abolished the proposed increased rates of taxation for assessment tracts and Kwins in the Maubin District.

The Finance Member replied that the rates proposed to be imposed were as a result of re-settlement of the Maubin District and had not been finally notified. The new rates had been previously notified and that gave the cultivators an opportunity of objecting to the rates if they found them to be too excessive. He might mention the fact that the rates had been liberally revised. In view of this he could not understand the mover's reason for making the cut. He understood the mover objected to any revision of settlement in any part of Burma and wanted a permanent settlement for the whole province. As land revenue was the principal source of revenue in the province and the most growing head of revenue, if the suggestion were adopted, it would mean that the Council virtually were putting a stop to increased expenditure on education, public health ; medical relief etc. He gave facts and figures to Show that the proposed increase in taxation was only about one fifth of the increased revenue which landlords were getting on the same land. The increased rate were by no means excessives and he asked the mover to withdraw his motion.

Saw Toe Khut (Maubin, Karen) paid a tribute to the work which U Kun was doing in the Council for the cultivators and people of the Maubin district. He supported the cut and said that owing to depression in rice and paddy trade, the value of the paddy land had depreciated and hence the present assessment was not fair.

U Ba Thi, Mandalay, Rural further supported the cut speaking in Burmese.

The motion was by leave with drawn.

RESTORATION OF LANDS TO PAGODA TRUSTEES.

U Kun next moved that the demand for Rs. 63,73,070 under Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 1,00,000.

The object of the motion was to get the Wuthagan lands near the Shwemoktaw Pagoda, Bassein, restored to the Shwemoktaw Pagoda trustees.

U So Nyun, who has given notice of a token cut of Rs, 100 in order to discuss the same matter, urged the desirability of restoring Wuttagan lands round the Shwemoktaw Pagoda to the Pagoda Trustees and said the feeling of people on this subject had run high and it was but only meet and fair that the Government should meet the wishes of the people in this respect. He pointed out that the land originally belonged to the Pagoda and simply because a church was built on it it could not be contended that it was church land, no records were available as to who authorised the building of the church on the land. He appealed to the Buddhist members of the Council to rise to the occasion and support the motion.

The Finance Member replied there was no record whatever that the land was ever within the possession of the Pagoda Trustees and never within living memory was it part of the Pagoda land. He protested against a revenue appeal which was still pending being brought and against the introduction of religious animus in the debate in the Chamber. Continuing the Finance Member said that his predecessors in office had given the assurance that he was prepared to consider any suggestions for the grant of facilities for the use of this land by the Pagoda trustees. He was prepared to reiterate the assurance.

U Sein Ba Kyaukse supported the motion in Burmese.

U Tun Win said he did not understand the Finance Member's protest against the introduction of religious matters into Council proceedings. Why should not such matters come up here for discussion when the aggrieved parties had exhausted all the other means. Just as Bishop were to be found in the House of Lords the day would come when there would be Phongyi members sitting in the Council and one would have the spectacle of seeing Rev. U Ottama in the opposition benches and the Thathanabaing on the Government Benches. (Laughter).

The Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS

On the Council re-assembling after lunch, U Kun replying said that he was not satisfied with the explanation given by the Finance Member and so pressed his motion.

The Finance Member pointed out that the trustees were at liberty to institute a civil suit for the return of the land instead of wasting the time of the Council by proposing such cuts as that. He reiterated the fact that the land at no time belonged to the Pagoda Trustees.

The motion was pressed to a division and resulted as follows :—

Ayes	33
Noes	31

The motion was carried.

ABOLITION OF CAPITATION AND THATHAMEDA TAXES

Tharrawaddy U Pu moved that the demand for Rs. 8,29,000 under Land Revenue, item for charges on account of commission on Capitation and Thathameda taxes be refused.

He said the object of his motion was to abolish the capitation and thathameda taxes. He need not reiterate the same old arguments advanced by the opposition before for the abolition of those obnoxious and unjust taxes. He wanted to discuss the Government's reply to certain statements published in the "Rangoon Mail" about the trouble the subordinate officials of Government had experienced in collecting the taxes and the havoc played by them in the villages Government had issued a communique denying the allegations of a clash between the Police and the villages of the Tharrawaddy District.

The Home Member interrupted mentioning the particular tax.

Tharrawaddy U Pu : Live the people of Tharrawaddy I shall meet your inpatience with patience.

The Home Member: Thadu, Thadu.

Tharrawaddy Pu: Thadu Thadu. It is better to put cotton in my ears, so that I will not hear interruptions.

Proceeding the speaker repudiated the suggestion that there was no organised no tax campaign in Tharrawaddy. There was such a campaign Further more, there was a clash between the villagers and the police. Government tried to shut their eyes to the fact but he was informed that at least three complaints had been sent to the Home Member citing about 50 or 60 incidents. He could not understand why Government had denied the facts when every member of the House knew them. He cited several instances of alleged clashes between officials and the villagers and went to say that even the properties of the villagers were taken away in lieu of the payment of the taxes.

He wanted to know what right had those officials to act in the way they had done. Men had been imprisoned, their properties seized and they had been assaulted for Rs. 5. Why was that? What right had the officials to treat the people like that ?

The Finance Member enquired if the atrocities had been reported to the Police or the Magistracy.

Tharrawaddy U Pu, It has not been brought to the notice of the local authorities, but to the notice of the villagers' grandfather, the Home Member. [Laughter].

The Home Member I deny that I am their grandfather [Laughter].

Continuing the speaker said, "what a pity, what a pity that these people should have been so cruelty treated. One man was pulled by his long hair along the village road and was continually beaten with sticks. What apity! What a shame for a Government. He mentioned that even a woman was assaulted. 'All those facts had been supplied to the Home Member who was a Burman and he appealed to him to put a stop to such things in future. He asked for an enquiry committee to go into the matter. He was unable personally to vouch for the statements but based his remarks on the correspondence sent to the Home Member,

U Aye also protested against the method of collecting, the tax in Insein district and cited the instance of the Deputy Commissioner's order prohibiting the holding of pwes until the tax had been completely paid.

The Finance Member charged the mover with possessing a short memory when he said that the collection of the taxes had been condemned unanimously by the elected Members of the House. He [the speaker remembered that such motions had been defeated all along. The allegations made by the mover about Tharrawaddy were basedon information supplied him by U So Thein's G. C. B. A. Government's information was that the same G. C. B. A. was responsible for the campaign of no-payment of taxes.

Tharrawaddy U Pu Who told you that ?

The Finance Member: If I am wrong you can correct me. Am I wrong.

The Finance Member said that the information was supplied through a source which was not worthy of credi-whatever. The no-tax campaign had failed and so the association had to pose as champions of the people by alleging atrocities of that type which were never perpetrated, nor would ever be perpetrated. The mover had said he had no personal information. In the speaker's view it would have been better for the move to have refrained from bringing forward such allegations against officials who were not present in that House to defend themselves [applause]. Some of the men alleged to have been assaulted were themselves leaders of the no-tax campaign. If the allegation were correct they would have been the first people to have reported the matter. The fact that the Burmese papers had not reported such atrocities showed only one conclusion and that was they had not taken place.

U Ba Tin (Thaton) supported to the motion in Burmese.

U Saw (Tharrawaddy South) associated himself with the remarks of the mover. He had all along urged the abolition of the two taxes which they considered obnoxious. The speaker gave details of how the taxes were collected in the Tharrawaddy District and said he had learnt them personally. As far as he was aware although some arrests had been made there was only one clash between the Police and the villagers. He spoke of the readiness of the officials to assist him in obtaining the release of those who had been arrested and said that the situation in Tharrawaddy had been misrepresented.

Mr. W. Booth Gravely protested against the repetition by the mover of what he called a tissue of falsehoods. Many of the allegations which had been made had already been dealt with yet there were others which needed refutation. The allegation that officials played havoc in villages during, the collection of capitation taxes was without any foundation whatever. The statement made in the Rangoon newspaper did not contain a vestige of truth. The actual trouble in the Tharrawaddy District took place in 18 out of 400 villages and those so called clashes were no more than a normal effort to collect the taxes when alleged casualties had presumably taken place before Government adopted coercive measures for the collection of the taxes. In his opinion no such injuries as had been alleged had ever taken place. The statement in the newspaper had presumably been inspired by the G.C.B.A. He pointed out that the District had now paid 98 percent. of the tax.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: It is because you sent the Cameron Highlanders there.

Mr. Booth Gravely: They went there after the trouble was over.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: Why did you send them there at all ? to frighten them ?

Mr. Booth Gravely said that the mover had brought forward fictitious facts in order to support his cut.

He pointed out that Government had no intention of opposing the people. If the public had money for amusements and pwes they should be in a position to pay the taxes.

Saw Pan Dwai supported the motion on principle.

He had not concluded when the Council adjourned till 11 a. m. Tuesday.

Cinema Burnt Down

Madras, February 24.

A Cochin message says that the Corona Cinema situated on the foreshore at Ernakulam, owned by a local owner, was burnt to ashes on Friday night. One film while being exhibited caught fire which extended to the whole building. No loss of life is reported.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Child Marriage.

Calcutta, February. 24.

An unusually large number of child marriages are taking place in the Hooghly district in the current Bengali month with a view to avoiding the operation of the Sarda Act. Cases are reported in which a bridegroom and bride are aged 7 and 3 and were in arms for the ceremony.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

H. E. The Viceroy Opens Tenth Session.

A RAPID SURVEY OF DIVERSE PROBLEMS.

New Delhi, February 25.

Opening the tenth session of the Chamber of Princes this morning, when over fifty ruling chiefs from all parts of India were present, His Excellency Lord Irwin made a rapid survey of many problems that concern Indian States in their relation to British India. At the outset, the Viceroy made reference to the King's complete recovery from illness and said that following reply was received from His Majesty to the telegram sent last October: "I have received with much pleasure and appreciation the message which you have conveyed to me from the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. Please assure the Chancellor and Their Highness of the Standing Committee of my heartfelt thanks for their kind greetings on my recovery from a long and serious illness."

Proceeding, they Viceroy referred in feeliug terms to the deaths of the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, the Raja of Lunawaba and the Thakor Sahib of Rajkot, and expressed sympathy for the bereaved families and wished happiness and prosperity to those succeeding them in the responsibilities connected with their respective States.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Alluding to the Butler Committee's report, the Viceroy said: "This has been hitherto considered mainly in connection with the procedure to be followed for the most effective examination of its recommendations and proposals. It is too early yet to enlarge upon these and indeed a minute and detailed consideration of them must await receipt of the report of that other body which has been concerned with the consideration of constitutional changes in British India. Mean while, the views of Your Highnesses will be tentatively expressed during the present session in a series of a resolutions which are contained in the general item on the agenda dealing specifically with the report."

INTERVENTION IN STATES' INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Continuing, his Excellency said the rare occasions upon which the British Government had been obliged to intervene in the affairs of individual States during the past decade created a record in which all of them must feel some degree of pride. One cracked bell in a peal of bells could prejudice and often destroy the harmony of the whole. In these days of publicity, the shortcomings of one unit in the body politic almost inevitably had the effect of prejudicing the reputation of all the other units composing that body. His Excellency observed: "The good results of Your Highnesses' Order is a matter which I no less than all my predecessors have regarded as a peculiar trust. It has been the consistent endevour of us who have enjoyed the privileges of friendship with many of Your Highnesses' Order to enhance the reputation of those States that occupy a distinguished position within the fabric of the Empire, and it is in pursuance of these sentiments that intervention has been resorted to in recent years. In the few cases to which I have referred, I have to acknowledge the invariable readiness with which the rulers have listened to any advice I have felt it my duty as a friend to offer and the generous thanks with which it has frequently been received in its more important aspect. Intervention will be resorted to only in cases where, in the interests of Your Highnesses, subjects, of India and of the Empire as a whole, no other course seems possible. I feel confident that in future occasions upon which the Viceroy will be called upon to exercise his discretion with reogard to intervention will gradually grow more rare. It is the co-operation of the rulers of the States in the interests of good government and of their common good repute which have conduced in the past and will conduce still more in the future to this result.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The Viceroy felt great satisfaction that their Highness had viewed favourably the proposal for a round table conference, which formed the subject of a resolution by the Chancellor. It would be the duty of the conference to consider the views and opinions of who took part in it upon the future constitution of India. Among other material to assist the deliberations would be the Simon report and the Committee's report. It was too early yet to predict with certainty when the conference would meet or how it would be composed. He hope all important interests would be heard and that from its discussion and mutual interchange of views the way would be paved for an agreement between the States and British India in the measures considered to be desirable for the further advance of India as a whole towards closer unity. The Viceroy emphasised the fact that the importance of the Indian States in the body politic of the country demanded that any decision with which they might be concerned should receive from them a full measure of support.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES

Referring to the future of the Chiefs' Colleges, the Viceroy said the views of the governing bodies and of local authorities on draft schemes for future governance had been received and he hoped that before the next session a satisfactory decision would have been reached. The Colleges moulded the minds and characters of many young princes and therefore Lord Irwin sincerely hoped that their old regard for these institutions would be revived. He would do everything possible to ensure the continued existence of the Colleges as a medium for giving sound and useful education to those whom they were built to serve.

RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

On the question of bringing certain States in direct relationship with the Government of India, the Viceroy said that, while future constitutional developments in the Government of India and the Provinces might lead to the necessity for re-examination of the position of those larger States whose relations with the Government of India were still conducted through Provincial Governments, further changes were not practicable at the present movement.

THE LOCUST PERIL.

Referring to the problem of locusts which had been taking a serious toll of the crops, the Viceroy said that the interim report of the Agricultural Research Council Committee showed that locusts were now breeding in Northern India and, unless adequate measures of control were taken during the next six weeks, there was grave danger of further damage, especially in Western and Northern India. His Excellency appealed to the States to co-operate in dealingwith this menace.

The Viceroy said that a Resolution would in due course issue as regards compensation for irrigation, navigation, embankments, etc. His Excellency also informed the Chamber of the opposition to the suggestion of the Chamber that, for purposes of Section 75 of the Penal Code, previous convictions by the courts of the Indian States should be recognised by the Government of India and vice versa. The Viceroy emphasised that the courts had already wide discretion in the infliction of sentences and asked that the proposal be kept in abeyance.

Lord Irwin acknowledged the work done by the Chancellor and the members of the Standing Committee, and concluding assured the Chamber of his sympathy and interest in their deliberations, which he boped would result in forwarding the welfare of their subjects and the greater entity of India (Applause.)

Bomb Explodes at College Function

MANY INJURED

Amritsar, Feb. 23: A bomb explosion occurred late last night at Khalsa College as a result of which one student was seriously injured and eleven others also received injuries. The annul function of students was in progress near the eastern side of the Patiala block of the College with Partab Singh a fourth year student in the chair. Principal Bishan Singh was also present. When the music was going on the electric light was out. The principal moved out of his chair to see what was wrong when in the dark there was an explosion followed by cries of wounded boys. Panic ensued the students running indifferent directions. The police were informed. Sir Sunder Singh Majitha and other members of the Governing Council of the College and Dr. Sohan Singh arrived. Mr. Pratap Singh who was seriously injured was removed to the Civil Hospital by Sir Sundar Singh Majithia where his leg had to be amputated by Col. Songhi. Other injured students were attended by Mr. Sohan Singh. Mr. Pratap Singh is making very little progress and the Magistrate has now recorded his statement. The police are guarding the premises. They have picked up pieces of iron and glass that seemed to have blown off from the bomb even up to the roof. It is believed that bomb was intended for Xrincipal Bishan Singh who escaped unhurt.

KHALSA COLLEGE BOMB EXPLOSION
INJURED STUDENT DIES

Amritsar, Feb. 24: Partap Singh, the student whose leg had to be amputated following the bomb explosion in the Khalsa College on Saturday night, died in the Civil Hospital after several hours treatment. C.I.D. officers and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police have arrived from Lahore and are conducting investigation. Half a dozen students have been taken into custody for preliminary investigation. No arrests have been made. The quarters of certain students were searched but nothing incriminating was found.

SEQUEL TO ZIGON ARSON CASE.

C. I. D. Cheating Charge Not Sustained.

The charge of cheating preferred by the C. I. D. Insein, against Maung Tin Hla, a stall holder in the bazaar of Zigon [Tharrawaddy district], was yesterday thrown out by the fifth additional magistrate, Rangoon, classed as mistaken.

The accused's stall was insured with Messrs. Fairweather, Richards and Co., Rangoon, for Rs. 3,500. The stall was burnt down on the night of November 20, U Saw, the Company's Superintendent, visited the place for the purpose of assessing the damage. He made his estimate of the stock-in-trade said to be umbrellas, slippers, and sundries by the debris which he found on the spot and submitted a report that the amount given by the accused on a certain spot was overstated. The accused had sent in his claim paper where the estimated loss was given at Rs. 3,978-8. The C.I.D. through Mr. Ali Hussein sent up the accused for alleged cheating on the ground that the damage done to the stall was not more than Rs. 1,500.

His worship noted that none of the witnesses could substantiate the allegation of the C.I.D. officer. U Saw had to admit that his estimate as well as that of the accused, in the absence of any account-books which had been destroyed in the fire, was only guess work. Last year when he visited the stall, the stock-in-trade was quite satisfactory for the amount insured. The debris, which being unprotected, could have been the result of people removing some of the remnants, and was not conclusive proof the stock-in-trade in the stall. Above all, it was stated by almost all the witnesses that the nature of the goods in the stall was such as to leave very little debris.

With those facts on the record his worship contended that it was hardly necessary for him to examine the accused, and he felt sure that no case under section 420, I. P. C., or any other section could be made out against the accused.

He, accordingly, discharged the accused and classed the case as "mistaken."

U Ba Si, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Counterfeiting Blocks in Suitcase.

TELL-TALE FORMULAE IN NOTE BOOK.

Three Years R. I, for Accused.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon on Saturday delivered judgment in the case where Mg Po Kyaw was accused of having in his possession on December 4, 1929, a number of blocks for counterfeiting ten-rupees currency notes.

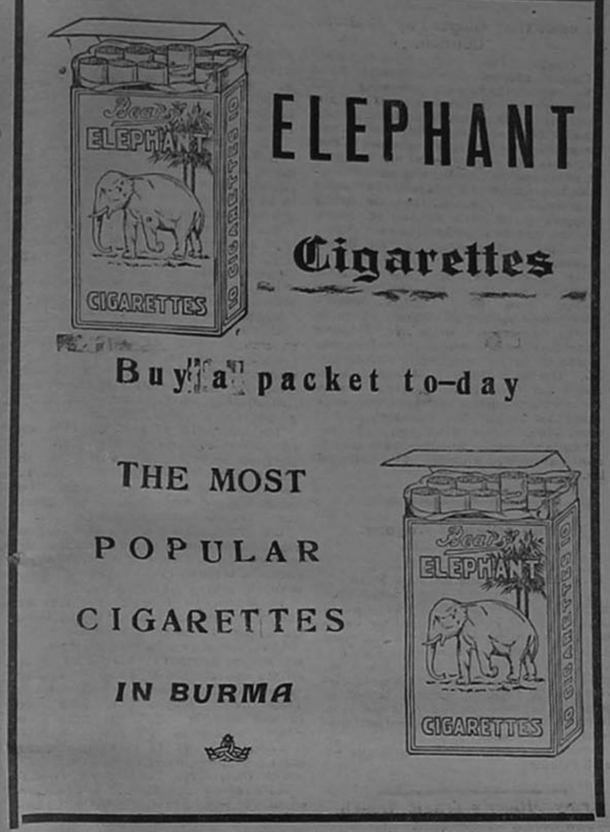
The assistant booking-clerk at Kemmendine Railway Station deposed that at about 7-30 p. m. on that day Mg Po Kyaw had come to the office with a suitcase and asked for it to be booked to Henzada, whither he himself was proceeding. After examing the suitcase and finding it improperly secured the clerk had refused to book it, adding that he saw no reason why Po Kyaw should not take it with him in his compartment. Po Kyaw had then asked the clerk to keep the suitcase for him until about 10-40 p. m. when the train should be leaving.

Now, by a curious coincidence, it had so happened that the Excise Department had received information that opium was that night being sent to Bassein from Kemmendine and one of their men, on the look-out, seeing the suitcase in the booking-office, thought that it might be the one about which he had received information. The original clerk had, however, gone off duty; the officer had therefore seized the case and after sealing it had had it put into the station strong room. On the case being opened the next morning, instead of its containing opium, it was found to hold five blocks for the making of counterfeit notes, besides other articles.

These latter comprised a driving license in the name of San Maung Kyaw together with pawn tickets and clothing. Mg Kyaw was three days later arrested, and at the subsequent identification parade picked out by the Assistant Booking Clerk as the man who had deposited the suitcase with him on the 4th January.

Among other evidence telling against the accused was a note book found on his person, containing formulae which, according to the Chemical Examiner, could be used in counterfeiting note.

His Worship convicting Mg Kyaw under Section 489 D., I. P.C., sentenced him to three years rigorous imprisonment.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday's Proceedings.

New Delhi, February 24.

Mr. Ghuznavi by token cuts raised the question of the railways running a steamer service between important points in the railway system and of the postponement of the Dacca-Aricha Railway. Regarding the former, Mr. Ghuznavi made clear that he had no intention to kill private enterprise, but merely to provide connecting links in the railway service, the through communication of which should not break. His proposal would bring down rates and fares and the House would be able to keep a measure of control on the steamer service.

Sir George Rainy regarded the present times of financial stringency as inopportune for starting any fresh capital expenditure. He admitted that the proposal would be advantageous to merchants and the public, but not to those responsible for the management of the State railways. If the railways started their own steamer service, it was natural they would compete with private enterprise and for some time at least run the service at a loss. Sir George Rainy however, assured the house that the Agent of the E. B. Railway would confer with the management of different steamer companies as he regarded the present arrangement unsatisfactory.

The motion was withdrawn.

Moving a cut to raise the question of the Dacca-Aricha Railway Mr. Ghuznavi smelt that the recent visit of Sir George Schuster to London had something to do with the postponement of the project. He thought the Inchcape company must have persuaded him to plead for their financial difficulties. For, after obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State, and of the Assembly the lines were not laid. The Government said they wanted to re-survey the project, To-day English banks in Calcutta refused to advance money on a bill of lading for jute if the cargo was carried by a non English steamer.

Mr. Neogy charged the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for having uttered lies in their letter to the Government of India. It was wrong for the Chamber to say project was not urgent or the traffic not adequate or the present transport facilities sufficient. Mr. Neogy said no one raised any objection to the scheme, but when the project was about to be commenced the Bengal Chamber wrote a thundering letter and the Government of India at once agreed to postpone the construction of the railway. "If the Government do not immediately proceed with the railway, the conviction will go down among the people of Bengal that when the interests of India came into conflict with the vested interests of Europeans, the Government gave way to their own countrymen.

Sir Darcy Lindsay regretted that strong language had been used of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who, when they wrote the letter, did so with the best of intentions and in the interests on India. (Oh, Oh.)

Sir George Hainy, at the outset, made it quite clear that the Government and the Railway Board realised the urgency of the Dacca-Aricha Railway and regarded it as an essential link in the claim of through railway communication. He also assured the House the Government was not in any way afraid of or influenced by the Bengal Chamber.

Sir Purshotamdas thought the remarks of Mr. Chuzonavi and Mr. Neogy regarding the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were not for the purpose of insulting the Chamber, but because they had been exasperated by the delaying policy of the Government of India. If the European community had suffered half as they did, they (Europeans) would not only use stronger language but also stronger methods. He failed to see why the railway Board should put off a project when the Bengal Government were prepared to meet any loss on the working of the railway

Mr. Parsons explained that the scheme had not taken an unusually long time in maturing. The Government did not regard the scheme as a paying proposition till 1924, but when that part of Bengal had opened up it became possible for the Government to consider the scheme favourably. Since then they had the estimates prepared and had got the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Standing Finance Commitee and of the Assembly, the earliest time that they could start operations would have been the winter of 1930. But then they found that they had not enough funds to commence the project. Under the circumstances the Government could only ask the Agent of the E, B. Railway to let them know how much money he wanted for the preliminary step of getting final detailed estimates and for the final location of the railway. This they had done.

The House rejected the motion without division and the Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

TUESDAY'S SITTING.
RESERVED THIRD CLASS COMPARTMENT

New Delhi, February 25.

The Legislative Assembly to-day resumed discussion on the Railway Board grant. The galleries were fairly full. Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were in the President's gallery and Mr. and Mrs. Richmond in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

Mr. Neogy moved a token out to inquire if Goverment's policy to reserve third class compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians had undergone a change.

Sir George Rainy said the practice was dying out but still existed on the B.N., the N. W., the S.M., the E.I. and the G.I.P. Railways, but since Messrs, Neogy and Aney's Bills the Government of India had reconsidered the matter and decided that the practice of such reservation should be entirely abolished in the State Railways by the end of 1930 and Company Railways should also be advised accordingly.

Mr. Neogy thereupon withdrew the cut,

NO RETREAT FROM FREEDOM'S BATTLE

Mahatmaji's New Plan Of Campaign

A SATYAGRAHI HAS NO SECRETS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

This resolution of the Working Committee gives me my charter of freedom if it also binds me in the tightest chains. It is the formula of which I have been in search these long and weary months. For me the resolution is not so much a political as a religious effort. My difficult was fundamental. I saw that I could not work out 'ahimsa' through an organisation holding a variety of mentalities. It could not be subject to the decision of majorities. To be consistent with itself, it might have to be inconsistant with the whole world.

A person who has a choice before him is ever exposed to temptation. The instinct of those therefore, with whom non-violence is a policy, when tempted by violence, may fall them. That of those who have no remedy but non-violence open to them, can never fall them if they have non-violence in them in reality. Hence the necessity for freedom from Congress control. And I was thankful that the members of the Working Committee saw the utter correctness of any position.

It is to be hoped, that no one will misunderstand the position. Here there is no question of superiority, Those, who hold non-violence for the attainment of freedom as an article of faith are in no way superior to those with the whom it is a mere policy, even as there is no such inequality between brown men and yellow men. Each acts according to his lights.

The responsibility devolving on me is the greatest I have ever undertaken. It was irresistible. But all will be well, if it is "ahimsa" that is guiding me. For the seer who knew what he gave to the world has said "Hate dissolves in the presence of 'ahimsa'. The true rendering of the world in English is love or charity. And does not the Bible say:

"Love worketh no ill to his neighbour.
"Believeth all things,
"Hopeth all things
"Never faileth."

Civil disobedience is sometimes a peremptory demand of love. Dangerous it undoubtedly is, but no more than the encircling violence. Civil disobdience is the only non-violent escape from its soul-destroying heat. The danger lies only in one direction, in the outbreak of violence side by side with civil disobedience If it does I know now the way; not the retracing as at the time of Bardoli. The struggle, in freedom's battle, of non-violence against violence no matter from what quarter the latter comes, must continue till a single representative is left alive. More no man can do, to do less would be tantamount to want of faith.

SOME QUESTIONS

With reference to the imminent civil disobedience some pertinent questions have been put by friends as well as critics. These need answering.

Q. Surely you are not so impatient as to start your campaign without letting the authorities know your plans and giving them an opportunity of meeting you and arresting you ?

A. Those who know my past should know that I hold it to be contrary to Satyagraha to do anything secretly or impatiently. My plans will be certainly sent to the Viceroy before I take any definite step. A Satyagrahi has no secrets to keep from his opponent or so-called enemy.

Q: Did you not say even at Lahore that the country was not prepared for civil disobedience, especially; no-tax campaign on a mass scale ?

A. I am not even now sure that it is. But it has become clear to me as never before that the unpreparedness in the sense that a non-violent atmosphere is wanting will as time goes by, very likely increase as it has been increasing all these years. Young men are impatient. I know definitely many stayed their violent designs because in 1921 the Congress had decided to offer civil disobedience. That school has been more active than before because of my repeated declarations that the country was not prepared for civil disobedience. I feel then that if nonviolence is an active force, as I know it is, it should work even in the face of the most violent atmosphere. One difficulty in the way was that the Congress claiming to represent the whole nation could not very well offer civil disobedience and disown responsibility for violence especially by Congessmen. I have procured discharge from that limitation by taking over the responsibility for launching on civil disobedience. I represent no one but myself and at the most those whom I may enroll for the campaign. And I propose at present to confine myself only to those who are amenable to Ashram discipline and have actually undergone it for some time. It is true that I may not shirk responsibility indirectly to any violence that may break out on the part of the nation and in the course of campaign. But such responsibility I share with the British rulers in their sins against the nation in so far as I give my co-operation however reluctantly and ever so slightly. For instance I give my co-operated by paying taxes direct or indirect The very salt great compels my voluntary co-operation. Moreover it has dawned on me never so plainly as now that if my non-violence has suffered the greatest incarnation of violence which the British Imperialistic rule is. It must suffer the crude and ineffective violence of the impatient patriots who know not that by their ineffectiveness they are but helping that imperialistic rule and enabling it no consolidate very thing they seek to destroy. I see now as clearly as daylight that my non-violence working as it has done against the British misrule has shaken it somewhat Even so will it shake the counter-violence of the patriot if taking courage in both my hands I see my non-violence actively in motion. i.e., civil disobedience. I reduce the risk of the outbreak of counter-violence to a minimum by taking sole charge of the campaign. After all is said and done, however, I feel the truth of the description given to my proposal by the "Times of India." It is indeed "the last throw of a gambler." I have been a "gambler" all my life. In my passion for finding the truth and in relentlessly following out my faith in nonviolence, I have counted no stake too great. In doing so I have erred, if at all, in the company of the most distinguished scientist of any age and any clime.

Q: But what about your much vaunted faith in Hindu-Muslim unity? Of what value will even Independence be without that unity ?

A.: My faith in that unity is as bright as ever. I do not want Independence at the cost even of the weakest minority, let alone the powerful Musalman and the no less powerful Sikh. The Lahore Congress resolution on unity finally sums up all its previous effort in that behalf. The Congress rules out all solutions proposed on a communal basis. But if it is ever compelled to consider such a solution it will be consider only that, when will give not merely justice but satisfaction to all the parties concerned. To be true to its word therefore, the Congress cannot accept any scheme of Independence that does not give satisfaction, so far as communal rights are concerned to the parties concerned. The campaign that is about to be launched is calculated to generate power for the whole nation to be independent. But it will not be in face till all the parties have combined. To postpone civil disobedience which has nothing to do with communalism till the latter is set at rest will be to move in a vicious circle and defeat the very end that all must have in view, What I am hoping is that the Congress being free from the communal incubus will tend it if remains true to the nation as a whole to become the strongest centre party jealously guarding the rights of the weakest members. Such a Congress will have only servants of the nation, not office-seekers. Till Independence is achieved or till unity is reached it will have nothing to do with any office or favours from the Government of the day in competition with the minorities. Happily the Congress has now nothing to do with the legislatures which have perhaps more than anything else increased communal bitterness. It is no doubt unfortunate that at the present moment the Congress contains largely only the Hindu element. But if the Congress Hindas cease to think communally and will take no advantage that cannot be shared to the full with all the other communities it will presently disarm all suspicion and will attract to itself the noblest among Musalmans. Sikhs, Parsis,

Continued on page 8

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 28 1930

Government's Responsibility

IT is unfortunate, both for the Government and the Buddhists of Burma, that U Arthapa, a Buddhist monk on hunger-strike in the Rangoon Jail, is to be allowed to die. The Government with the help of its henchmen in the Council has succeeded to throw out the popular resolution to release the dying monk from jail. The Government might feel some jubilation for the apparent success which it scored in the Council. But, we think, this rejoicing would be short-lived, if Arthapa were to die as a result of of the Government's triumph. The same obstinate attitude of the Government resulted in the death of U Wisara after prolonged hunger-strike in the jail with the consequence that the relationship between the Government and the Buddhists of Burma has been strained almost to breaking point. It is surprising that the death of a human being,—a Buddhist monk—has not appealed to the Government to change its outlook.

By strongly opposing the resolution to release U Arthapa from jail, who, we understand, is fast approaching death, the Government has taken upon itself full responsibility for all consequences that might follow the possible death of U Arthapa. Many times have we stated in these columns that the so called prestige of the Government has stood in the way of enabling the Government to view the question fairly and liberally. When a human life is to be lost, what is the value of the Government's prestige? But the Government evidently values its prestige more than the lives of the people! This false notion of prestige by the Government has often been the cause of creating bad feeling in the country. In fact, excessive attachment to prestige gives birth to pride, which has been the cause of the downfall of many a throne and empire. We regret to see that the Government is also blindly adoring its prestige without regard to every other consideration.

It may be remembered that some time after the death of U Wisara, another Buddhist monk U Kwapienda who was also on hunger-strike, was released from jail almost dying. This wise step taken by the Government saved the life of U Kwapienda. Now, in the case of U Arthapa, the Government would not release him, for what reasons we do not know. Of course, the Home Member the other day in the Council quoted a good deal from Buddhist scriptures to justify the Government's attitude. If the Government thought that the Home Member's quotations could be held in justification for allowing U Arthapa to die in the jail, why did the Government release the other hunger-striker, U Kwapienda? Both of them are Buddhist monks and the quotations made by the Home Member in the Council should apply to both. However, this shows that the Government has been clearly inconsistent. As for the Home Member, we cannot congratulate him for his laboured attempt to add insult to the injury done to the Buddhist religion.

One can understand the Home Member opposing, as a matter of Government policy, the resolution to release U Arthapa. But when he showed exuberance of spirit in his opposition, as he did in the Council, and when he ultilised some Buddhist quotations to suit his purpose, we think the gallant Home Member has erred on the side of excessivezeal. We do not know whether Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, in showing such zeal in his opposition, desires the world to regard him as a man well taught in the entricacy of the Buddhist religious system. We wish we could regard Sir J. A. Maung Gyi as an authority on Buddhist religion, but we cannot forget the fact that there are in the country a good number of Sayadaws, who are high above the Home Member in the knowledge of Buddhist scriptures and who do not in the least share the views held by the Home Member on the subject of the monk-prisoners and the Government. On the whole, we must say that the Home Member's attitude would result in bringing the Government into collision with the Buddhist opinion of Burma. One Buddhist monk had already died in jail, giving rise to bitter feelings among the people, and the possible death of another would, to say the least, go to augment the present gloomy situation. The Government must be held responsible for all the consequences that might follow.

Pistol Fired in Court

ACCUSED WOUNDS WITNESS

Lahore, Feb. 22: The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that when the Bhusaval bomb case was proceeding in the Sessions Court at Jalgaon yesterday one of the accused during the lunch interval suddenly pulled out a pistol and fired four shots, wounding one witness

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

Resolution Adopted by Bombay Council.

Bombay, Feb. 25: The Bombay Council adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Pradhan welcoming the Viceroy's Declaration of 31st October that Dominion Status is the political goal of India and expressing the earnest hope that the round table conference be convened as soon as possible and that its deliberations wouldbe crowned with success resulting in proposals to be laid before Parliament that would carry behind them the hearty support of all those sections of Indian opinion that the stood for Dominion Status and the maintenance of the British connection.

An amendment by Rai Bahadur Kale urged that the proposals resulting from the London conference should be based on sound principles of true democracy, while Mr. Pataskar urged the grant of immediate Dominion Status so as to conciliate Congress. Mr. Hotson, Home Member, associated the Government benches with the original resolution and said Government would not support Mr, Pataskar's amendment, which indicated sympathy with the extremist element, Mr. Pataskar's amendment was rejected while Mr. Kale withdrew his.

Amanullah at Angora.

WRITING HIS MEMOIRS.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES TO BE MADE.

Angora, Feb. 25: Ex-King Amanullah has arrived here. He was warmly welcomed by Mustafa Kemal Pasha with whom he is staying. Amanullah has made a statement saying "I am prepared to return to Afghanistan even as an ordinary citizen if need be, provided my programme of reforms is carried out fully. I am at present engaved in preparing my memoirs. The world will soon be edified on the subject of criminal machinations of my enemies"

Amanullah returns of Constantinople on 27th February.

Army Officer's Tragic Death.

STABBED BY UNKNOWN PERSON.

Peshawar, Feb. 26: Lieutenant Hawkes of the Royal Engineers at Landikotal Camp was faithfully stapped on Sunday night by an unknown person in his bungalow. It would appear that the assailant managed to enter the bungalow by cutting the barbed wire fercing. Lt. Hawkes coming to know of this, tried to put up a fight when he was brutally stabbed resulting in instantaneous death. The body has been brought to Peshawar for burial today. News of the murder was borken by the deceased's bearer, who when he went to serve the morning tea found his master dead. The political authoritities and police are making vigorous enquiries.

Amanullah at Angora

OBJECT OF VISIT

Bombay, Feb. 26: A local paper "Khilafat" publishes a message from Peshawar to the effect that Amanullah's visit to Angora is connected with the projected marriage between Mustapha Kemal and Amanullah's sister. It is also reported that Mustapha Kemal wishes to entrust Amanullah with an important mission, particularly of an ambassadorial character. It is not impoble that Amanullah will be deputed to enquire into the economic conditions of Muslim countries with a view to establish closer commercial trade relations between them and Turkey.

EVASION OF SARDA ACT.

Thousands of Marriages in Bengal

Calcutta, Feb. 26: In common with several other districts of Bengal a large number of child marriages are taking place at Bankura during the current Bengali month with the object of apparently evading the operations of the Sarda Act. Calculating roughly nothing less than a thousand marriges are being celebrated on each propitious day.

Interesting criminal cases in respect of such marriages are now cropping up. One such is reported from Borjora where the 2½ year old daughter of Hari Rajak is reported to have been given in marriage to Kuchil Dhobi about 25 years of age by the maternal uncle of the child without the knowledge and consent of its father. As soon as he knew it he came to the district headquarters and instituted a criminal case against those responsible for the marriage. The Subdivisonal Officer has issued a summons under Section 363 against 4 persons, including the son-in-law

QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL

Lease for Extraction of Hardwoods,

U Ba Pe Burmese Chamber of Commerce: Is it a fact that a tender notice was issued by the Forest Department of the Government of Burma, calling for tenders for the extraction of hardwoods in the Yonbin Reserve of the Pyinmana Forest Division?

The Minister for Forests: Yes.

U Ba Pe Burmese Chamber of Commerce: Is it a fact that in response to this call several tenders were received and out of these, one tender of a European firm was accepted, and if so, on what date?

The Minister for Forests: Three tenders were received and of these. one tender of a European firm was accepted on the 18th December 1927.

U Ba Pe Burmese Chamber of Commerce: Has the lease for this tender been signed?

The Minister for Forests: Yes.

U Ba Pe Burmese Chamber of Commerce: If so, are the conditions embodied in the lease strictly in accordance with the conditions laid down in the notice calling for tenders; or has or is Government contemplating making concessions, and, if so, please state what concession?

The Minister for Forests: The conditions embodied in the lease are in accordance with the terms of the tender notice. The lessee has applied to Government for certain concessions, but no orders have yet been passed on the application. The matter is under consideration.

U Ba Pe Burmese Chamber of Commerce: Has the firm since extracted timber from this concession, and, if so, what is the quantity of each kind of timber extracted and the amount of royalty paid by the firm thereon?

The Minister for Forests: The firm has extracted timber and has paid royalty under the agreement in question as follows:—

In 1928-29 Rs. 213 for 22 tons of Pyinkado; and in 1929-30 (April 1929 to January 1930) for 513 tons of Pyinkado, 4 tons of Padauk, 14 tons of other reserved woods, 1 ton of Thitya and Ingyin, 69 tons of In and Kanyin and 181 tons of other unreserved woods, royalties of Rs. 4,517, Rs. 36, Rs. 54, Rs. 4, Rs. 282, and Rs. 515, repectively, were paid.

NAWIN CHAUNG, PROME DISTRICT.

U Ba Than, Prome Town: Will the Government be pleased to state in whom the control of the Nawin Stream in the Prome District vests?

The Finance Member: The portion of the Nawin Chaung within the limits of Prome Municipality vests in the Municipal Committee under section 78 (b) of the Burma Municipal Act. Outside those limits the District Council is responsible for the construction, repair and maintenance of the stream for purposes of a waterway under section 48 (c) of the Burma Rural Self-Government Act.

U Ba Than Prome Town: Will the Government be pleased to state in whom the control of that part of the Nawin Stream which lies within Prome Municipal limits vests?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer to the above question.

U Ba Than Prome Town: Is the Government aware that the Nawin Stream which lies to the north of Prome Town is working its way southwards towards Prome Town proper and that the interests of the Government, the Municipality and the inhabitants are in grave danger of being affected in case of a flood?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, Damage will ensure if the north embankment is breached.

U Ba Than Prome Town: Will the Government be pleased to state if the control of the whole of the Nawin Stream vests in Government, what action the Government has taken or proposes to take immediately to prevent the stream from working its way into Prome Town proper and causing incalculable destruction to life and property, especially Government property?

The Finance Member: In view of the answer to a previous question this question does not arise.

U Ba Than Prome Town: Will the Government be pleased to state if the control of part of the Nawin Stream vests in the Prome Municipality, under what "Head" of its Fund the Municipality is expected to meet the cost of training the stream in the Municipal limits?

The Finance Member: C. Public Health and Convenience—13, Public Works—V. Miscellaneous Works.

U Ba Than (Prome Town): Is the Government aware that expensive Government properties such as the Jail, Hospital, Police Stations and the Railways are liable to be flooded and put out of commission if the Nawin Stream is further neglected?

What does the Government propose to do in this connection?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question. Government in March, 1929, explained that the maintenance of the embankment and the training of the stream for that purpose were properly a Municipal responsibility and drew the attention of the Municipal Committee to the necessity of taking action to safeguard the town Government has also undertaken recently to consider favourably an application, if made by the Municipal Committee, for a sanitary grant towards the cost.

U Ba Than Prome Town: Has Government spent anything to check the vagaries of the Nawin Stream? If not, why not?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative, The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question.

U Ba Than Prome Town: Is it not a fact that the Prome Municipality has represented on more than one occasion that if the training of the Nawin Stream, as suggested and recommended by the Chief Engineer, P. W. D, and the River Training Expert, P. W. D. is not taken in hand at once, Prome Town would see an unprecedented flood which would be directly attributable to the Nawin Stream?

The Finance Member: The answer is in affirmative.

U Ba Than Prome Town: Is it not a fact that the Deputy Commissioner Prom, the Commissioner, Pegu Division, the Chief Engineer, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch, have strongly recommended to the Government that it should undertake the training of the Nawin Stream at its expense in view of the poverty of the Prome Municipality and the extreme urgency of the work?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the affirmative.

U Ba Than Prome Town: If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, why has the Government failed to adopt the advice of its Experts and what is the ultimate decision of the Government?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question.

U Ba Than Prome Town; Is the Government prepared to consider the matter in the various aspects presented and to urgently undertake the training works at Governments expense as recommended by Government Experts?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question.

OIL-FIELD SERVICES COMMITTEE.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: Is it a fact that the Waste Oil Committee in Yenangyaung was abolished, and that in its place a new body under the designation of the Oil-field Services Committee was formed?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the affirmative.

U Kin Maung Gyi, Magwe West: Is it a fact that the the Oil-Field Services Committee perform the same function as the old Waste Oil Committee?

U Kin Maung Gyi, Magwe West: Will the Government be pleased to state the functions and constitution of these Committees?

The Finance Member: With your permission, Sir, I propose to answer the questions together,

The constitution of the Waste Oil Committee was: Chairman. The Warden; Representatives of: Burma Oil Company, Ltd.; Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Ltd.; British Burmah Petroleum Company, Ltd.; Rangoon Oil Comanyn, Nathsinah Oil Company, Ltd.; Twinsaa Oil Company, Ltd.; Yenangyaung Oil Company, Ltd.; Yomah Oil Company.

The constitution of the Oil Field Services Committee is: Chairman, The Warden; Agent, Burmah Oil Company; Fields Accountant, Burmah Oil Company; Agent, British Burmah Petroleum Company and Rongoon Oil Company; Agent, Indo-Burma Petroleum Company.

The functions performed by the Waste Oil Committee were to receive the sale proceeds of the waste oil and other incidental receipts and to expend them on the Field Fire Brigade, the Yenangyaung Hospital, the improvement of communications in the Yenangyaung Oil-Field and police.

The functions performed by the Oil Field Services Committee are to assess and receive the contributions of the member companies and to receive incidental receipts and to expend them on:

(a) the maintenance of the Field Fire Brigade.

(b) the maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges in the drilled area of the Yenangyaung Field other than those maintained from Provincial Funds.

[c] the payment to Government of the cost of the Finger Print Bureau and that proportion of the cost of the police payable by the member companies.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: Under what authority were these Committees constituted?

The Finance Member: Neither Committee is a statutory committee.

The Waste Oil Committee was constituted with the approval of the Government of India. The Oil Field Services Committee was constituted with the approval of the Local Government.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: Is it a fact that the Waste Oil Committee derived its income solely from the proceeds of the sale of the "Waste Oil."

The Finance Member: The answer is in the affirmative, if a few incidental receipts such as sale of old material be neglected.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity of the "Waste Oil" collected and the income derived therefrom annually for the last 10 years?

The Finance Member:

The collections of "Waste Oil" and the auction receipts from "Waste Oil" have been as follows:

Collections of Waste Oil by calendar years in gallons: 1920, 2,811,630; 1921, 2,085,646; 1922, 2,323, [illegible]; 1923, 1,635,883; 1924, 1,484,743; 1925, 1,897,500; 1926, 1,538,000; 1927, 1,653,712; 1928, 1,128, 635; 1929, 805,560.

Auction receipts in rupees for years ending June 30: 1919-20, 25,000; 1920-21, 480,000; 1921-22, 510,000; 1922-23, 200,000 1923-24, 180,00; July 1 to December 31, 1924, 90,000.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: Will the Government be pleased to state particulary:—

(a) the name of the person or persons who were permitted to collect, dispose of or use the Waste Oil.

(b] the name of the fund to which the profits of the Waste Oil were credited, each year since the Oil-Field Services Committee was formed?

The Finance Member:

[a] Since the formation of the Oil Field Services Committee, the Burmah Oil Company Limited has collected all waste oil on the Yenangyaung Field.

Waste Oil collected by that company on the areas over which it holds mining leases is retained by that company. Waste Oil collected from the Twingon and Beme Reserves is divided between that company and the other members of the Oil Field Services Committee.

Occasionally when waste oil escapes into the Pin Chaung it is collected and disposed of by the inhabitants of neighbouring villages.

[b] So long as the Waste Oil Committee existed, the receipts from the auction of the right to collect waste oil were paid to that committee.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: Is it a fact that the income from the Waste Oil was not shown in the accounts of the Oil Field Services Committee?

If not, why not?

The Finance Member: The Oil Field Services Committee does not receive any "income from the Waste Oil", and such income is not, therefore, shewn in the accounts of the Oil Field Services Committee.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West: Is the Government prepared to consider the advisability of auctioning the right to collect the Waste Oil now so that the Government may receive an income from it.

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

U Kin Maung Gyi, Magwe West: Is it a fact that the Yenangyaung Civil Hospital was maintained out of the profits of the Waste Oil.

If so, why was this practice discontinued?

The Finance Member: Since 1920, the Yenangyaung Hospital has been maintained partly from Provincial funds and private subscriptions and party from the following sources: 1920-24, Waste Oil Committee funds; 1925 to March 31, 1927, Oil Field Services Committee funds: April 1, 1927 to date, Municipal Funds, District Fund and Contributions from oil companies.

The change in 1927 was introduced because it was considered that there were no good reasons for failing to introduce the Hospital Finance Scheme or for relieving local authorities of their responsibilities and that, in view of the reduction in the output of waste oil, it was equitable that the services rendered by the Oil Field Services Committe, should be confined to the productive area of the held.

U Kin Maung Gyi Magwe West Is the Government prepared to consider the desirability of utilizing a share of the profits of the Waste Oil for th benefits of the Yenangyaung Town in view of the close proximity of the Oil Fields to the town and in view of the fact that the Twinzas are entitled to a share of the benefits desired from its profits.

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

ROAD COMMUNICATION WITH SHWEGYIN.

Tharrawaddy U Pu Toungoo South Is the Government aware of the fact that since the opening of the Railway line from Nyaunglebin to Madouk which is on the bank of Sittang River, a short road about 2 miles long which would cost only a small sum, from Madoukgale, the other side of the river, to Shwegyin Town, becomes absolutely necessary?

Tharrawaddy U Pu Toungoo South: Is the Government aware of the fact that a great hardship is being caused to the officials, non-officials and the poor people of that part of the district for lack of such a road, especially during the rains?

Tharrawaddy U Pu Toungoo South: Is Government aware of the fact that the lack of such a road is costing the people of lot of time and money, especially for carrying goods to Shwegyin Town?

Tharrawaddy U Pu Toungoo South: Is the Government aware of the fact that the object for which the Railway line to Madouk was opened would not be achieved at all unless for road is constructed?

The Minister for Forests: With your permission, Sir, I will reply to the above questions together. Government's views regarding this road were explained in reply to a previous question which the hon. member asked at the last August Session of this Council. An estimate has been prepared for the construction of a submergable road at ground level at a cost of Rs. 253,400 and this will be placed before the next meeting of the Road Committee. In the event of the Committee approving the project, the construction of this road will be taken in hand as soon as the provincial finances allow of funds being provided.

RENT INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR BASSEIN

Mr. B. N. Das Bassein. Indian: Is the Government prepared to consider the advisability of constituting a Rent Inquiry Committee for the town of Bassein on the same lines as the Rent Inquiry Committee of Rangoon and with similar powers?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

THE NAVAL LIMITATION CONFERENCE

BY MAJOR D. GRAHAM POLE, M. P.

London, 21st January—Almost for the first time in its history London is the scene of a great International Conference. London need not regret that it has had to wait, because this is the Conference that was most worth waiting for. Disarmament has hung fire for too many years now. It cannot afford to do so any longer, and, if this Conference fails, there will be no more talk of Disarmament for a number of years. But it is not going to fail.

TWO LINES OF APPROACH

Disarmament, Naval Limitation, are such complex subjects that it is difficult to decide where to begin. Two lines of approach are usual, the political and the technical. The political approach has regard to treaties, covenants, outlook, objectives. The technical has regard to the relative strengths of armies and fleets. The technical was the approach which ruled at the Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva in 1927, and the Conference was a conspicuous failure. Observers are coming more and more to the conclusion that the technical approach to Disarmament is one incapable of solution. No naval experts can decide what or where is "parity." The first and most obvious reason for this is the geographical. If "parity" is achieved between France and Italy, for instance, will that not entail great injustice to France, since France will have to have her ships in two seas, but Italy in only one? So certain, indeed, are the experts becoming that the solution of the disarmament problem must be political that they are getting dogmatic about it. The Foreword to a book on Naval Disarmament recently published by the Royal Institution of International Affairs begins:

Disarmament is fundamentally a political problem. For, in the classical phrase, the use of armaments, that is war, is but a continuance of policy. Disarmament is to be attained it will only be because the Nations have reached an agreement about the political direction of the world in which they live ..... History bears out this statement almost to the letter.

Politically, then, we must look for the solution. But the political solution, it must be added, is complicated by the fact that the world is divided into those who are Members of the League of Nations and those who are not.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONFERENCE

The origin of this Conference is important. Ever since the breakdown of the Geneva Naval Limitation Conference there has been a growing estrangement between British and America. That estrangement was great, it will be remembered, that we had the unusual spectacl of a British Ambassador at Washington indulging in the "indiscretion" of hinting at naval parleys when, in fact, none were in view but when, also in fact, he thought it a tip worth giving to the late Government! Almost as soon as he was returned to power, the present Prime Minister announced his intention of visiting the United States. At once, also, he began negotiations with the United States to see if it was not possible to reach an agreement on that fatal cruiser question, on which the Geneva Conference had broken down. These negotiations soon reached a stage sufficiently hopeful to justify the Prime Minister setting out for Washington, and, whilst there, it was agreed that it was now possible to call a Five-Power Naval Conference.

But there was a completer and more universal justification for summoning the Naval Conference. The Peace Pact, whereby the Nations "renounced war as an instrument of Nation policy," gave fresh starting-point in the history of Disarmament—a new occasion, and a new hope, of solving this ever-present problem.

It is important to get these preliminary stages clear. At the moment, all Parties appear to be united in hoping that the Conference will succeed. But should things go awry, there may be an attempt—Mr. Lloyd George has already made an attempt in a Sunday newspaper—to make out that the Conference was bound to fail because it was based on a "NavalCompromise" with America, just as Sir Austen Chamberlain had sought a "Naval Compromise" with France. It is, of course, ridiculous and disingenuous to make out that the Anglo-American "conversations" are on all fours with the Naval Compromise of Sir Austen Chamberlain. The Anglo-American "conversations" were an attempt to draw together World-Powers who had become dangerously estradged, whereas the Anglo-French Naval Compromise was but one more example of Sir Austen's servility to France. Also, the American "conversations" were essentially practical. In view of the fact that Britain and America had come to an impasse at Geneva, it was useless to summon another Conference until that impasse had been got over.

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE

All the same, it cannot be blinked that the Anglo-American understanding has aroused jealously in France. It has tempted France to be more like herself than ever—to turn her eyes on the European aspect of the question, to raise questions of "Security" and "Mediterranean Locarnos," knowing full well that all such European domestic entanglements, if pursued in the Conference, will effectively drive America out of the Conference altogether!

France, Britain, and America, are of course, the principals in the Conference. Italy, under Mussolini, is too intransigeant to be taken seriously. Indeed, there have been rumors—perhaps confirmed by the time this reaches India—that Italy intends to emulate Russia's behavior before the Preparatory Commission at Geneva in 1927, and propose complete abolition of naval armaments, knowing full well that no one would or could agree, Japan is not likely to prove an obstacle. As Mr. Macdonald remarked in his speech at the reception given to the Delegates last night, we have a "high appreciation of her vital service to the world as a great stabilizing force in the Far East."

Britain and America are already in agreement. Can France agree with them? She insists on the Covenant, rather than on the Peace Pact, replying to Mr. MacDonald that the Peace Pact is inadequate because it carries no sanctions. But, has she forgetton the Optional Clause of the Permanent Court of International Justice? Has she forgotten that the America is acceding to that Court?

After its formal opening to-day the Conference adjourned, and is not to meet again until Thursday, when the proceedings will be private. Little can take place, therefore, in time for this week's mail, but perhaps a word may be said on one or two important points with which it will deal.

THE SUBMARINE: THE CAPITAL SHIP

First of all, there is the submarine. Both Britain and America, and, at the eleventh hour, Italy have declared themselves prepared to abolish it altogether. But France opposes this, and, as she is supported by Japan, it seems that the submarine will have to stand over for the time being.

With regard to the next point, the capital ship, the prospects are brighter. By the terms of the Washington Treaty Schedule, capital ship replacement is due to begin in 1931, and at the present cost of construction the cost to Great Britain of attaining standard tonnage by 1942 would be about £105,000,000. The London Conference is in the nick of time! There are strong arguments for the abolition of the capital ship. For one thing it is obsolete: and, for another, it is a weapon of offence. Every other type of ship can be construed in terms of defence. But the capital ship exists for no other purpose than to fight another capital ship. This being the case, its abolition would be of the greatest possible psychological value. For this reason, I, in common with about 80 other Members of Parliament, have signed a statement in which the following paragraph occurs:

The abolition of battleships would be a substantial step towards making the [Peace] Pact a reality and such a step would not only result in an appreciable reduction in expenditure on naval armaments, but would of itself ensure the success of the Conference.

Continued from page 5

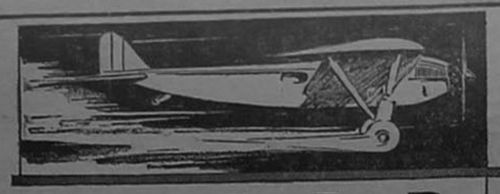
Christains, Jews and all those who are of India. But whether the Congress ever approaches this ideal or not, my course is, as it always has been, perfectly clear. This unity among all is no new love with me. I have treasured it, act ed up to it from my youth up ward, When I went to London as a mere lad in 1889 I believed in it has passionately as I do now. When I went to South Africa in 1893 I worked it out in every detail of my life Love so deep seated as it is in me will not be sacrificed even for the realm of the whole world. Indeed this campaign should take the attention of the nation off the communal problem and to rivet it on the things that are common to all Indians no matter to what religion or sect they may belong.

Q: Then you will raise if you can, a force ultimately hostile to the British ?

A: Never, My love for non-violence is superior to every other thing mundane or supramundane. It is qualified only by my love for Truth which is to me synoonymous with non-violence through which and which alone I can see and reach Truth. My scheme of life if it draws no distinction between different religionists in India is also draws none between different races. For me "man is a man for a that." I embark upon the campaign us much out of my love for the Englishman as for the Indian. By self-suffering I seek to convert him, never to destroy him.

Q: But may not all this be your hallucination that can never come to pass in this matter of fact world of ours?

A It may well be that. It is not a charge wholly unfamilliar to me. My hallucinations in the past have served me well. This last is not expected to fail me. If it does it will but harm me and those who may come or put themselves under its influence. If my hallucination is potent to the authorities, my body is always at their disposal. If owing to my threatened action any Englishman's life is put in greater danger than it is now, the arm of English authority is long enough and strong enough to overtake any outbreak that may occur between Kashmir and Cape Comorin or Karachi and Dibrugarh Lastly no campaign need take place, if all the politicians and editors instead of addressing themselves to the authorities and ask them to undo the continuing wrongs some of which I have inadequately described in those pages.



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စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဆ	ပိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဆ	ပိုင်
ဂျာပန်ပြည်ယောဘက်များ ဝိုင်းမကလေးအကြောင်း။		၀		မဏ္ဍာခင်နှုံးတွင်းဒဿတ်		၁၂	
ပေါရာဏိကသာရတ္ထဒီပနီ၊		၄		အိုင်ယာလန်ပဒီးဝတိတ်အရပ်ချင်ရေး		၀	
မဟာဃနဝဏ္ဏ၊		၀		ပုထိုးရာဇဝင်နှင့်ဦးဆွန်းဂျိုးအဆုံးဖြတ်	၀		
မြန်မာပြည်ကျေးလက်-ထက်ဖွဲ့ပညာ		၃		စံသမ္မေဝကာသနီ	၂	၀	
မဟာရတနိတိ		၅		Ondemand ငွေချေးထြေဒီမင်		၁၂	
ဦးဘညာမော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်		၄		ရတနာရတနာခေါတ်စကြာ		၀	
တရုပ်ရာဇဝင်		၆		ခေါင်းဒိုကာသစ်	၂		
ပေါတူဂီရာဇဝင်		၀၂		မွာဠရှစ်ပါး		၁	
ထံသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူဂုင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		၀		အာဓိပတေးဆရာဂြေတော်ရင်းနှီ		၆	
ရာဇမ္မသင်္ဂဟကျမ်း၊	၀			ရဟန္တာအာရှင်ဖြတ်ဘိုရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း		၂	
ရေနံချောင်းမြို့သင်္ကေပရာဇဝင်း၊		၁		စက်ပိုင်ရှင်ဆက်စွဲ	၀		
ပါရိဖြန်မာအဘိဓာနအဆင်ခြင်နှ		၀၂		နာဂိယပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်	၂	၀	
ထန်းရွှေသွားနေ့ဂ္ဂဒုတ်တင်းနတိုထ		၀		ရွာသူကြီးထက်စွဲ	၃		
အောင်မြင်ခြင်းလင်းဆွန်		၄		ဂျာပန်ပြည်အဆုံးဖြတ်ကြေး၊	၀		
ဂျာပန်ပြည်အဆုံးဖြတ်အဝတ်ပုံး	၂			မောင်စံသူဇွန်းနှုံးဘွဲ့မှာတင်း		၀၂	
ကာထဝရထာစစ်ထုံးခန်း			၆	ဝဲယားရာဇဝင်		၀	
				ထာဒစ်ဖြေဖိုလ်းဆောင်ထိုးဖြည်များ		၁၂	
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				ဆံနှံထိုက် ငဖြူ		၁၂	
				သုတိပါထေရ်-ဆုတ်သီးကြွ-ဆုတိမောဝါ ယဒိုက်ပါဠိထော်များ၊ ထဇုပိ	၃	၀	
				ဓနိနဇာဒေါ်	၁	၄	
				သူငယ်နာဆေးကျမ်းနှံ	၁	၄	
				မဖြူဇင်ဒေါ်ခေဝဲဝတ္ထုများ		၁၂	
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Applications together with certificates, testimonials and service book, if any, will be received by the undersigned up the 15th March 1930.

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District Council,
Pyapon.

Dated Pyapon.
the 15th February 1930 21 26.

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The post, at present, is a temporary one, but likely to be made permanent. Preference will be given to those who have thorough knowledge of Burmese and previous experience in P.W.D., Municipalities or District Councils.

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Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for purchase and removal of [old salt] godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 28th of Febuary 1930.

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Further particulars, tender forms and permits to inspect the building may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. C. NIVEN
M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Rangoon:
13th February 1930.

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The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months. He will be required to furnish cash security to the extent as fixed by the Committee. The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Provident Fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government Officials, Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him from the post.

Sd- U PO CHIT.
President,
Shwegyin Municipality.
Shwegyin, 15th February 1930.
23 26 and 5 March

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Candidate must possess a sound knowledge of Local Fund Accounts, office routine and typewriting.

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Sd/- C. SUTHERLAND.
President,
Town Committe, Myitkyina.
Dated Myitkyina,
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ကြေငြာခြင်းစာ။

၁၉၃၀-ပြည့်နှစ်သေးဝင်ခါရိုလ ရာဂက်နေ့ဦးနှံ့ပါတ် ဟော်ပါတို့ကြီးထောင်းကို ရှင်းလှုပ် ဆိုင်းကပ်ပေါ်ထား တဲ့ရွာဆင်း ရှိနှိုသည်း ၎င်းလုံကြီးကို ၁၉၃၀-မြို့ နှစ် ဝေးဝင်ပါဝါရေး-၁၂၊၁၃ ရက်-၁၄-ရက်တွင်း ထား ရောက်၍မီးဖိုးဆိုင်းကြောင်း၊ ရေးဝန်ထားပြေး၍ ကုမ္ပဏီသော အားမှုးကြေငြာင်းများ၊ ပေး၍၊ လျှောက်ထားသောသူတို့ ဖြင်းမြို့ထက်ဝန်းကဲ့ရှိပါကြောင်း။

C. M. L. Scott,
ဒေသ ရုထိုးရေဝန်၊

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင်းစရေးတော်ပုံ။

တော်မည်ရှင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ထုရင့်နောင် ကျော်တင်းနှင့်ရထားဆွဲမည်သားသော၊ ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဈေးတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း ရိုက်နှိပ်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာထိုထားအပျိုးသားဦးဘိုးပြား ဥာဏ်ထွတ်၊ပညာကြွယ်ထိုသဝဲခုန်ကြည်ရွှေရုန်သင့်ကျော်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၆။

ကျော်ရေး ဂဒုံ၊

ဇဋ္ဌာသာဇေ့သတ်ထက်သုံး၊

စံသာနှံ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး ဦးပု ၆-အေ-စီစဉ် ရေးသားသော စာရင်းထွင်၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စီမံရေးသားထားသော ဗွေဆတ် ၃၆ စောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှုံ့၊ အဒ္ဒသင်ဗမာမှုထုတ်စေသော ဗွေသတိကျင်းများ ကိုပါဖြတ်ထားသည်ဖြင့်၊အထက်အောက်ဖွတ် တတ်ကြီး စီရင်ထုံးများနှုံ့၊ ဘိထဝိ၊ဗမိတိ ကာင်စီ ပြွတ်တော်စီရင်ထုံး များစွာ တို့ ထည်းပါရှိပါကြောင်း၊

တာရာဝ် ၄ ထွေ၊
ကျော်ရေး ၂ထွေ၊

မြန်မာပြည်ဟုမျှရုးကျွန်း၊

ခေတ်ကာလအကျော်ကျော်၊ဟုမျှရုးရာရစ်ချုပ် နှည်းကို လိုလားသည်အားထေ့ာ်စွာ၊ ဟုမျှရုး ရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နည်းဝနှစ်ခည်းကဲ့ဉပဒေ များကို၊အကိုးအကားရဲထင်စွာတို့ဖြင့်၊စီစဉ် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ငီးထင်သွား ကိုယ် တားထွယ်ကြီးတို့၏ ခါတံပုံများကိုထည်းနိုရှိက် မှိခ်ထည်သွင်းထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၁၈ထွေ်၎း

ကျော်ရေး ၁၂ ပွဲ၊

ရာဇမွေသင်ဟာကျွန်း၊

အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိနှံ့ဝက်မရွတ်ဝန်ကြီး ၎င်းသည်၊မင်းအိုးရှုနှံ့ထိုင်းသူဖြည်သား၊တို့ အိသင့်ဆိုထိုက်သော တဆူး ကျွန်ကြီးအင် သောတရားတို့ကို၊အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင် ကြရေရန်ရေးသားသောကျွန်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မူလ သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်ထုပ်ကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁၈ထွေ် ၈၆

ကျော်ရေး ၁၀ထွေ်၊

ပါရာဇနုဝ်ထွေ်း

သက္ကရာဇ်၊ ၈၉၃-ခုနှစ်၊ အင်းဝမြို့ ဗွန်နန်း ကြွေနှင့် ထုရင်မင်းမြတ် ကိုးကွယ် တော်သူ သော၊ရှင်မဟာသီဝံသဝဒုမြို့ထိုကျော်သည်၊ ကျင်းဝန်များတွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဟောကျိုး ဖြန်းမဇ္ဈိမဟာရှင်ဟောကတို့၏အဆုံးဖြတ်ကို စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထား သောစာရေးဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျင်၊
ကျော်ရေး ၈၆။

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အထိုး ၅ကျော် ကျော်ရေး ၃၀ကျင်၊
မဓူတာမောင်နှင်းဆွေတင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရေးကြီးတွင်ဆောင်းပါးမျိုးစုံ၊ ဩဘာဒေးကများ၊ထေးဆိုး၊ဖွေးဆိုး၊စာဆိုး၊သံ ဆိုးဝတ်ထောက်ခွန်းထော်၊ မကုန်၊ရကုန်၊ဥတု၊ သဖြန့်၊ အိုင်ဆင်းမွှန်းခွင်းပြုဆိုးတင်းခြင်း၊ တေးထပ်၊ထေးဆင်နှုံ့ဥွဲ၊ ကြာဦးကာ၊ ဗိုလ်ဦး ကာတို့ဖွဲ့၍၊ ဝတ္ထုများပါ အပျိုးစုံး ခဲ့ရှိပီ ကုံး ရေးသားထားသော စာရေးကြီး ဖြစ်ပါ သည်၊

ဈေးခင်း ၆-၁၂-၁၃၊

စာရေးအနှုံ့ထပ်ထာဂိုရှိ ၆-၄-၁ နှုံ့ရောင်း ပါသည်၊

ကျောပုံပြည်းပေဘကျိုးများနှုံ့

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရေး၊

ကျောပုံပြည်ရှိ၊နှုံ့ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေ ထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အနှုံ့ ဦးညွှန်မ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး သား အမျိုးကြီးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ကျောပုံပြည်သူတို့၏ အထူ အကျင့်ဒုစ်သားနှုံ့ယုတ္တယ် အယူယ် တို့ကို ရုပါင်းရေးသားသော စာရေးဖြစ်ပါ သည်၊

အထိုး တ၀၊

ခံသမာဓိထက်သံဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေးကြီးနှံ့ထိုယင်နှိုင်ဝံ၊ အ မေ့ရိတ်နှိုင်ဝံစသော ဝတ္ထုထောင်ကြီးများ ဝိခ ထုံးနှုံ့၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြန့်မာန်ဝံ ဝိခ ထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍၊ဖြည်သူအများတို့ အ ထူထပ်တဝူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရုံး၊ ထင်တောရေးဆ ဖော်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရဦးဇု-ဝင်-အေ-ရေးသား အင်းသော စာရေးဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသင်ရှိင်းပြ ဖြစ်သောကောင်းအသုံးအနှုံ့တို့ဖြင့် ရေးထား ပါသည်၊

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အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းစားဆည်၊ စာဆိုဘော်ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ စစ်အကူးအလွှန်းအချွေအစွဲ့ အပြောင်း အကောင်း ပူသမျှသော ထီးသုံးနှုန်းမူတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည့်ဖြင့်၊ ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနဲ့သျှင်းနှင့် ထူပြီ-အပျိုတို့၏ ထေ့ကွင့်ခန်းထည်း မည်ဆိုက်သော စာ အုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိထားသူတို့ ဆက်ဆိုင်ရွေ ထားရမည်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ဈေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ လျော့ဈေး ၁၂၀၊

ပဲကူးဆာဇင် နှုန်းထွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

။ရင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊မဒ္ဓတာဆရာဦးငြိုးကြီးသည်၊အေဆောင်ဆောင်သောဆာဇင်တို့နှင့်ပြီနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ ထားချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝကျော်များနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောတာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာဇင်နှင့် ကျော်ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈၀၊

မထီခက်နှုန်းထွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဒ္ဓတာမောင်ဖွင်း၌ ဖြင့်ဆင်ဖိုက်ဖွဲ့ပ်အပ်သော၊အထက်ပါစာအုပ်ဌာ၊မြန်မာဘုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ထက်ထက်၊နှုန်းတော်ထွင်းခွဲက၊ ဖြရသော စောတ်စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဘုရင်နှင့် ဌာကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊မင်းဦး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌ပ၍၊ ဆိုင်းဥဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဖျော်က်ခန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေးနက်သေးကောင်းပြင်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီကုံးထား သဖြင့်၊နောက်သားနှောင်လာတို့တတ်ရွှန်းသင့်ရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄၀၊

ဟူရင်ဈေး ၁၂၀

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဖျဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေသစ် များနှင့် ဇောတ်ကာထအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာလျှင်ချယ်ပေါင်းစုရှိ၊မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရပြီးဆိန်းမောင် ရေးသား ပြုစုဆုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပဒေ ဆုပ်ပိုးသည့်ဇောတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမလွန်း ဥပဒေပညာ တော် ရှေ့ ဆေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနုတ်အစွဲ ကိုယ်ရိုင်းဆဖြဝယ်ယူသောင်းထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဈေးတိုး ၃ကျပ်-၈၆၊

ဈေးရင်း ၁၀ကျပ်၊ လျော့ဈေး ၁၂၀၊

ပဲကူးဆာဇင် နှုန်းထွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

။ရင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊မဒ္ဓတာဆရာဦးငြိုးကြီးသည်၊အေဆောင်ဆောင်သောဆာဇင်တို့နှင့်ပြီနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ ထားချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝကျော်များနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောတာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာဇင်နှင့် ကျော်ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈၀၊

မထီခက်နှုန်းထွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဒ္ဓတာမောင်ဖွင်း၌ ဖြင့်ဆင်ဖိုက်ဖွဲ့ပ်အပ်သော၊အထက်ပါစာအုပ်ဌာ၊မြန်မာဘုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ထက်ထက်၊နှုန်းတော်ထွင်းခွဲက၊ ဖြရသော စောတ်စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဘုရင်နှင့် ဌာကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊မင်းဦး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌ပ၍၊ ဆိုင်းဥဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဖျော်က်ခန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေးနက်သေးကောင်းပြင်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီကုံးထား သဖြင့်၊နောက်သားနှောင်လာတို့တတ်ရွှန်းသင့်ရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄၀၊

ဟူရင်ဈေး ၁၂၀

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဖျဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေသစ် များနှင့် ဇောတ်ကာထအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာလျှင်ချယ်ပေါင်းစုရှိ၊မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရပြီးဆိန်းမောင် ရေးသား ပြုစုဆုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပဒေ ဆုပ်ပိုးသည့်ဇောတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမလွန်း ဥပဒေပညာ တော် ရှေ့ ဆေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနုတ်အစွဲ ကိုယ်ရိုင်းဆဖြဝယ်ယူသောင်းထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဈေးတိုး ၃ကျပ်-၈၆၊

ဟူရင်ဈေး ၁၂၀

အကြီးဆုံးလျှော့ဈေးများ။

ဤနှဲ့သေးကဏ္ဍာစစ်ကြီးကိုဖြင့် ကံပုံနကြောင်းထရုများနှင့်၊ ခွဝံပုံများမ ထင်ရှာပုံဖို့ဝံထားသောနှုန်ပြင်ဆောင်စစ်ထိုးစနိ၊ ဂုဏ်ဆုပ်သည်၊စပုထုတ ထိုထားသူများအထွက်များစွာသင့်သဖြင့်ပါသည်။

. ရှင်ထား တတို့ထား နှင့် ထုထွတွဲ၊

ဈေးရင်းအတိုးဌေတနာရင် ၁)

ဟဲရလျှော့ဈေးထအုပ်)

၃-ဆုင်ထွဲတမါတည်းဟုလျှင်း ၅၀၊ စာအုပ်ဆောင်းစားထိုသူများ ဌေ ၁၀၀ ထိုးဟို တခါထည်းဝယ်ဟုလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့ ရှိပေးမါဝည်း . ထူထိုထတိုက်၊

ရုန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဗျူထိရု ထူထူးကြီး တောင်ထက်စောင်းထန်းဆင်ပန်မါတိ ၉၂၊စာအုပ်ကုံးသည် ထိုထုကြီး ခေါ် ဝေင်ခြမ်းစား။ ကြွနှဲ့ပါတို့ထုတ်၄ ဆွေးရေထွက်ရှိသော စာအုပ်အထိုးရှိုးတို့ထုံး ဆင်ရွှဲ ကိုယ်စားဖွယ် အခြေခြင် ဆွေးရေးနှိုင်ရန် ခန်းထားထုတ်ကြီး ပြီးမါသောကြောင့်၊အထိုးရှိတြိသောရထုံး၊ ရှင်ထူအဆေးပေါ်းတို့သည်း ၎င်းဆုံးထို့ ထိုးတို့ ကုင်ခြင်ဆေး၊စာထုတ်ကုန်ခြင်ဆေး၊ အထွယ်တ ဌာ၅ာထား၀ယ်ယူနှိုင်ပ၊ကြောင်း။

ဒုပုဒ်ထင်းနေထုတ် ရုန်ကုန်မြို့ခ

ဗမာ့နိုင်ငံတော်ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနဌာန

ဗမာ့နိုင်ငံတော်ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနဌာနမှ ပြုစုထုတ်ဝေသော ဗမာ့ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနဆိုင်ရာ စာအုပ်များ ရောင်းချရန်ရှိကြောင်း အသိပေးကြေညာအပ်ပါသည်။

ဗမာ့ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသန ဂျာနယ် ပထမတွဲ	ဈေး ၁၀ကျပ်
ဗမာ့ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသန ဂျာနယ် ဒုတိယတွဲ	ဈေး ၁၀ကျပ်
ဗမာ့ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသန ဂျာနယ် တတိယတွဲ	ဈေး ၁၀ကျပ်
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ဝတ်နှဝဏ္ဍ၊

ဝတ်နှဝဏ္ဍကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ဝုဠိုဇာတ်ဖွာ၊ရဘာနာပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရံထောက်မောစံ ရှားဝဏ္ဍ၊ အိုးထိုကိဝဏ္ဍ ဧသော-နာမည် ကျော် ဝဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဩဇွေဒါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝတ်နှဝဏ္ဍဖွာ-ရဘာနာပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရူပနှုဝဏ္ဍ၊ဘိုးကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး ထွင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဍ သွားဖွာများစွာတတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရွာသူ တို့ခွဲအသုံးအကျိုးပွားတို့ငြားဆည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝဏ္ဍသွားဖွာ၊ လူများ၏စိတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဍ ဘတ်ရင်းပင်အိမ်နှင်းထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ပြင်၊အသွင်းအဆွေးနှင့်သည်း ပြည့်နှက်စွာပါ ရှိပါသည်ဆိုတော်ရှာသုတို့ဖွာ၊ သဘဝများပွား များ၍၊စိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြွေမည်ဖြင်၊ အကြင်လူ ပြည်ထွင်နေရခြင်း၊ နက်ကြွက်၊ လူကြွက်၊ သိုက်ခြွေကိုးရွာ ကျွန်ုပ်နှင်းဆေသော အချက်အထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဍတာတ်ရင်းပင်သတို့ ရင်းထွင်၊ အသက်ရှင်စဉ်-အဝဲ့သဖြင့် အကျိုးရှိလေရော့၊ စိမံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ တနုတ်ထွင် ၁၀၀၊ ဈေးရှုးများ ၆၀၊

ကောသာသိရိမင်းဦးနှုန်းမွှင်းစောတ် ထော်ကြီး၊

ရွှေးဟောင်း ဌာဝင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာများကို၊ သိဿတ်-ဒုတ်သွယ်-နည်းဝိုးသွယ်-အထိရွာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဍကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထုဆုပ်ထွင်အားကိုး ၁ကျပ်၄၀၊ သိပေါမင်းတရားကြီးအဏ္ဍုဖွယ်၊

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်း၊ နေဘ်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချုပ်မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ သိသိတို့၏အရှင်သခင် အရှင်မင်းမြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာလူမျိုးတို့ငြင်း သိဖို့ထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အမြဲနှာကြပါ။

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ဆုထိုး ၁ကျပ်၄၀၊

စီးပွားရေးသက်စွမ်း

ငင်းကျွန်းဖွာအသူးပြောခုန်မယ်၊တိုင်းပြည်ဆုဖြည်ဖြစ်၍၊ ထရုနေ့ဘ်ဆုံး ဈေးကြီးနှိုင်ပြီ စာထပ်အနည်းငယ်သာ ကျွန်ုပ်ငါ့ စတုသည်ဖြစ်၍ ရုးကျွန်ုပ်ရုးပြု ၈၀ နှုန့်ခုနှစ်ရုံး၊အဖြန်း ဖွဲ့ပါ၊

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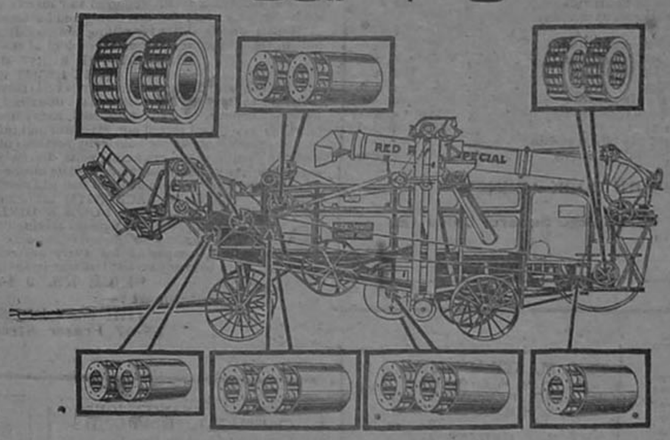
Durbar At Sagaing

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များဝမ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။

လယ်လုပ်ငန်းတွင်-ကျွန်းများပေါါဘဲနှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း

သွားရောက်ကြည့်ရှုစေလိုပါကြောင်း။



ပမူးဖြစ်တြိတ် အခိုင်း၊ ဖြင်ပုံကြီး ရွာနေ-ကြေပြင်ရှင်- ဦးဘသိ-ဇေါ်ဒေသရုံတို့၏လယ်တွင်း၊ကေးပါင်း-၇၀၀-ကျော်ကို၊ယခုနှစ်တွင်း၊ ကလိထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက်ဖြင့်-အဝ၊ အလွှာတိုင်း၊ ကွဲ-နွား-အလွှာတိ ဂက်နှင့်သာ လုပ်ကိုင်ထား၍၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထ ပြောက်ကြီးလျှင်၊ နေ့ခက်ဆုံး လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သော- ကောက်ပဲင်း မှုးကို၊ ရိတ်သိမ်းရာ၌လည်း ကောက်ပဲင်းကို ထဆွဲပိုက် ရုံးနှုန်းပေါ်းများသည် လွှဲ့ပြီးသား ပင်ကျယ်မွာ ကျလေသဖြင့် တခါတည်း ရိတ်သိမ်းနိုင်ပါ၍၊ ယခုပေါ်ဝါဒီလ အထိသာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဈင်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် တွန်းလှုပ် တခါတည်း ဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ၍၊ ယခုပေါ်ဝါဒီလ အထိသာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

မြန်မာပြည်တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်။

ဖြန်မာပိုင်း ဖြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ခါဘီးဘိုကြီး၊

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